28 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART I. 1=12.

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J. M. High. | J. M. High. | J. M. High.

The Record of Last Week.

Genius in merchandising, like genius in every other departments of human endeavor asserts, itself in spite of all obstacles and all opposition. We claim originality and gumption in retailing. Proofs to fully justify the claim are manifold. The record of last week sustains and emphasizes our assumption of leadership. It was six days of splendid and masterly effort. A concise review of the salient features that brought immense crowds here would be interesting—and supply suggestions for competition. But past achievements are forgotten in present activity. Last week is secure—this week opens up broadly and inspiringly. A few details of matchless opportunities follow. . . . . .



Little Priced Cottons.

The second floor is given over almost entirely to Little-priced Cottons. The collection is immense—vast. Styles, qualities and prices; weaves, shades and grades that will stand any test or comparison. The variety is prodigal—exhaustive. We've gathered these goods on a scale heretofore unknown in this section. The natural consequences is prices that are the envy and despair of united competition.

2,500 yards Polka Dotted Organdie, black ground with coin-size white dots and Indian red grounds with seed-size white dots, 32 inches wide. The colors are good. We used soap on a fold and rubbed-drubbed it vigorously. The dye was steadfast—smooth, even spinning. These Organdies were meant for 12 1-2c; we scratch off the "1" and will sell 'em tomorrow at 2½c

(Each buyer limited to twelve yards.)

1,300 yards Lace-striped Grenadines, rather dark grounds artistically covered with bright foulard designs, worth 8c; Monday's price . . . 5c

1,800 yards factory remnants English Percales, full 36-in. wide, good styles and safe colors, worth 10c; Monday's price 5c

2,400 yards figured Lappet Lawns, medium and darkish grounds bestrewn with bright tinted floral designs, worth 8c; Monday's price . . . 5c

1,600 yards figured and striped Lawns, excellent goods for many uses, 32-in. wide, worth 12 1-2c; Monday's price 5 7-8c

1, 650 yards figured American Dimities. Would take you an hour to see all the patterns, fine fabric, worth 12 1-2c; Monday's price . . . 7 1-2c

1, 440 yards fine Zephyr Ginghams—stripes, checks and plaids—clear, strong colors, full width, worth 12 1-2c; Monday's price 8 1-2c

1,200 yards Madras Cloth, stripes and checks, plump 40-in. wide. They are easily worth 18c in any market; Monday's price . . . 12 1-2c

1,780 yards Crash Suiting, light and dark grounds that look like linen, tufted effects in stripes and blocks, worth 25c; Monday's price . . 15c

A Big Bargain in Blue—Remnants of Genuine Indigo Blue Prints, 2 to 10 yards, worth 5c; Monday's price 2½c

FRENCH SCOTCH IRISH

Novelty Cottons Are Ready.

These are the "exquisites" for Summer Dress. Billows of beautiful folds—color-caressed, mere films of tissues impressed with elegance and daintiness. . . . .

French Printed Organdie Lisse
French Printed Mousseline Carreaux
French Printed Organdie Raye
French Printed Grenadine Carreaux
French Printed Organdie Carreaux
French Printed Plumetis
Silk-embroidered Cotton Mousseline de Soie
Printed Irish Linen Lawns
Printed Dotted Swisses
Printed Dotted Organdie
Scotch Ginghams
Printed Irish Dimities
Printed Madras Cloth
Printed Ombre Striped Lawns
Printed Spiral Striped Lawns

The foregoing is a partial list of our rich Cottons now ready. They are being chosen freely, that the fatigue and worry incident to a meeting dressmakers' engagements may be well-over before warm days come. Fashion plans ahead. Summer styles are cast. The fabrics are here.

Colored Dress Goods.



The Spring Woolens have reached their zenith of variety. Lighter, brighter tints are in evidence—the dawn of a new color-regime. Yet, by contrast, blacks are to be vastly more worn than last year.

No other store in the South shows so many distinct styles. There are great values here in medium-priced goods that were made in Picardy, France. We got them from an importer who was anxious to sell—so anxious that we dictated terms.

These Values are Matchless.

29c for 50c All-wool Etamines, 45-in. wide; greens, blues and browns.

33c for 50c All-wool Four-toned Cheviots; tans, grays, browns.

33c for 50c All-wool, light-weight Homespuns in fawns, browns and grays.

85c for $1.25 All-wool Basket Weaves, solid staple colors, 44-in wide.

85c for $1.25 All-wool Fancy Bourette Cheviots, 45-in. wide, browns, blues, tans, grays.

50c for 65c All-wool Brilliantine, 42-in. wide; French blue, navy and brown.

50c for 75c All-wool Illuminated Scotch Suitings, 42-in. wide, soft shades.

50c for 75c All-wool Two-tone Crepons, steel and cadet blue, 40-in. wide.

$1.00 for $1.35 mixed Coverts, ten bright colors, 45-in. wide. Very fine.

$1.25 for $1.65 Poplins in gray, huzzar, royal, Cossack, leaf green and burnt orange.

Four styles of French Cashmere Plaids, simple, plain and broken effects in black and white, 40-in. wide. Their import cost today is 60 cents; our price 39c

Ten styles of Etamine Checks, rather small design; enriched by bright silk over-lines; 46-in. wide. A maze of glowing reds, blues, greens and heliotropes, worth 85c; our price 60c

Six styles of Etamine broken Plaids, tan, gray and blue grounds, with streaks of coarse white yarn that hint of long time service, 46-in. wide, worth 90c; our price 69c

Five styles of all-wool Cheviot Checks, 46-in. wide, brown, tan and white predominate, worth 50c, at . . 29c

Eight styles of all-wool Cheviot Checks, 36-in. wide, three toned color effects, worth 60c; our price . 39c

Three Little, But Important Leaders.

100 dozen Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, crocheted edge, worth 15c; Monday's price . . . 5c

100 doz. Bleached Ribbed Swiss Vests, crocheted inserting and taped neck, worth 25c; Monday's price 10c

5,000 bunches white and red Featherstich Finishing Braid, 4 yards in each bunch, worth 8c; our price Monday, per bunch 2 1-2c

Carpets and Related Interests.

Our Carpet organization, including Rugs, Draperies, Matting, Oil Cloth, Linoleums, Shades and Awnings is ready to supply your needs. If you have an office to furnish, or a country home, or town house, we will be glad to give you estimates of cost.

INTRODUCING THE

Redfern

CORSET,

Which Has Reached Perfection.

We desire to bring our customers to a better knowledge of our Redfern Corsets. Hence, we invite a close and critical comparison. The Redfern Authority will be at our store tomorrow and each day until next Saturday to demonstrate to our customers the many advantages of the Redfern Corsets. All the latest "talked-of corset shapes" will be explained and the right one for your figure introduced to you.

Only a few days are permitted to instruct our trade how to promote graceful figures. The first point to be gained is to secure the right foundation. The lines of the corset are responsible for an ill-fitting or perfect-fitting gown. Consult the Authority at our store and learn how to make the right start. The Taiked-of Corsets, 11, 12, 13 inch lengths, are shown in these Redfern Models.

A few moments only consumed in telling you just wherein the Redfern differs from other corsets. It is especially designed with a view to promoting perfect figures Redfern Corsets are made to meet the changing demands of fashion. You are asked to call at our store and examine the most graceful corset made.

Basement Bargains.

The Basement, as a bargain center, has risen in prominence. For Monday morning visitors it is fairly overflowing with striking values. Goods that are always needed in the home abound there and prices are frequently half of current rates.

Glass Water Sets, consisting of water pitcher, six tumblers to match and a tray, worth easily 75c; Monday's prices . . 93c

Three hundred fine China Plates, some in dozen lots, others only one of a kind, worth from 75c to $1.25; your choice 49c

Haviland China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, new and pretty shapes, beautifully decorated in colored designs, worth $40; Monday's price $25

Roger's A 1 triple-plated knives and forks, sold everywhere at $3.50 per dozen; Monday's price $1.75

Roger's Teaspoons, per set . 50c

Roger's Tablespoons, per set . 98c

China and Silverware For Rent.

We make a specialty of renting China and Silver table ware for receptions and banquents. The charges are very moderate . . . .

Five hundred Watches, nickel-plated case, works are guaranteed for a year 50c

House Furnishings Below Cost.

10c for 35c Retinned 17-qt dish pan
10c for 25c wood and zinc washboards.
49c for 98c Four-fold clothes dryer.
25c for 50c Red cedar three hoop bucket.
33c for choice of our 50c, 60c and 75c gas globes.

J. M. High | J. M. High | J. M. High

BASS RETAIL STORE

Monday, at 8 O'Clock, Will Sell:

40 bolts Spring Lawns, Madras and Challies, at 2c
20 pieces 40-inch Novelties and Black Mohair Brocades at 19c
1,762 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Fine Kid Gloves, all sizes 39c
1,500 yards Lonsdale Cambric, in short lengths, at 5c

BASS RETAIL STORE

300 bolts fine Dress Organdies, same goods and patterns sold right here in Atlanta at 25c; see ours 12½c

250 bolts French Batiste, beautiful styles and highest quality, sold not a block from 37 Whitehall at 19c; our price 10c

80 pieces heavy Ducks, in white, navy, red, nile, pink and black, others would call them a bargain at 20c; we say 8c

60 pieces fine Dress Dimities and Lace effects, new colors and styles, made for a 12½c leader; but here they go at 5c

3 cases English Leperts in high colors, they make beautiful and serviceable dresses, they usually cost merchants 10½c; we sell them at . . . 8c

100 pieces English Batiste, 28 inches wide, in stripes, plaids, checks and figures, high colors, and cheap at a dime a yard; here 5c

200 pieces fine sheer white India Linen, they would be a big drive here or anywhere at 12½c, but we own them cheap, so they go at . . . 5c

100 pieces fine Sheer White Satin finished Check Nainsooks, the regular price would be 15c; but for this sale they are 5c

500 doz. heavy Scotch Crash Towels and 30 bolts heavy Scotch Toweling, will sell by the yard or Towel at 2c

50 pieces highest grade French Organdies, in white, 2 y'ds wide and the regular 69c quality; but here 29c

200 pieces best quality, new styles, in yard wide French Percales, the 12½c kind everywhere but here 6c

3 cases Simpson 34 Percales, in beautiful designs, plaids, stripes and figures; this a special bargain at 4½c

8 cases best grade standard Prints, indigoes, new blues, reds, grays, and full assortment of fancies, best makes, at 3 7/8c

In February, one of the largest Embroidery importers in New York threw their stock in the auction room to close; our buyer was there; this week you will buy 25 to 50c values at 10c

3 pieces of fine, all Silk, Black Grenadine, purchased by us at a price which will enable us to sell them to you at the ridiculous price of 35c

50 Ladies' Black Brocaded Silk Capes trimmed with lace and jet—if others owned them they would be worth $8.00, but our price 2.98

40 pieces 36-inch all pure Wool Serges in black, tans, browns, blues, greens and heliotrope. Never mind what they are worth, you'll grab them at 19c

22 pieces all pure Silk Mouseline De Soie, the very best quality, in 22 different colors, every shade out. They go in this sale at 25c

30 pieces black brocaded Duchesse and gros grain Silks, new designs. They are all silk, worth a gold dollar, but, think of it 49c

18 pieces best quality 32-inch Jap. Silks, in blue, pink, nile, heliotrope, canary, black and white. They are the 75c kind, but we'll move them at 35c

40 pieces best quality plain and changeable Taffeta Silks, every new shade out, and also black. They are $1.00 and $1.25 values. This week at 69c

35 pieces fancy Silks in light and dark effects. They would be a bargain at 50c; but we own them cheap and they are yours at 22c

50 pieces fancy plaid and brocaded Silks in street and evening shades. They are worth your dollar a yard, but here 49c

56 Ladies' black Silk and black Mohair Shirt Waists. We picked them up, and they go Monday at 8 o'clock at. 75c

108 Ladies' fine Skirts made of Silk and Mohair in the new Bengaline patterns, good styles and well made. Would be cheap at $5.00, but 2.75

2,600 dozen Ladies' new styles and shapes in all linen Collars and Cuffs. Some are better than others—all worth more than double. Cuffs 10c pair, Collars 5c

Ladies' new styles French Percale Shirt Waists, detachable collars and pretty styles. They cost usually $1.00. This week special 39c

122 dozen Ladies' very fine "Stanley" Waists. They are made of high class goods, best work and finish. Made to sell at $1.50 to $2.00. You can take your choice . . . 75c

14 dozen French Marsailles and heavy corded pique Ladies' Waists. They are the "Stanley," Some merchants you know own them at $3. Our price 1.48

A season opener—50 dozen Ladies' Egyptian bleached gauze vests, taped neck and shoulders; you pay much more later, buy now 7c

38 pieces all new shades in Milliner's all pure Silk Velvets, the $2.00 kind, no better anywhere, here 98c

Big job in Men's suspenders, anti-Guyot, and Silk embroidered, many fine ones in the lot, take your choice 15c

150 full size 12-4 handsome English Satin, finished Marseilles counterpanes; they are the $3.50 kind, choice, 1.29

1 lot high class dress goods in all-Wool plaids, stripes, figures and plain goods, goods cheap at 50 and 60c, one price 25c

100 bolts "Cow Boy" cheviots, best goods in the world for shirts, easily worth your 12½c but this sale you'll buy them at 8c

$1.25 handsome, high luster black Satin Duchesse Silk, $1.25 black Armure and Black Gros Grain Silks a strong bargain 75c

5 bales good grade yard wide Sea Island, 3 cases good grade yard wide Bleaching. They will be on sale all week at . . 3½c

350 bolts best quality Cotton Diaper, 22 and 24 inch, full 10 yards in a piece, and as long as they last go at 39c

In on Saturday, 30 gross best grade brush Binding in black and every color, and we place the price within the reach of everybody. Yard 3c

Monday will be Belt day with us. We have a beautiful jeweled Belt in gold or oxidide at 49c, but will sell the best leather Belts made at 10c

150 dozen large spools Knitting Silk, all shades, and 150 dozen variegated Knitting Cotton, standard goods, at, spool 2c

We have 63 French P. D. Corsets in stock. You can take your pick at half the regular price, and Nos. 29 and 97, the $3.25 ones, go at 1.25

18 pieces English Covert cloths in the soft shades of gray and tans, 48 inches wide imported to sell at $1.00 now 59c

38 pieces 48-inch very fine German silk finished henriettas, very fine twill, black and all colors, you can't match it for less than $1.00 . . . . . 49c

42 pieces 35-inch brocaded colored Mohairs in dark and light effects, we'll sell them quick at 15c

We have too many remnants in dress goods, we will give you a big thing Monday, they go on center table all at one price, yd 19c

Just a Minute!

We ask you to visit us Monday, and every day next week, and see the most startling values in seasonable and desirable Dry Goods ever exhibited in Georgia. We promise you that, no matter what you buy from us, it will be cheaper than you can get the same article elsewhere. Come, and expect big things—you'll not be disappointed.

BASS Dry Goods Company.

We have a job of 32 dozen German Satin Damask and heavy crash towels; they are worth 25 and 35c; your choice 15c

3 cases Silk Premier Skirt Lining in black, gray and heliothrope—the prettiest skirt lining out this season a leader at 4c

100 pieces extra quality Crinoline and Wiggan for dress stiffening, you know the price is 10c. See ours at 4c

30 pieces 50-inch Turkey Red Table Damask, all that's the matter with it, is the price and that's 13c

11 pieces, 72-inch, 2-yards wide all pure Linen German Satin Damask, you would get a bargain at $1.00, but think of it 39c

123 dozen Men's, Ladies' and Children's fast black and tan hose, full seamless and good ones, worth from 10 to 19c, choice 6c

150 dozen Ladies' all-Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitced, embroidered and lace effects, some worth up to 25c, take your choice 4c

Just received our 1,200 ounces Belding Embroidery twist and wash filo Silks all the new shades and at the cut price of, doz 29c

A few notions, box hair pins, paper good needles, paper good pins, spool good silk thread and other good things on counter for 1c

88 dozen Men's all-Linen puff, plaited and plain laundered shirts, also negligees, not the usual 49c kind, but the $1 and $1.25 ones for . . . 49c

280 bolts good Linen Torchon laces, new, pretty patterns with edge and inserting to match, worth 20 to 30c pick 'em out at 10c

28 pieces 58-inch all-Linen German Damask, heavy quality, and true 50c value; here the moving price 22c

BASS RETAIL STORE

Wholesale Exclusively, 34 S. PRYOR ST. Retail Dry Goods, 37 WHITEHALL.

BASS Dry Goods Company.

BASS RETAIL STORE

ERN RAILWAY
bruary 13, 1898.
No. 38 Daily. No. 12 Daily. No. 12 Ex Sun
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RLEANS SHORT LINE
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No. 33 Daily. No. 3 Daily. No. 33 Daily
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JNO. A. GEE,
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SCHEDULES
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bruary 13th.
Railway.
No. DEPART TO
13 Cincinnati ..... 5 30 am
18 Macon ..... 5 30 am
18 Columbus, Ga. 5 30 am
16 Birmingham... 5 40 am
16 Brunswick.... 7 45 am
2 Chattanooga... 7 50 am
4 Richmond..... 7 50 am
38 Washington... 12 00 n n
19 Cincinnati.... 2 20 pm
37 Birmingham... 4 15 pm
10 Macon..... 4 20 pm
10 Columbus..... 4 20 pm
20 Fort Valley... 4 30 pm
18 Cornelia..... 4 45 pm
28 Tallapoosa.... 5 15 pm
14 Jacksonville... 10 55 pm
20 Washington... 11 50 pm
orgia Railway.
No. DEPART TO
102 Hapeville..... 7 00 am
12 Savannah..... 7 50 am
104 Hapeville..... 8 30 am
108 Jonesboro..... 12 05 am
110 Hapeville..... 2 20 pm
112 Hapeville..... 3 45 pm
102 Macon..... 4 05 pm
114 Jonesboro..... 6 10 pm
14 Savannah..... 7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS.
116 Hapeville..... 9 00 am
125 Jonesboro..... 12 50 pm
lantic Railroad.
No. DEPART TO
2 Nashville..... 8 15 am
Chattanooga... 3 20 pm
72 Rome..... 5 15 pm
14 Nashville..... 8 30 pm
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No. DEPART TO
205 Montgomery... 5 25 am
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SUNDAY TRAINS.
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Augusta..... 7 50 am
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OURS
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LE ROUTE)
detailed information, call on City
Depot Ticket Agent of the West-
rn & Atlantic R. R., or address
. HILMAN, Gen. Southern Agent.
. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent.
ATLANTA, GA.
Hic 62 is a non-poisonous
medy for Gonorrhœa,
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on, irritation or ulcera-
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branes. Non-astringent.
Sold by Druggists.
r sent in plain wrapper,
y express, prepaid, for
.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.
ircular sent on request.

OFFICERS BEAT AND STARVE SAILORS

Sorriest Looking Crew Ever Seen In New York Harbor Make Complaint.

WERE ON A BRITISH BARK

Men Are Bruised, Blackened and Weak from Want of Food.

MANY OF THEM HAVE BROKEN BONES

Seamen Declare That One of the Number Was Actually Killed by the Captain.

New York, March 19.—The sorriest looking crew that ever sailed into the harbor of New York came in on the British bark Ancyra, 126 days from Hong Kong, bruised, blackened, weak from lack of food, some having broken bones and others touched by scurvy. They tell a story of hardship and brutality.

A reporter who went on board the vessel found several berths in the forecastle occupied by men who called piteously for aid. Most of them were covered with unhealed, running sores, several with the sailor's scurvy.

The men charge this state of affairs to Captain J. B. Morris, the first mate, P. C. Robinson; the second mate, N. Cuno, and the boatswain, Edward Shellnur.

Alexander McCaust said:

No Fresh Vegetables.

"From the day we left Hong Kong we have been starved and beaten. I have without provocation been struck again and again by the captain and second mate. We have had no fresh vegetables, our daily rations being two sea biscuits and a little meat. If we asked for better food we were clubbed. I have seen every sailor on the ship struck by one officer or another.

"The implements used were a chain, a long bamboo club, an oak club, the handle of a mop or broom. I have seen as many as five men with black eyes at the same time. We did not dare to strike back lest we be shot."

Edward Simpson said:

'Peter Hanson was killed by brutality and starvation. The second mate seemed to have a particular grudge against him and so did the captain. They used to take turns knocking him about. Then they would do it together. Finally Hanson got sick and feverish. He was covered with black and blue marks and was weak from want of food.

Captain Kills a Sailor.

"The officers said that Hanson was shamming. They went to his bunk and called him, but he was too weak to get up. So the captain yanked him out of bed and dragged him out on deck in the presence of the second mate and boatswain. Then the captain picked him up.

"'You're sick, are you?' calling him vile names. 'D—n you, I'll make you sicker. When I speak to you move, and move quick.'

"Then the captain slammed him down on the deck again. This he repeated three times, cursing violently all the while. Hanson groaned, but made no answer. In half an hour he was dead. This was last Sunday."

The truthfulness of this narrative was vouched for by Sailors William Smith, Edward Thompson, Pierre Daniel, Fred Landstrom and Fritz Streyer, all of whom declared that they would swear to the facts as soon as they had an opportunity.

Three Broken Ribs.

Fred Landstrom, who was also one of the bed-ridden men and whose right arm was in a splint, said:

"I have got three broken ribs and I think my arm is useless. I have been to sea for four years and I never saw officers so brutal as on this ship. We have just been bullied and starved the entire voyage.

"I have seen scurvy before, and I know that Thompson has it. The Frenchman, Pierre Daniel, and McCaust have every symptom of it."

First Mate Robinson, who was in charge of the bark, the captain being absent, when asked what he had to say about the charges made by the men, said it was true he had been forced to strike the Frenchman and others, but never when they did not need it.

"The crew were a quarrelsome lot and continually fighting among themselves," he said.

"How about the charge that they did not get enough to eat?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say as to that," said Mr. Robinson, evasively.

Captain Morris could not be found.

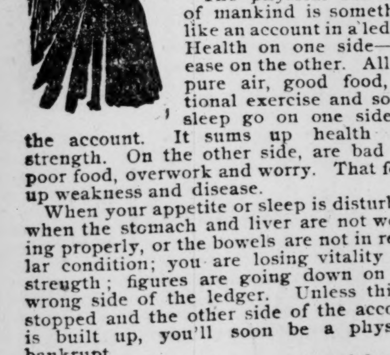
BAILEY WANTS TO BE SPEAKER.

Texas Congressman Tells Pittsburger That Free Silver Will Win.

Pittsburg, Pa., Mach 19.—Congressman Joseph Bailey, of Texas, democratic leader in the house of representatives, will be a candidate for the speakership of that body next session.

Mr. Bailey was in the city today in conference with a number of prominent democrats and to them he disclosed his ambition to succeed Thomas B. Reed, the present incumbent.

He thinks his chances for success are good. He believes free silver will win in 1900 and is anxious to have Joseph Sibley make another contest for a seat in congress.



The physical existence of mankind is something like an account in a ledger. Health on one side—disease on the other. All the pure air, good food, rational exercise and sound sleep go on one side of the account. It sums up health and strength. On the other side, are bad air, poor food, overwork and worry. That foots up weakness and disease.

When your appetite or sleep is disturbed; when the stomach and liver are not working properly, or the bowels are not in regular condition; you are losing vitality and strength; figures are going down on the wrong side of the ledger. Unless this is stopped and the other side of the account is built up, you'll soon be a physical bankrupt.

The most profitable account a sick man can open in his Ledger of Life is with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a wonderful and scientific tonic which imparts a direct and healthy stimulus to the entire nutritive organism. It strengthens the digestive fluids and the liver, and enables the blood-making organs to produce pure, red, highly-vitalized blood.

It is not a mere temporary exhilarator. It feeds the constitution with genuine, permanent power. It writes big, round sums on the health side of the account, and wipes out the figures of weakness and disease. It animates the vital forces and builds up healthy flesh, muscular energy and nerve-force.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His formulas are everywhere recognized as the most effective remedies in the world. His "Pleasant Pellets" are the most perfect and scientific cure for constipation ever invented. They are not violent in their action, but perfectly sure, and at the same time comfortable. Their great reputation has called out a score of imitations, which druggists sometimes try to substitute, but there is nothing "just as good."

ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Single Person Can Pass Over in Safety at Present Time.

Niagara Falls, March 19.—Masses of ice continue to come down stream, to be stopped by the forge, adding strength to the ice bridge already solid enough to bear the weight of a person.

In the absence of warm weather the bridge is likely to last for some days.

Passenger trains running near it slacken their speed that those aboard may have the opportunity of witnessing one of the most weirdly beautiful sights to be seen in the world.

CHINESE THREATEN REBELLION

Officials of Various Ranks Are Stirring Up General Revolt.

London, March 19.—A special from Shanghai received here today, says a conspiracy, with the object of bringing about a rebellion, has been started by Chinese officials of various ranks at Chang Sha, in the province of Hunan.

It is said to have spread to all the provinces bordering on the Yang Tse Kiang, and fears are expressed that it may prove to be the most formidable since the Taiping rebellion.

It is professedly a patriotic movement to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and save the central provinces from European control. But, is it suspected that the plot emanates from the mandarins, who are alarmed at the prospect of a diversion of part of their pickings to pay the interest on the new loan.

The Pekin authorities are cognizant of the movement, but, distrusting the loyalty of the provincial satraps, they are helpless.

The conspirators are said to have approached British subjects with inducements to join in the rebellion, and they have also offered large sums of money for arms.

RUSSIA ABANDONS PORT ARTHUR

France and the Czar Seem To Be Trying To Break Up Chinese Loan.

Pekin, March 19.—The recent inactivity of the Russians at Pekin is explained by the fact that the negotiations have again been transferred to St. Petersburg, owing to the difficulties encountered here.

The coincidence of the French demands being presented on the eve of the emission of the Chinese loan in London is much commented upon, and it is asserted that France and Russia are trying their best to wreck the loan.

Upon the occasion of the last visit of the French ambassador to the Chinese foreign office, the Chinese refused to accede to the French proposals, and the ambassador said that when he next visited the foreign office he would present stronger arguments and would even threaten active operations from Tong King and the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

The general opinion here is that it is impossible to disregard the persistent rumors circulating in well-informed circles that Russia has abandoned her attempts to lease Port Arthur, but has not ceased her negotiations regarding Ta Lien Wan.

BELGIAN SHIP GOES TO BOTTOM.

Sixty Cadets and Twenty Officers Go Down with Vessel.

London, March 19.—The steamer which was sunk with all on board Wednesday morning in collision with the British Princess from Leith for Liverpool, off Gabbard lightship, is believed to have been the Ville d'Anvers, a Belgian government trading ship, having on board sixty cadets and twenty officers, in addition to her regular crew.

France Makes Denial.

Paris, March 19.—A semi-official statement has been issued saying that there is no connection between the demands of the French government in China and the Chinese loan. The French demands reached Pekin at the beginning of the month, and the negotiations were immediately transferred to Paris, where they are proceeding. The French charge that there is no occasion to threaten or menace China with the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

Cruiser's Purchaser Unknown.

Rome, March 19.—Arrangements have been made between the Argentine Republic and the Orlando Ship Building Company for the sale of the armored cruiser Varez. The name of the purchaser of the Varez is not stated.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY COMING

The Hoosier Poet Will Visit Atlanta April 18th and Read Here.

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley is coming to Atlanta next month. It has been four years since he was last here and this visit may not be repeated again for a long time, if ever.

Mr. Riley starts on each new tour with ever-increasing reluctance. He has a very comfortable fortune from his royalties and being thoroughly independent, he can remain at home and take his ease in his inn if he desires.

On his southern tour the Hoosier poet will only touch the high places—Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston perhaps, Savannah, Macon, Birmingham, and maybe one or two other cities. Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards will probably persuade him to visit Macon, and he has sent word to Mr. Frank L. Stanton that he will stop in Atlanta. The date of his appearance here will be Monday, April 18th, at the Grand opera house.

The Atlanta Lecture Association tried to engage Mr. Riley, but he replied that he makes it a rule to appear independent of all courses. This is because he finds it more profitable. Mr. Riley is one of the few readers who can draw a large audience anywhere unaided by such an organization as the lecture course.

Some one has called Mr. Riley: "The sweet singer who with his magic lyre has touched the hearts of countless thousands, whose works and words are known and loved wherever the English language is spoken; who personates his own creations, so that we can see them before us in flesh and blood; the Burns of America; the poet in the plenitude of his powers."

Mr. Riley is something unusual in a poet —he is a perfect actor. When he reads a poem or tells a story, he is for the time being the character or characters.

No writer has a stronger hold on the people than has Mr. Riley. This is because he writes from the heart to the heart. The critics confess that he occupies a high niche in the temple of fame. William Dean Howells said of him: "No poet has shown such a passion for the homely and humble things of life or has dared to portray them with such unshrinking fidelity, such fond and unpatronizing tenderness."

Mr. Riley is a bachelor, but notwithstanding this, he has written some of the most tender verse on marital happiness. His poems on children are gems. Mr. Howells says of them: "No one else has conceived so truly, so kindly of children, or has been able to tell us so sweetly what they are."

Mr. Riley's appearance in Atlanta promises to be quite a society and literary event. He will be tendered a reception by one of the leading clubs, but he is so retiring that it is not sure whether he will accept.

The railroads will give special rates to Atlanta on the day of his appearance, and this will enble people living in the smaller towns within fifty miles of Atlanta an opportunity to come here at a moderate price.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE URGED

Britons Are Greatly Pleased with Talk On This Side of the Atlantic.

PAPERS ALL DISCUSS IT

Officials Declare Entente with America Is Only a Question of Time.

ENGLISH FEEL KINDLY TOWARD YANKEES

Progress of Events with Spain Is Closely Watched Throughout Great Britain Just Now.

London, March 19.—The remarkable unanimity of the approval of both classes and masses of the mere suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance compels the belief in the sincerity of the desire of the public for an entente with the United States. The fact that most of the cable dispatches from America have proclaimed that the suggestion has been seriously discussed is heartily welcomed here and is regarded as extremely important and gratifying as evidencing a friendly spirit.

"They are," as a diplomatist put it, "inspiring hope that the differences of the past would be buried and that Anglo-Saxons, in the near future, will be found issuing identical notes to all opposed to their common interests."

The diplomat continued: "It is not any stretch of imagination to say that such a union has been longed for by the best men in Great Britain many years, not only because it is a known wish for closer bonds of friendship, but because it is a known fact that all the statesmen of Europe realize that a close alliance between America and Great Britain would constitute not only the surest guarantee of the peace of the world, but would afford proof that the reign of law and individual liberty is to be extended for the benefit of mankind, in spite of the efforts to extinguish it, made by reactionary rulers and governments."

Papers Discuss Subject.

The weekly newspapers pay considerable attention to the subject. The Speaker says:

"It is impossible for the statesmen of either country to find a nobler object to which to devote their energies and their lives. Whatever the actual relations in which the governments of London and Washington regard the matter, the American people may be assured that if they wish for an agreement, the people of Great Britain also wish for one. We do not ask the Americans to fight our battles, just as we feel convinced that they are far too proud to desire that we should fight theirs. But what we wish and what wise men on both sides most earnestly desire is that each nation shall feel that it has in the other a friend and a brother on whose sympathy it can rely in time of need."

The extreme friendliness of the British foreign office, which sentiment prevails in all the departments of the government, can be gauged by the statement made yesterday by high officials of the British foreign office in regard to the alleged designs of Great Britain upon Hawaii. The other referred to, as already cabled, said:

Officials Favor Alliance.

"Nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing regime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her majesty's government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interest in Hawaii, and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

The Spectator, noting the good feeling existing in the United States, says:

"It does not flow from any desire to court the old country because it may be useful, but it is due to the reported coalition on the continent against England."

Continuing, The Spectator remarks:

"The danger, or supposed danger of the British awoke the race feeling with a rush, and the difficulties with Spain only served to increase the latent sentiment essential to the unity existing among Anglo-Saxons. The possibility that the Spanish quarrel may bring them face to face with a continental coalition made the Americans realize that our race is not beloved on the continent, and that we may some day have to make a common cause. Americans are quite right in assuming that they will have the support of the Britishers should a continental alliance attempt to oppress them. If our people once realize the condition of Cuba, half of England would be calling the Americans hard names because they have not intervened earlier to stop the horrors perpetrated at their very doors."

Prophets Guessing.

The curious mixture of pacific assurances and announcements of active preparations for war which are coming from the United States, keeps the prophets guessing; but the opinion is gaining ground that the outlook is improving, and that war will finally be averted by a Spanish retreat under some more or less specious excuse and an agreement to recognize the claims of the United States; for, in spite of stories to the contrary, Spain is well aware that it is useless to build hopes of sympathy from the European powers.

Commenting upon the attitude of President McKinley, The Saturday Review says it is a suggestial commentary upon "government by the people" that the only means of preventing "what the president calls an unholy war," has been for the government to "face popular clamor in an attitude of indifference and content, such as might be expected of Russia."

Reading between the lines of the reassuring cable message the pessimistic Spectator thinks nothing has happened to improve the situation, and says:

"While the president is sincerely anxious to avoid war, doubtless his desire will be strengthened by the advices of the navy and army departments that the preparations are incomplete and that every week of time gained now may mean the shortening of the war, if it comes, by many months."

The reconvening of the Austrian reichsrath on Monday will not find the outlook much improved by the recent change of ministry. The Germans are as determined as ever and any support given the ministry will only be in return for concessions to the clerical and national groups.

Spanish Papers Are Severe.

Madrid advices of Wednesday say the government organ, El Globe, assumes a much bolder and loftier tone than lately. It compares the United States to "an immense Maine floating between the Atlantic and Pacific, some of whose crews have lost their heads, are seeking to force open the magazine in order to blow it up."

President McKinley, as the commander, is represented as "doing his best to restrain his unruly crew."

El Globe attributes the loss of the Maine to "bad storage of her enormous quantity of explosives arising either from too hasty preparations for war or from want of proper discipline on board."

El Globe attributes the loss of the Maine "agents were entirely internal," adding:

"But there may be external agencies that will bring about the national downfall, to which the union is directly heading."

Quoting some paragraphs from The Correspondencia saying that war would effect other nations besides Spain, El Globe remarks:

"To this we may add that the declarations attributed to the kaiser—Emperor William of Germany—declarations which were sought to be denied, are now confirmed afresh in such an authentic manner that all doubt has vanished on the subject. We mention this declaration of the kaiser's not that we place the hope of our safety in his or any foreign aid, but in order to complete the picture we ought at the present time to have the dispositions of the European chancellerie respecting this event.

Dire Predictions for Us.

"Spain has shown that she can prepare herself in silence and with greater efficiency than her adversary, but apart from the attitude of Spain, there undoubtedly exists external agents who may exert most dismal influence once it is set in motion. We estimate as worse than a defeat a European coalition against the United States."

The paper referred to then enumerates the possible evils it foresees for the United States, and closing with the following reflection:

"Into this evil plight the cupidity of a few has placed the nation which lives peacefully anchored between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and which today finds itself in the dilemma of having to retire to find herself in much worse position than Spain, which in truth is greater in spirit than in body."

The Heraldo, independent, is in an equally happy mood. While admitting it is among the first to point out Spanish defects, it confesses "it can only smile at seeing the yankees devoting themselves to the difficult task of trying to frighten us by clamor and war-like display."

Continuing, The Heraldo compares the attitude of the United States to that of a boulevarde swaggerer who flaunts his dollars to attract the attention of a fine lady passing by, adding that Spain, "like a woman of good breeding, confident in herself, will continue on her course, brave and alone, and will pay no attention to foreign posing."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who underwent an operation some time since, is now occupying apartments at the Pavilion Henri Quarle, at Saint Germane, where she is convalescing rapidly.

SHAMROCK WAS ABUNDANT.

St. Patrick's Day Was More Generally Observed Than Ever Before.

London, March 19.—St. Patrick's Day was more generally celebrated on Thursday last here than usual. The shamrock was to be seen on all sides and at the Birmingham assizes the lord chief justice, Baron Russell, of Killowen, appeared on the bench with a sprig of shamrock pinned to his robes. The duke of Connaught, escorting the duchess of Connaught, who opened the Irish industries sale at Hansdowne house, London, had a bunch of shamrock in his buttonhole and Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and other Irish members of parliament of note all sported the emblem.

At Dublin the principal event of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day was the trooping of the colors in the castle yard, Lord Roberts of Kandshar, the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, commanding the troops, which went through the evolutions brilliantly before the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, and a distinguished party, including the duchess of Manchester and the marquis of Ormonde, all displaying clusters of shamrock.

In London the day was observed at the Guardmount at St. James palace, where the band played Irish airs and a brilliant crowd attended the Irish industries sales at Lansdowne house. The list of patronesses included almost all the royal family, Ladies Lansdowne, Waterford, Dufferin, Blandford and Fingall being among the indefatigable saleswomen. Many of the stallholders wore green.

LIBERIA SEEKS PROTECTION.

Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa Is Visiting Great Britain.

London, March 19.—Bishop Hartzell, the Methodist Episcopal bishop of Africa, who is now here, has a mission from the president of Liberia to Great Britain and the United States. He will endeavor to obtain a treaty with those countries and with Liberia, guaranteeing the integrity of the little republic against Franco-German encroachment. He has been well received at the British foreign office, where every sympathy was shown toward his plan; but it is suggested that it would be better, considering the interests of the United States in Liberia, if the suggestion of a treaty came from the United States.

Bishop Hartzell sails for New York on March 23d, and will go immediately to Washington, where he hopes to meet with a favorable reception.

REDMOND MAKES SMOOTH MOVE.

Parnellite Leader Forces a Hearing on Ireland's War Taxation.

London, March 19.—Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, has adopted very clever tactics to force a hearing on the subject of Ireland's over-taxation from the house of commons.

He has put down his motion about the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, in which matter he is acting as spokesman for all sections of the Irish members, for the evening of the budget.

He obtained priority, and by his action the budget is blocked and the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, will be unable to make his annual financial statement until the Irish debate has first taken place. It is generally believed that this action will force the government to provide facilities for a discussion of the question, which up to the present the ministers have refused to do.

AMERICANS BEATEN AT CHESS BY BRITONS

International Cable Match Results In Victory for Londoners.

MANY FINE PLAYS WERE MADE

English Won Five and One-half Games and Yankees Four and One-half.

CONTEST LASTED TWO DAYS

Out of Three Tourneys the Europeans Have Won Two, but It Was Not Very Easy Work.

New York, March 19.—The international cable chess match between Great Britain and the United States, begun yesterday, was won by the British team by 5½ to 4½ games.

Last year the Americans were defeated by their opponents by exactly the same figures, while in the first match, played two years ago, the Americans were victorious by 4½ to 3½ games.

Following are the details of play on all boards:

Pillsbury played a queen's gambil against Blackburne, who declined to accept the gambil pawn. Later on Pillsbury managed to establish a passed pawn on the king's file, which seemed to be a great advantage. However, the advantage seemed not strong enough to win. Although Pillsbury sacrificed his pawn to get an attack, he was finally obliged to accept a draw.

Showalter Masterly Throughout.

Showalter's play against Burns, who also played a queen's gambil declined, was masterly throughout, and his brilliant sacrifice of a piece which gave the Kentuckian the victory, was the best play shown by any man in this contest.

The Bostonian, Barry, selected a queen's pawn opening against Caro. Although it looked at a time as if the latter had the better position, Barry, by a very ingenious and clever play, brought about the defeat of his celebrated adversary.

A very interesting game was played on the fourth board between Atkins and Hymes. The New Jersey champion selected a French defense and gave Atkins an opportunity to make a brilliant sacrifice of a piece. Then, however, Hymes came up to the occasion by most wonderful defensive tactics and secured a draw.

Not too much praise can be bestowed upon Hodges, who conducted a Ruy Lopez against Bellingham. The Staten Islander excelled both in aggressive and defensive movements, and by sheer hard work and an immense lot of patience administered defeat to his rival.

Delmar was out of form in his contest. His French defense against the Scottish champion was weakly played. The latter secured the exchange and left Delmar in a hopeless position when he resigned.

A long-drawn out game ensued between Bacid and Locock. This was an even contest throughout. From beginning to end neither side was able to claim any distinctive advantage at any stage of the game and so a draw was the only legitimate result.

Young, who conducted a French defense against Jackson and Robinson, playing a queen's pawn opening against Jacobs and Galbreath, who had to contend with a queen's pawn opening of Trenchard, were outmatched. They were beaten on their merits and the least said about it the better.

English Enjoyed It.

London, March 19.—The closing here of play in the international cable chess match was watched with the greatest interest, and the result was greeted with heartiest cheers for the American team. Sir George Nunez, president of the British chess club, said:

"It was a most delightful match and passed off without a hitch of any kind, just as might be expected between such sportsmanlike opponents. The next time I will give a cup twice the size."

TRAPSHOOTERS ARE READY.

Grand American Handicap Comes Off at Long Branch.

Chicago, March 19.—Trapshooters of the western states will leave this afternoon for Long Branch, N. J., to compete in the grand American handicap which will be decided at Elkwood park Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Forty-six devotees of the sport will comprise the western contingent. Nine states are represented in the party—Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Many noted shooters are in the party. Among them are:

Mayor Thomas A. Marshall, of Keithburg, Ill., winner of the grand American last year; Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., holder of the Dupont and Kansas City Star trophies; Charles W. Budd, of Des Moines; Charles H. Grimm, of Clear Lake, Ia., and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shattuck, of Minneapolis.

CHICAGO TEAM WANTS A CHANGE

Burns's Men Said To Be Begging for a Quick Transfer.

Waycross, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Again this afternoon the regular Chicago team went down in defeat before the scrubs, this time by a score of 2 to 1. The game was fiercely fought to the finish. Three doubles and a triple enlivened the contest. Woods, the eastern league recruit, gave the scrubs victory by pitching while Friend's wildness in the first two innings gave the scrubs enough runs to win. Friend was hit over the heart by a liner of Donahue's bat in the fourth, but recovered and finished the game.

The real news of the day was the strike of the Chicago team against the club management.

The men held an indignation meeting this morning and requested Manager Burns to telegraph President Hart praying that they might be sent to other grounds and be given a chance to get edible food.

		R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 1 0 0 0 0—1	4	2
Scrubs	1 1 0 0 0 0—2	3	1

Batteries—Friend and Kittredge; Woods and Donahue.

Baltimore 13, Mercer 4.

Macon, Ga., March 19.—The Baltimore Orioles and the Mercer university team, of Macon, played a very pretty game of ball this afternoon on the Macon grounds.

The Orioles showed up in such fine condition that Manager Hanlon was highly elated. The team has had beautiful weather for practice in Macon. The following is the score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 2 1 2 2 1 0 0 3—13	13	4
Mercer	1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	11

Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Kitson pitchers, Jones, local, catcher; Mercer, Mansfield and Garret pitchers, Acree and Jones catchers.

JOEL LEFT AN ACTRESS WIFE.

Nellie Farren's Benefit Was the Event of the Week Theatrically.

London, March 19.—Wolf Joel, the nephew, partner and trustee of the late Barney Barnato, who was recently shot and killed in his office by a former soldier named Veltheim, said to be an American, married Violet Desmond, of the gaiety chorus, some years ago.

The marriage was kept a secret, as his mother objected to his marriage to any one but a Jewess.

The theatrical week centered in the brilliant benefit given Nellie Farren on Thursday last at the Drury Lane theater. At one time a serious disarrangement of the plans was threatened.

It was intended to present her with an address written by Clement Scott, whereupon six of London's foremost actors threatened to withdraw from the event if an address by the author of attacks on the stage were presented on this occasion. Scott's address was thereupon withdrawn and one by Henry Hamilton was substituted.

IT IS A FRIENDLY SUIT.

And Was Brought for the Purpose of Deciding a Point in Law.

Savannah, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—It developed in the superior court today, in the course of the hearing of the petition for injunction brought by several citizens against the city to prevent its issuing notes for $186,000 to pay for a new sewer system now being put in, that the contractors, Messrs. Rourkes & Mitchell, suggested and instigated the suit, for the reason that they have been unable to raise money on the notes with which to carry on the work. When they took the notes to the bank they were told the city's obligations were illegal and therefore invalid, since the public debt of the city already exceeds the constitution limit of 7 per cent of the taxable property. W. W. Almar, one of the plaintiffs, stated that Mr. Rourke had suggested to him to bring the suit as the only means of establishing the validity or invalidity of the notes. It has been hinted all along that the contractors were responsible for this suit, which is practically against themselves, but they have vigorously denied it. Judge Falligant will decide the question Monday.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mrs. Rounsaville Is Making a Strong Effort To Save It.

Rome, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hallie Alexander Rounsaville, state regent of the Daughters of the Confederacy, feels very much encouraged over the outlook for complete success of her plan to save the Soldiers' home in Atlanta from sale.

She receives a great many letters daily from all over the state expressing sympathy with her work and many assurances of support, both moral and financial.

Here in Rome Mrs. Rounsaville has succeeded in raising about $90 and her work has not been systematized at all as yet. She has great hopes of the success of her noble undertaking.

Mrs. Rounsaville expects the different chapters to take the matter up all over Georgia and has, in fact, received a great many assurances that such is being done already. As there are some seventy-five of these chapters in the state, the money needed can be easily raised if each one follows the lead of the state regent.

The state regent seems to be very much in earnest in her work and if the home is not saved to the old soldiers it will not be the fault of this plucky and enthusiastic little woman. The time is short in which the money must be raised and Mrs. Rounsaville will leave no stone unturned to accomplish her work and finish it within the limit.

A Mother's Experience

From generation to generation the taint of impure blood is transmitted, and in the same way the beneficial blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla are spread through families. If the life stream is purified at its source, or immediately when evidence of impurity first appears, much suffering will be avoided. The beneficent work of Hood's Sarsaparilla for young women, wives, mothers and little ones of all ages has won the highest praise, and is another gem in its crown as America's Greatest Medicine. For illustration of this thought, please read this letter:



"The end of one of my fingers began to itch, and soon there was a collection of watery blisters under the skin. In a short time the blisters came to the surface and broke, discharging a watery substance, and the flesh became inflamed around my finger nail. It kept getting worse and spread toward the knuckle. Then I began doctoring for poison, using carbolic acid for a wash and putting on poultices. The sore did not get any better, however, and soon it appeared on the next finger and continued to spread. It pained me so much that I became alarmed. I could not do any of my housework. I was told that my trouble was salt rheum, and was given a prescription and began taking medicine. I found it hurt my nursing baby and I stopped taking it. The disease then appeared around the nails on every one of my fingers, and my suffering was terrible. I could not attend my boy and was advised to wean him, but I hesitated about this, as he was puny and his digestion was poor. At this time I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. Before I had finished the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see a difference in my boy; he was more quiet and getting better. When I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills I found my hands getting better. I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and my hands continued to improve, and now they are perfectly healed. My little boy is strong and healthy. Hood's Sarsaparilla has given me strength to do my housework. My husband has taken Hood's and says it is as essential in the family as flour." MRS. PROSPER ANTOINE, Box 23, Justus, Pa.

ATLANTA, GA.—"I had nervous prostration and suffered for a number of years with backache, and the doctors pronounced my case to be Bright's disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than any other medicine." MRS. N. J. TAYLOR, 27 Airline Street.

Now is the time to take a good Spring Medicine. Just when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season it is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine has power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling, and by creating an appetite and giving digestive power, it imparts strength and vigor to the whole body. Thousands of people voluntarily testify to its health-giving qualities. Its testimonials are unequaled in quality or quantity, the world over. To realize its merit give it a trial this spring.

Nervous and Tired

SUWANEE, GA.—"For four years I was in feeble health, and for two years past, owing to change of climate, I have not been able to do my work. I was nervous and had a tired feeling, and was under the treatment of physicians, but I continually grew worse. My husband insisted on my trying Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I finally consented. The first bottle did me so much good that I continued taking it, and after taking four bottles and one bottle of Hood's Pills I am now able to do my work, and the tired, nervous feeling is entirely cured." MRS. G. N. HOSEA.



Completely Run Down.

AUGUSTA, GA.—"Last spring my husband was suffering with rheumatic pains, and seemed to be completely run down in health. He was hardly able to rise in the morning. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and used three bottles, and it did him so much good that he said he felt like another person. We regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best spring medicine we can obtain." MRS. O. J. GRESHAM, 1638 Walton Way.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It is America's Greatest Medicine.

SPANISH LEADERS IN CUBA WANT A CONFERENCE WITH INSURGENTS

Blanco and Pando Are Anxious To Treat with Gomez, Calixto Garcia and Associates.

ARMISTICE WILL BE PROPOSED

Rebel Troops In Two Large Armies Are Within a Few Miles of Spaniards.

GOVERNMENT TO SUGGEST TERMS

Cuban Leaders Will Not Accept Plan To Be Submitted—All Autonomy Measures Will Be Killed.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., March 19.—News has just reached the correspondent from authentic sources that the autonomist government, backed by the military authorities here and the government at Madrid, is now playing its last card to secure peace in Cuba and prevent intervention on the part of the United States.

Near Palo Prioto and via Jacas Gordas, a province of Santa Clara, on the west side of Jucaro-Moron trocha are gathered several thousand insurgents under command of General Calixto Garcia and other prominent chiefs, accompanied by Senor Masso, president of the Cuban republic, with several members of his cabinet.

Also, on the west side of the trocha, in the district of Sancti Spiritus, less than thirty miles distant from General Garcia's forces, are stationed 2,000 insurgents under Generals Pancho, Carrilo, Monteagudo, Lancliez, Legon and Gonzalez.

The Spanish commander, General Pando, with General Ramariez, Charvez and other generals, is within a few miles of General Calixto Garcia. General Gomez is west of the Jucaro-Moron trocha within easy reach.

Pass Through Pando's Lines.

All the insurgent generals, President Masso and the insurgent officials, with General Garcia, got through General Pando's lines some time ago and the latter gave up the campaign, which was to be a grand military coup de grace in the province of Santiago de Cuba or province of Puerto Principe. But in addition to passing through the trocha, the insurgents turned General Pando's flank. It is just possible that this flank movement was winked at by General Pando for the purpose of attempting to carry out his ulterior political purposes.

Such was the position of all concerned when the last advices were received in the palace at Havana. General Pando's purpose, to further which he has ordered a practical armistice in the eastern part of Cuba, is stated succinctly as follows:

"To have a personal conference with General Calixto Garcia, President Masso and other insurgents, and even with General Gomez, if possible, and to make them a formal offer of autonomy, according to the programme drawn up by the left of the radical wing of that party."

As previously cabled, this offer includes in return for the ending of the insurrection the disarmament and disbanding of all volunteers, commercial treaties to be concluded without Spanish interference, a maximum sum of $2,000,000 annually to be paid to Spain by Cuba as the latter's nominal suzerain, no insurgents to be shot or imprisoned on account of the existing insurrection and no insurgents to be sent as prisoners out of Cuba for future political offenses.

The advices received here are in substance that General Pando felt confident of securing the conference, while on the other hand, Captain General Blanco, Secretary General Congosto and the Spanish staff officers of high rank and many radical members of the autonomist government felt sure that the proposition, being the best ever offered and assuring practical independence, would be accepted; that the rebellion would be declared at an end, and that consequently all excuse for the intervention the United States would be ended.

Offers Will Be Refused.

Such views, however, were not held when this dispatch was sent by those best acquainted with General Gomez and his chiefs, nor by the Spanish-Cuban merchants, bankers, editors or lawyers, the best class in Havana. The latter were sure that nothing but the proposition of Monte Cristo—the granting of an indemnity to Spain, but absolute independence for Cuba—would ever be considered by General Gomez or any of his principal followers.

In support of the latter view it is officially announced that after all the efforts near Manzanillo only two privates of Salvator Ruiz's band surrendered.

It is known besides that General Pando, in order to advance his plans for the proposed campaign in Santiago de Cuba, greatly weakened all the trochas, taking from them several thousand men and much artillery.

It is regarded as certain in well informed circles here that Generals Gomez and Garcia, after refusing to confer with General Pando, or if they do confer, after refusing the terms offered, will take sufficient cattle and provisions from the comparatively well stocked ranches immediately west and then inaugurate a raid upon the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and probably Pinar del Rio, appearing near here within fifteen or eighteen days, which is considered possible.

Not Favorable to United States.

Letters received here from prominent autonomists in the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe have been shown to this correspondent. The writers are not favorable to the United States; they still cling to the theory of autonomy and class as false the assertions that the Spanish soldiers are "unpaid and unfed and living in towns, while their officers are conspiring against the autonomist government and refuse to take the field, either defying the presence of the insurgents or saying 'let troops who are in favor of autonomy fight its battles.'"

Other letters from the same source insist that all the plans laid to secure the surrender of the insurgents have been badly conceived and poorly executed. These letters add that only in isolated instances have any of the insurgents laid down their arms, and the insurgent leader, Masso, who surrendered, it is still further asserted, was proscribed by General Gomez and was liable to be tried by courtmartial, while of the 100 insurgents who surrendered with him at Fomento more than half were back with the insurgents within a fortnight.

United States Must Intervene.

The general opinion seems to be that the Pando conference will in any event be the end of autonomy and the most sanguine assert that it will make the intervention of the United States imperative. Those who have this view claim that intervention of the United States will be necessary to prevent outrages which will disgrace civilization and also to protect American citizens in Cuba.

Under the circumstances, news from the scene of the conference is awaited here with the greatest anxiety.

In spite of official and other denials, it is believed that serious troubles for Spain in Porto Rico are imminent, and it is asserted, though the report cannot be verified at present, that the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya when she leaves Havana will go to Porto Rico in order to strengthen the hands of the government officials there.



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.
Everything Seems to Be Coming the Old Man's Way on the Unhappy Island of Cuba Just Now.

CUBANS IN AMERICA PLEASED.

News of Proposed Armistice Causes Rejoicing in New York.

New York, March 19.—At the offices of the Cuban junta in this city there was general rejoicing this afternoon when the dispatch received by the Associated Press from Havana, via Key West, in reference to the suspension of military operations in eastern Cuba by General Pando and the belief among the merchants and bankers in Havana that the failure of the proposed conference would mean the death blow of autonomy and that it was probable that a large force of insurgents would break through the trocha and raid the country up to Havana, was translated.

T. Estrada Palma's representative read the bulletin very carefully and said:

"Of course we don't doubt that the Spaniards have suspended operations in eastern Cuba and that General Pando is seeking a conference with the Cuban leaders. General Pando has been trying to do the same thing ever since his arrival in Cuba. So far he has been unsuccessful and we are positive that he will remain so.

"The gathering of large Cuban forces near the Jucuro-Moren trocha is probably for their passage through it in order to invade the western provinces, as was announced in the Associated Press cablegrams a few days ago.

"There will be no conference between the Cuban leaders and Pando or any other Spanish representatives.

"The belief of the Havana officials that the Spanish propositions will be accepted is preposterous.

"The latter portion of the dispatch speaks for itself. The Cubans will not admit of any solution of the war unless it is based on the absolute independence of Cuba."

Ambassador Hay Returns to England.

London, March 19.—Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador to the court of St. James, who has been traveling in Egypt, arrived at Athens on March 7th, and the next day he was invited to the palace and had a private conversation of an hour's duration with King George, of Greece. Colonel Hay left Athens on the 11th with his family and sailed from Patras for Venice. He returns to London on Sunday.

GLADSTONE HAS GROWN WORSE.

His General Physical Condition Causes Friends Great Alarm.

London, March 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says Mr. Gladstone's general condition is apparently worse. It adds:

"It was his own wish to be moved to Hawarden, with as little delay as possible. Whatever the precise nature of the facial pains, neuralgia or the presence of some healthy growth, there can be no doubt that though intermittent, they have occasioned severe suffering and it necessarily follows that his physical powers and heart's action have become gravely enfeebled."

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RULER OF SPAIN APPEALS FOR HELP

Queen Regent Urges Austrian Emperor To Prevent War.

WANTS AMICABLE RELATIONS

Francis Joseph Writes Germany's Throne Asking for Good Services.

ENTENTE OF MONARCHIES SUGGESTED

Alphonso's Government Appeals to William and Joseph for Aid in the Event That War Ensues with the United States.

Berlin, March 19.—In spite of denials, the queen regent of Spain has repeatedly and strongly appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to exert his influence with the monarchs of Europe, particularly Emperor William, to secure their efforts to restore amicable relations between the United States and Spain.

The queen laid special stress on the necessity of maintaining the peace of Europe and securing an entente of the European monarchs against republican, aggressive America, and on the affinity of her dynasty with the Hapsburgs.

It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph, while replying to the queen cautiously and conservatively, has actually written to Emperor William, endeavoring to elicit a reply pledging the latter to promise to enter his good services in trying to maintain peace.

More recently Spain approached Germany and Austria with the view of obtaining assurances that they, in the event of war, would assist Spain in some way or other.

The Spanish ambassador here, Senor Mendoz de Vigo, father-in-law of Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister at Washington, had a conference on Wednesday last with the minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, when the latter assured him that while Germany earnestly desired the maintenance of peace, she certainly would not pledge herself to anything but the strictest neutrality.

Spain is believed to have received the same answer from Vienna and Paris.

No Warship Purchased.

Senor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, has thus far failed in his efforts as a purchaser of torpedo boats and other warships.

A remarkable change in party politics is believed to be imminent. It assures the adoption of the most important measures pending in the reichstag and diet, while it furnishes the leaders with definite issues for the coming election. The main issue will be the commercial treaties now ending, which are largely in favor of industrial interests and detrimental to agricultural interests. They formerly met with the emperor's approval and brought honors to General Count von Caprivi, the former chancellor, their framer. The new treaties, according to the government, promise to be more favorable to agriculture.

The agrarian election manifesto, just issued, is signed by the leaders of the different conservative factions and by part of the national liberal and centrist parties, the new amalgamation thus comprising about half the present representation in the reichstag and over half the diet. In opposition to this combination all the liberal and radical factions have pooled their issues, and they will be supported by the socialists in upholding the main lines of the present tactics. The campaign has been opened throughout Germany. The commercial convention, sitting this week in Berlin, representing all the chambers of commerce and large industrial firms of the country, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the present treaties.

Centrists Want No New Issue.

The centrists, having a hundred votes in the reichstag, and consequently the balance of power, are strenuously opposed to forcing a new issue as likely to disrupt the party, which is already split up on the naval bill and military reform bill, part supporting them and others, mostly the south Germans, opposing them.

As a counter demonstration of that, of the socialists and liberals in honor of the revolution, the officers of the Gard du Corps decorated the monument over the graves of the soldiers killed in the street fights, the emperor causing a wreath with his initials to be deposited at the foot of the memorial column.

It is believed in parliamentary circles that an important resolution will be reintroduced in the diet by the agrarian leaders, Von Mendel and Ring, finding for a uniform and rigorous inspection of meats at frontier stations and urging the government to exert influence to secure a similar decree from the bundesrath. If it be passed the measure will be a hit at all foreign meats, including American meats, and the United States consuls might construe it to unfairly and seriously injure American imports.

Sugar Manufacturers Interested.

The sugar manufacturers of the Rhine, at a special meeting just held, have requested the government to inform them definitely whether the proposed conference on the sugar bounty question is to meet at Brussels. There is widespread complaint at the delay and uncertainty. The belief that the conference will meet in February had largely affected sales and purchases, and its failure to meet would have a disastrous effect upon prices.

The first large auction of American horses took place in Berlin this week. All the prominent sporting men attended. The bidding was lively and 300 horses were sold in eighty minutes. Drivers and riders averaged 700 to 1,200 marks. The agrarian press is indignant, and The Kreuz Zeitung expresses the hope that the government will take steps to prevent "cheap American horses from injuring domestic horse breeding."

The mission of Cardinal Kopp, bishop of Breslau, to Rome is much commented upon. Advices from Rome indicate that it has been a failure, the pope deciding to continue to recognize French protection of the Catholic missions in China. France has been actively opposing Cardinal Kopp.

THE NEW WAVE.

Physical Culture, Pure Food and Drink Marks a New Era.

A great popular pure drink and pure food wave is just now passing over the country, and it seems to have come to stay.

More attention is being given to articles of food and drink than heretofore and people are slowly learning that good health cannot be preserved under the present civilization unless the habits are of a more natural character. The apparently harmless coffee habit now numbers its victims by the thousands, producing obstinate stomach and bowel troubles that will not abate except by leaving off the habit.

It is not always an easy task to drop a lifetime habit.

One of the late discoveries is a pure food coffee, made entirely of grains and possessing great fattening and nourishing properties, while it brews the exact deep seal brown color of Mocha and when cream is added it takes the rich golden brown of old Java. The taste is pungent and piquant, quite similar to coffee, in fact, so close to it in aroma and flavor that the coffee drinker who has had trouble with coffee will freely take on the new grain drink when he discovers that it agrees with him perfectly, and its healthful properties quickly dismiss his former ails.

The great feature of the new and rational method of dismissing sickness, is to avoid drugging one's self and quit hurtful habits, taking in only what is known to be pure natural food, such as the Creator intended for man's subsistence.

Nothing is more to the point than this new food drink made from grains. It bears the name of "Postum Cereal," and is made by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

It claims to be a direct and quick producer of new blood corpuscles by the natural method of good nourishing food taken in a liquid form. It is quite a bit less expensive than coffee, and altogether its use appeals to one's common sense.

MONEY FOR A SPANISH NAVY.

Entertainment in Havana Last Night Netted Over $100,000.

Havana, March 19.—At a meeting held at the palace yesterday of the committee appointed to secure funds for the Spanish navy Captain General Blanco was elected president. He said he would use all of his influence to induce the officials, military, civil and municipal, to make monthly contributions to augment the naval fund.

The function in aid of the navy which takes place tonight at the Tacon theater will, it is believed, realize more than $100,000 in gold. For a single admission to the gallery a cigar manufacturer of Havana paid $1,200. The smallest price for general admission is $10 in gold.

News of the result of the interview between General Pando and other delegates and General Calixto Garcia, Senor Masso, president of the Cuban republic, and other insurgent leaders is anxiously awaited here. There is no change in the belief held by the best posted men that all the propositions looking to the laying down of their arms by the insurgents were rejected.

There is no doubt that a conference was held, but owing to the distance from Havana and also to the poor mail facilities, the result is not yet known. Meanwhile all military operations in that part of Santa Clara province have been suspended.

SENSATION OVER MISS BARTON.

American Relief Giver Makes Proposition to Spanish Official.

Havana, March 19.—Miss Clara Barton, after calling upon Captain General Blanco, at his suggestion, visited the heads of the colonial government.

The autonomists treated her with such distinguished courtesy that she broached to them the subject of the allotment of the islands to the poor Cubans, engaging to furnish their houses from America, and also to superintend any colonies thus formed.

Miss Barton was told that the matter would be carefully considered. After she had left the officials said:

"We are Spanish; does she think she can make yankees of us? Her desire must be to Americanize the Creoles."

In a semi-satirical editorial, entitled "All For Humanity," La Lucha today refers to the fact that Spain is entertaining the people with a carnival and Cuba is deeply interested in the coming elections, while the United States seems to be entirely devoted to humanity. The editorial says the relief work is so widespread and so greatly varied here that it is impossible not to suspect that there is some other motive for it than charity, and hints at a desire to Americanize Cuba.

The paper says of Miss Barton's offer to build houses for the sufferers, that "in time these might grow into yankee colonies, with the stars and stripes floating from each house."

The editorial is written in a good-humored tone.

DAVITT WRITES WARM LETTER.

Irishman and Daily Chronicle in a War of Words.

London, March 19.—A lively controversy has been kindled between Michael Davitt and The Daily Chronicle by Mr. Davitt's attack on the suggested alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

The Chronicle, which up to the present has been the most friendly paper toward the Irish, rebuked Mr. Davitt in its issue of yesterday for his cable message to a New York newspaper, saying it will "ill serve the Irish cause," and declaring that it is "absolutely untrue that the English ruling classes are in sympathy with Spain and hostile to America."

Mr. Davitt retorts with a letter which will be published on Monday, buttressing his statement that the ruling classes are hostile to America. He quotes the "organs of the aristocracy" during the Venezuelan dispute, and inquired how they can be reconciled with "the present hypocritical professions of friendship toward the republic."

Continuing, Mr. Davitt asserts the right of Irishmen to voice independent views of Great Britain's policy "in spite of the wishes of the English friends of home rule," and asserts that the Anglo-Saxon in America is a myth and makes the statement that Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Dutchmen and Norwegians constitute three-fourths of the Americans of today, adding that the children of these races "will not permit their government to form an alliance with that power which is distrusted by every civilized people, an alliance which would seriously impair the unique moral influence she exercises among all nations, owing to her pacific and non-aggressive international policy."

IN HONOR OF CHARLOTTE YONGE

Scholarship Will Perpetuate the Name of an Englishwoman.

London, March 19.—It is proposed to found a university scholarship in honor of Charlotte Yonge.

An appeal to the public says this was done in recognition of her "great services as the pioneer of that religious and high-toned literature for young people, which for the last fifty years has been the special glory of England and the admiration of America and other countries."

Among those who are supporting the scheme are the princess of Wales, the archbishop of Canterbury, the duchess of Sutherland and many bishops.

Spring Season Here!

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PERFECT FITTING, STYLISH AND DURABLE.

Most extensive assortment we have ever shown. Better prepared than ever to please every customer.

LADIES' SHOES.
Finest assortment in Atlanta. 24 styles Oxfords from $2.00 to $3.50.

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Best stock ever shown, guarantee to fit any man, $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00.

Closing out odds and ends in Winter Shoes at prices that MOVE them.

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Is conceded to be without a peer. Age and purity makes it the most desirable stimulant known to the trade. Sold by reputable dealers everywhere.
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NINTH WEEK OF BIG STRIKE HAS PASSED

Employees Express Willingness To Accept One Half the Cut.

OWNERS DECLINE TO AGREE

Great Wage Struggle in New Bedford Still Has No Solution.

LENGTHY CONFERENCE IS HELD

Operators Declare That No Concessions Can Be Made from the Notices Posted Long Ago.

New Bedford, Mass., March 19.—The ninth week of the struggle between capital and labor in this city finds the situation practically unchanged, except that the operatives have conceded that they might be willing to go back to work under a reduction of 5 per cent instead of 10.

A secret meeting of the officers of the labor unions was held last night, and today, and it was agreed to meet the manufacturers on the question of the cut-down in wages, eliminating the fines question.

The most important meeting was held this afternoon, and at its conclusion the following statement was given out by the manufacturers:

"At the conference of the manufacturers and a committee of the employes this afternoon, the employees inquired if a compromise on 5 per cent reduction would be considered, to which the manufacturers replied as follows:

"'Now, we submit to you, as intelligent men, how can we do this? For months before we posted notices of the reduction in the wage schedule we found it impossible to meet competition. This was under the old schedule. Now, when all New England is running on the new schedule or less, we cannot go at any cost more than the posted notices provide for, if the prices for goods were the same. But the fact is, these prices have gone off since the mills stopped, and many styles are ¼ to ¾ of a cent less than at that time. We are in the market constantly. Some of us who were in New York this week found the market depressed and on the down grade.

"'No, conditions today demand a larger reduction of the wage schedule than the posted notices called for, and it is out of the question for the manufacturers to modify these; they as faithful custodians of their respective properties, simply cannot.

"'Our employees sadly misapprehended the condition of the market and the supply and demand when they left their work several weeks ago, and conditions have not changed for the better since, but, on the contrary, have gone from bad to worse.'"

After extended discussion of this and the subject generally, the manufacturers, in answer to the inquiry, what they could suggest, replied viz:

"What we can say to you is that when the condition of the market warrants an increase of wages, the New Bedford mills will give their employees the benefit of it with others."

Cabinet Changes Probable.

London, March 19.—The interest of the English political world now centers in the marquis of Salisbury's health and the air is full of rumors of impending changes in the cabinet.

In addition to influenza, the premier is suffering from depression and a form of "brain fag," as a friend puts it, which will render it impossible for him to continue his present heavy labors at the foreign office. It is believed he will remain premier, but the reconstruction of the cabinet is probable during the Easter recess.

The temporary installment of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, at the head of the foreign office, exercises the minds of all parties. The liberal unionists deny it has any significance likely to prejudice their political status and insist it is merely a temporary arrangement.

Mr. Balfour has no special training or liking for foreign affairs, but he is warmly in sympathy with his uncle's views in regard to the present troubling internal relations, and the fact that he was chosen to direct the foreign office indicates that his policy, for the present at least, will be conducted upon the marquis of Salisbury's lines.

It is regarded as certain that Mr. George N. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, will be admitted into the cabinet at the first opportunity. He has made rapid advances in the estimation of politicians, especially during the past few weeks. Even his political opponents and important weekly papers are sounding his praises for the skillful manner in which he has handled ticklish questions in the house of commons.

CZAR HAS WITHDRAWN DEMAND

Sultan Will Accept Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete.

Constantinople, March 19.—In consequence of the sultan's direct appeal, the czar has consented to withdraw his demand for the $3,750,000 arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, which his majesty at first insisted should be paid from the Greco-Turkish war indemnity.

This fact, it is alleged, foreshadows Turkey's acceptance of Prince George of Greece, the candidate of the czar, as governor of the island of Crete.

Actor Starts a Penny Paper.

London, March 19.—The earl of Rosslyn, the peer who has adopted the stage for a profession, is starting a new penny paper called "Scottish Life." In an editorial announcement he says:

"My sister, the duchess of Sutherland, offers you an interesting story, and among other writers are the marquis of Lorne and Ladies Randolph Churchill and Warwick."

Russia Will Enlarge Navy.

London, March 19.—The czar, according to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, has authorized an increase in the ordinary naval expenditure of 3,000,000 roubles yearly for six years, in addition to the special grant of 90,000,000 roubles for naval purposes recently announced.

Trouble Brewing in Transvaal.

London, March 19.—Private advices from the Transvaal to people having large interests there indicate that serious trouble with Great Britain is brewing. British troops are already being concentrated on the frontier. At Johannesburg great commercial distress prevails.

More Money Than She Can Use.

London, March 19.—The huge surplus of the present high-priced consols finds the government with more money in its hands than it needs, and it has been decided to spend £2,500,000 ($12,500,000) in buying sites and erecting buildings for the great public departments, including a new war office.

MR. HILL DECLINES.

He Will Not Accept the Nomination of the Populist Convention.

Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Mr. Walter B. Hill being asked by The Constitution correspondent to state his intentions relative to the nomination of himself by the populist convention for the position of chief justice of the supreme court, gave out the following statement:

"The conviction that I ought to decline the nomination for the supreme bench gives me great regret. It was made, however, without my consent and against my wish. I, therefore, have the perfect right to decline it. My life so far as it has had any relation to the public has been given to the principles of prohibition. I feel that my usefulness to this cause can best be preserved by avoiding candidacy for office. It is, therefore, my duty to decline this nomination. Two years ago I refused the nomination for state senator under similar circumstances. I regret the situation, but am not responsible for it. To the friends who sought to honor me by this mark of confidence I express my sincere and lasting gratitude.

"I shall give to the nominees of the convention my cordial support, and trust it will be all the more effective because not given in the interest of my own candidacy."

200 ROUNDS FOR EVERY GUN AFLOAT

Government Makes the Largest Purchase of Powder Known.

4,500,000 POUNDS BOUGHT

Both Navy and War Departments Continue Their Active Preparations.

SENATORS CALL ON CABINET OFFICERS

The State Department Is Deliberating Upon a Policy To Be Pursued in Case the Naval Court Eliminates the Maine Incident.

Washington, March 19.—Both the navy and war departments continue their active preparations for emergency, and contracts in all branches of armament are being made daily by the various bureaus.

The naval bureau of ordnance has contracted for 4,500,000 pounds of brown powder, which is probably the largest single order ever given.

This was divided between the California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company. These concerns, together, are furnishing the bureau about 20,000 pounds daily and within a week or so it is expected the capacity of these two works will be brought up to 40,000 pounds of powder daily.

The order is sufficient in the aggregate to give 200 rounds for every gun afloat in the American navy, and with this large supply on hand the navy for the first time in years will be more than amply supplied with powder.

An unusually large number of senators took advantage of the fact that the senate was not in session today to call upon the cabinet officers with the hope of securing definite information as to the Cuban situation. They succeeded only in learning that the report of the Maine court of inquiry had not arrived, but that it was expected early next week and that it would be forwarded to congress immediately upon its arrival unless of an unexpectedly startling character.

Line of Policy Considered.

Some of them found the high officials of the state department deliberating upon the line of policy to be pursued in case the report of the naval court should have the effect of entirely eliminating the Maine incident from the situation. So strongly was this contingency dwelt upon that the inference was drawn by some of the senatorial visitors that the department had been led to believe or even had been informed that the report would fail to connect the Spanish authorities or the Spaniards with the tragedy. Still the state department officials did not make any positive declaration that such information was in their possession, rather advancing it as a tentative suggestion, and when pressed for information on this point replied that they only knew that the report was to come next week and that they had no advance information as to its contents.

They seem inclined to seek suggestions rather than to give out opinions as to plans, apparently indicating that no definite course had been decided on pending the Maine report.

There is no doubt that the authorities here are keeping themselves fully advised as to the movement of the Spanish torpedo flotilla now en route from Spain.

Persons acquainted with the facts say that the stop at the Canaries is only temporary and that there is no purpose on the part of the Spanish government to turn back the torpedo boats because of the removal of the Texas and Massachusetts from Key West. On the contrary the purpose as made known in Washington is that the torpedo flotilla will continue its trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It was stated today by one high in naval authority that no steps had been taken toward intercepting this flotilla and warning it away.

The arrival of several survivors of the



COMMANDER BRONSON, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Commander Bronson, who is at present in Europe in the interest of the war department, has absolute power and control in the selection and purchasing of warships. He was appointed by President McKinley at the instance of the secretary of the navy and the selection was generally approved throughout the country. He is a native of the state of New York and has figured quite prominently in naval matters since his graduation from Annapolis, making rapid rises and by brilliant actions demonstrating his ability as a naval officer. His parents reside at Salem, N. Y., and from that place Bronson secured the appointment to the naval academy. He graduated with distinction and because of his evident ability was placed in active service at once. He married Miss Isabella Roberts, whose parents now reside at Yonkers, N. Y. At the time of her birth her parents were residing at Griffin, Ga., and there Miss Roberts was reared. She was a schoolmate to Mrs. Dr. J. D. Turner, of Atlanta, and the two have continued the intimate acquaintance formed in their early life.

Maine and the extended conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Long, furnished the most interesting feature in today's developments of the Spanish situation.

Maine Officers Visit McKinley.

Three officers of the Maine, Lieutenant W. G. Holman, Lieutenant George P. Blow and Lieutenant A. W. Catlin, of the marine corps, accompanied by Boatswain Larkins, came on unexpectedly from Key West. It was said their visit was purely voluntary on their part, as they are now on waiting orders, and are free to go where they please. Their long conferences at the navy department and later at the white house led to much conjecture, it being asserted that Lieutenant Blow brought with him the report of the court of inquiry, or at least the general conclusions reached by that court.

It can be stated positively, however, from an authoritative source, that the officers did not bring with them the report, either as a whole or its general conclusions. It is stated with equal positiveness and authoritatively that they do not know what the action of the court of inquiry is, and therefore are not in a position to convey any information to the president or secretary of the navy on that point.

Graphic Narrative Heard.

Their talks were confined entirely to graphic narratives or their experiences on the night of the explosion. In the course of this narrative, however, individual opinion as to the cause of the explosion found expression. These opinions, as already stated, were purely personal, and not founded on the proceedings of the court of inquiry.

These personal opinions, however, it was learned reliably, were strongly favorable to the theory of an external cause leading to the destruction of the Maine.

The officers themselves retain the strictest reserve, not only as to interview for publication, but also in talking with their associates in the naval service. This led naval officers to refrain from referring to the Maine disaster while talking with them. One of the officers volunteered to suggest that he would be glad to talk if his lips were not sealed with the strictest order.

After the conference with the president and the secretary of the navy, the Maine officers did not return to the navy department, and considerable care was exercised in having their whereabouts kept from public attention.

Constructor Hoover Back.

Another interesting arrival of the day was Constructor Hoover, the technical expert sent to Havana to identify the twisted plates in the Maine wreckage with a view to learning whether the explosion was of internal or external origin. Mr. Hoover also maintained silence concerning the wreck. He made no report to the secretary of the navy, as he was sent to Havana to learn facts and then embody it in the testimony before the naval court of inquiry.

Late in the day the prospects became much brighter for the acquisition by the United States of two exceptionally fine foreign warships, namely, the armored cruiser San Martino, belonging to the Argentine Republic, and the battleship General O'Higgins, belonging to Chile. The hope of getting these ships had been almost given up, but cablegrams received today from Commander Brownson, now in Europe, made the outlook more encouraging. Up to the close of office hours an actual purchase had not been concluded, but a high official summed up the situation by saying the negotiations were getting "very hot."

Two New Battleships Assured.

The San Martino was originally built for the Italian government and was then known as the Varez, but since her purchase by Argentine she has been renamed. Her dimensions are:

Length, 328; beam, 59; draft, 24; displacement, 6,840 tons; horse power, 13,000; speed, 19.98 knots.

Her armament was two eight-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted in barbettes and protected by hoods; ten six-inch quick-fire guns in a central redoubt; six 4.7-inch quick-fire guns on the upper deck and twenty-two smaller quick-fire guns on the upper deck.

All the guns on the upper deck are protected by steel shields.

The General O'Higgins is a battleship of 8,500 tons, built at Elswick. Her dimensions are:

Length, 400 feet; beam, 62; draft, 22; her contract speed, 21.4 knots. Her armament is four eight-inch, ten six-inch, four 4.7 Armstrong guns, eight-twelve-pounders, ten six-pounders and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her protective deck is a belt of Harveyized steel seven inches thick. Her gun horses for the eight-inch guns and the casements of the six-inch guns are protected by six inches of nickel-steel.

Commodore Farquhar, formerly chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy yard, was in conference with the naval officials today. He reported that the finishing touches have been put on the monitor Puritan and that she is in fine condition for sea service. It is expected that the Puritan will leave soon for Port Royal, S. C., at which place it has been reported the navy department will locate a fleet of torpedo boats, which may be called on for assistance either by the fleet at Hampton Roads or that at Key West should the necessity arise.

Port Royal is at a convenient distance from either of the two places, and although the torpedo boats are slower in movement than the cruisers, they could reach either place within reasonable time. The monitors which it has been said will compose the fleet will include the Amphitrite, Terror, Miantonomah and Puritan.

An important contract was let by the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department today. It was for dredging about 300,000 feet of the harbor about Fort Jefferson on Dry Tortugas island, which will enable large naval and merchant vessels to anchor very near the shore to take on coal.

This is the first step taken by the navy department toward making a naval supply coaling station at the Tortugas, work on which will now be pushed as rapidly as possible. The Alabama Dredging and Jetty Company, of Mobile, was awarded the contract.

The state department posted the following memorandum during the day:

"The elections of the Cuban house of representatives will take place on April 24th and that for the council of administration on April 25th. The Cuban parliament will meet May 1st."

The diplomatic aspect of the Spanish question developed no new phases today.

Messrs. Angulo, Valera and Cadenas, the three commissioners named by the Cuban cabinet to act with Minister Polo in framing a commercial treaty will be presented to Secretary Sherman and Judge Day on Monday next. They expect to take up the negotiations with Commissioner Kasson after the ceremony of presentation is concluded.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Augusta Is Preparing To Give the Delegates a Hearty Welcome.

Augusta, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—The Baptists of Augusta are much interested in the approaching state convention to be held in this city, beginning on March 31st.

From 350 to 400 persons are expected to attend the convention. Among these will be the leading ministers of the state, all of whom are expected to be present. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st the convention will meet for the work of organization in the First Baptist church.

Ex-Governor Northen, who has frequently filled the post to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, will probably be re-elected president of the convention, while Dr. Ragsdale will be retained as secretary.

In the evening there will be a convention sermon delivered by the Rev. M. O. Kelley.

A number of distinguished men from other sections of the country, representing the more general Baptist interests, will attend the convention. Among them will be Dr. Willingham, of Richmond; Dr. Tichenor, of Atlanta; Dr. Frost, of Nashville, and Dr. Dargan, of the seminary at Louisville, Ky. As the convention lasts over Sunday, these brilliant preachers will probably fill the pulpits of the various churches in the city at the morning and evening services on the 3d of April.

PRESIDENT MUST SHOW HIS HAND

Policy of Administration on Cuban Question Is Soon Expected.

SAMPSON'S REPORT AWAITED

Destruction of Maine Will Be Treated Only as an Incident in Subject.

YET IT MAY BRING MATTERS TO A HEAD

Should Spain Be Held Responsible by the Board for Wrecking the Battleship, Arbitration is a Possible Solution.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 19.—(Special.)—Next week ought to bring a disclosure of the administration policy toward the Cuban question, and that important incident of it—the destruction of the Maine.

There are many conflicting reports as to when the formal finding of the court will reach the president. All, however, agree that some day next week he will be put in possession of the formal report, showing the testimony adduced at the hearing in Havana harbor and at Key West, and the decision reached by the board of naval officers to whom the momentous question was submitted.

While the Maine's destruction can only be treated as an incident in the general Cuban question, it will in all likelihood bring matters to a head. Just what the board will find it is impossible to say, but the chances are overwhelming that it will declare the destruction to have been brought about from outside the ship. There has been no doubt that this was the case from the first—that is, no doubt in the American mind; but there has been grave doubt, and there is grave doubt now, as to the degree of culpability which the board can in fairness charge against Spain. This indeed is the only question which remains unsolved, and nothing but the official finding of the court will solve it.

If Mines Are in the Harbor.

If the court has been able to find evidence of the presence of submarine mines in the harbor of Havana, if there is truth in the newspaper reports which have indicated the discovery of remnants of such a mine or of wires laid at the bottom of the harbor, this government will undoubtedly be in a position to charge direct responsibility upon the Spanish government. Such a mine could not have been laid in the harbor without being put there by the Spanish military authorities, and if the destruction was brought about by such a mine, Spain's degree of culpability will be held to be very great—no matter how strenuous her denial.

If, on the other hand, the court is able to go no farther than to say that the destruction was by some outside force, it will not be so easy to bring the rest of the world to the belief that the Spanish government is altogether responsible. For the sake of what may follow, it is very earnestly to be hoped that there will be no uncertainty in the report of the Sampson board.

Policy Depends on Report.

The policy to be pursued by the administration depends entirely upon this report. While the president has in a general way outlined his ideas to some of those who are very close to him, there has been nothing like a definite announcement of policy and there will be none until the report of it is sent to congress.

If the court of inquiry finds what might be termed a high degree of Spanish culpability, the president may content himself with sending the report to congress and asking congress to do the rest. That would mean war. Nobody here, however, believes that the report will go so far as to result in this course. The most likely thing to happen is a demand for indemnity.

It is undoubtedly the intention of Spain to do everything possible to send this question to an international board of inquiry or investigation. This purpose was indicated by The Constitution some days ago, and subsequent events have tended strongly to strengthen the idea. It was for this purpose that Spain had an investigation made by her own divers; it is for this purpose that it is given out from Madrid that Spain will refuse to accept the findings of the American board as binding upon her; and it is a part of this plan that the emperor of Austria is represented as making himself very active on the line of international investigation and intervention.

May Not Observe Precedent.

Now, while it is true that there never has been an international investigation of a matter of this kind, it may be that the president and his advisers will consent to such a proceeding in this case for purposes of delay. I believe the president is anxious for peace. If left to his own inclination, there would be peace. I believe the men who are in charge of the affairs of Spain do not want war, but the exigencies of politics are bound to play an important part in shaping the action of that government as well as this. Sagasta and his party are anxious to obtain control in Spain. It will greatly assist them to be able to impress the people of Spain with their anxieties for war with the United States. If they can get this Maine matter into the hands of an international board they can keep up the excitement until after the elections which are to decide their own fate. With those elections out of the way and they themselves possessing a new lease on political life, they will be much milder in their insinuations or demands and much more strongly inclined toward peace that now appears on the surface.

McKinley Pleases Spain.

If it is true that the real reason for sending the Massachusetts and the Texas away from the Tortugas was to give the Spanish ministry an opportunity to point to this as a concession from the United States, no act of the administration is more important as an indication of the trend of events toward peace. It was to be expected that there would be official declaration that this was an aggressive step rather than in the nature of a back down. The excuse put up is very plausible, and yet the end which Spain desires is in a sense served.

A leading New England senator, a man upon whom the president relies in all things that have to go before the senate, tells me that the report of the Maine board will not be received before Thursday. In speaking of the action that may follow, this senator indicates that the Cuban question as a whole will not be mixed up with any demand which the president may make as the result of the Maine investigation. In other words, that the two will be handled as separate and distinct matters, and that there will be no action on the Cuban question until after a line of policy is determined upon with regard to the Maine.

I am inclined, however, to doubt that the president will throw away such an opportunity to make political capital for his party. The best politicians in his party are urging him to demand as the price of the destruction of the Maine that Cuba be free. The Proctor report points to Cuban independence, but the indications gathered from those who are very close to the president are that instead of calling for the freedom of Cuba he will treat the two matters as separate and distinct.

Will Recognize Cuba.

If he does this, the most likely course for him to pursue is a recognition of Cuba as a republic—this to come later.

There is one thing which should not be lost sight of. Whatever President McKinley may do in the future toward Cuban freedom, he is responsible for the loss of the Maine and the brave men who went down with it; he is responsible for the death of thousands upon thousands of the victims of Weylerism.

Had he and the republican party allowed the house to pass the Morgan resolution declaring the belligerency of Cuba, the war would have been over months ago, and the Maine would never have been destroyed. There is no escaping from that fact. Instead of listening to the voice of the American people, instead of following the dictates of the platform upon which he was elected, instead of following what must have been the dictates of his conscience, McKinley allowed himself to be controlled by the money element which elected him, and his failure to act is responsible for everything which has followed.

The republican party cannot escape that responsibility. It should not be allowed to escape it. Whatever McKinley may now do cannot wipe out the stain of his past.

WARSHIPS TO HAVE FREE ENTRY

English Cabinet Holds a Long Conference To Formulate Demands.

London, March 19.—There was an important cabinet conference this morning in continuation of yesterday's discussion of the Chinese question.

It is reported that Great Britain requests Russia to give guarantees that the warships of the world will be allowed free of entry into Port Arthur.

Great Britain in this matter is ostensibly acting at the instance of China.

NOVELIST WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Files a Suit Against Her Husband.

Washington, March 19.—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the well-known novelist, today instituted suit for divorce from her husband, Dr. Swan M. Burnett.

The papers in the case are withheld from publication.

DECLAMATION IN DUBLIN.

The Boys of Half a Dozen Surrounding Towns in Contest.

Dublin, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—A declamation contest among representatives from the schools at McRae, Eastman, Sandersville, Tennille, Wrightsville and Dublin last night drew an audience which packed the handsome courthouse in this city. The speeches reflected credit upon the six boys, and to decide among those delivered by John Asa Peacock, of Dublin; Paul Bryan, of Wrightsville, and Harry Strozier, of McRae, must have been difficult for the committee. The committee of judges, however, Dr. J. D. Hammond, of Wesleyan; Professor P. D. Pollock, of Mercer university, and Hon. D. A. Hughes, of Danville, Ga., unanimously awarded the prize of $10 to Master John Asa Peacock, who spoke "The Polish Boy." The young orator had an admirable conception of his piece, and was loudly cheered by the large audience. The contest was given to raise funds for buying opera chairs for the new school auditorium.

The New Teacher.

Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Miss Grace Ketner, of Leavenworth, the newly elected teacher of vocal music in the public schools of Bibb county, arrived this morning and will enter upon the discharge of her duties on next Monday. Her salary is $75 per month. Miss Ketner takes the place of Miss Moore, who resigned rather than be vaccinated. She was opposed to vaccination on the ground that it is in conflict with her belief as a Christian scientist.

Dr. Mason's Departure.

Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—The people of Macon will regret to hear that Dr. J. M. Mason, a prominent and popular dentist of this city, will, on next Wednesday, leave for Fort Worth, Tex., where he will engage in the dental supply business with Dr. Newman, well known in Macon, and a brother-in-law of Dr. Walter Holmes, of this city. Dr. Mason will be accompanied by his son, Holmes, and his wife will follow a little later.

Commissioners' Convention.

Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—The county school commissioners of Georgia were to have met at Macon in convention the first week in May, but the information has been received here that the time will probably be changed to the last week in April.

Shot Two Girls.

Oglethorpe, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Near the town limits on Tuesday afternoon Tom Montgomery, a negro boy, shot two negro girls, Essie and Bessie Bivins. The former was almost seriously wounded, having received a load of bird shot in her breast. The officers pursued him outside of the town, but to no effect. He is supposed to have fled to Americus.

Memorial Service Today.

A memorial service will be held at the Anne Thrower Juvenile Temple, 72½ North Broad street, this afternoon at 3 p. m., to which are invited the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, Mrs. Anne Thrower. All the members of the old Wenona Cold Water Temple are especially requested to be present.

Captain Drew Resigns.

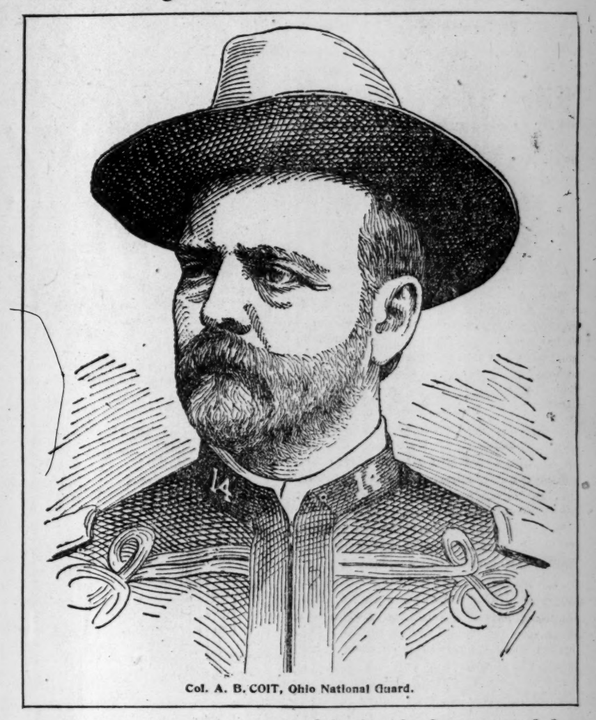
Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—The resignation of Captain T. C. Drew, of the Floyd Rifles, has been accepted. He will probably be succeeded by Blanton Winship.

Col. Coit's Open Letter

Col. A. B. Coit of the Ohio National Guard, Emphatically Endorses Pe-ru-na as a Catarrh Remedy.

Several Remarkable Cures Have Come to His Knowledge.

Similar Strong Statements From Other Prominent People.



Col. A. B. COIT, Ohio National Guard.

Columbus, O., January 5, 1898.

To whom it may concern:

The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co. of this city is counted as one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of the city. The proprietors are well-known, prominent citizens. The president, Dr. S. B. Hartman, is a physician of high standing, and an enterprising citizen of undoubted integrity. Their most prominent remedy, Pe-ru-na, as a catarrh remedy has made several remarkable cures to my knowledge. I desire to give both the remedy and the company my hearty endorsement.—Col. A. B. COIT.

• Catarrh is a thief. It is treacherous and crafty: driven out of the head it appears in the stomach, lungs or kidneys. At every new location it changes its name. Catarrh saps our strength; it spoils our good manners; it taints our breath; it steals our income, and under some name kills more people than all other diseases combined. Eighty per cent. of the American nation have catarrh!

What are the incurable diseases? Consumption and Bright's. They are catarrh! So are many other diseases that kill. Get Dr. Hartman's book on chronic catarrh; it is mailed free. It is startling to define these deadly diseases as catarrh, but it is true, and Dr. Hartman has been demonstrating it for forty years.

Once the origin of catarrh is understood, the folly and harm of local treatment is plain. Educate yourself on this one point. No American can afford to treat catarrh with indifference. Write to Dr. Hartman for information. Pe-ru-na is the scientific remedy for all phases of catarrh. Evidence of its efficiency abounds.



PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs:—I have been afflicted with swelling in my legs and hands, and could hardly walk at times, and could not use my hands at all. I was also troubled with biliousness, bronchitis and kidney trouble. One day I happened to pick up your "Ills of Life," and concluded to try your medicines. I therefore got Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and after taking them I began to improve rapidly until I was entirely cured. I advise all sufferers to try Dr. Hartman, the great doctor. I would not be without your medicine in the house, and shall recommend Pe-ru-na to all my friends.—Mrs. ANNE NELSON, 3216 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.



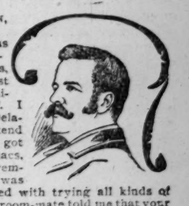
Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—Your Pe-ru-na is worth its weight in gold. I feel like a new woman. I can't praise it enough. I spent a great deal of money in doctors, but nothing ever did me any good until I sent to you and tried your Pe-ru-na. I now feel well of the catarrh, but I shall never be without Pe-ru-na, and shall tell all I see to try it, for I know it to be a sure cure for catarrh. I can't praise it enough for what it has done for me.—RACHEL A. MAGAW, 67 West Jefferson St., Springfield, O.



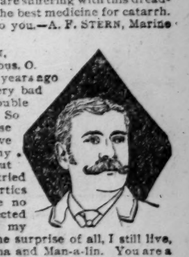
Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to recommend to the public such a valuable remedy as Pe-ru-na. My health was completely broken down and had been for almost a year. I could not rest day or night, but suffered constantly untold misery. Tried remedy after remedy, but found no relief until Pe-ru-na was recommended to me by a friend. I have taken one and a half bottles and am to-day well and hearty. I shall always praise Pe-ru-na for I feel it saved my life.—Mrs. J. A. BASHOR, Knoxville, Tenn.



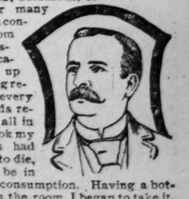
Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with catarrh for 3 years, and tried almost every catarrh medicine I heard of. I went down to Delaware, O., to attend college, where I got one of your Almanacs, and saw another remedy for catarrh. I was almost discouraged with trying all kinds of medicine, but my room-mate told me that your medicine was all right, and so I tried it. After taking seven bottles according to directions, I was cured and felt like a new man. I recommend it to all who are suffering with this dreadful disease. It is the best medicine for catarrh. I owe my health to you.—A. F. STERN, Marine City, Mich.



Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—Five years ago I contracted a very bad case of kidney trouble and constipation. So bad was my case that I could not have a passage of my bowels without hemorrhages. I tried all kinds of cathartics but they did me no good. I was expected to die by all my friends; but, to the surprise of all, I still live, thanks to Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. You are a benefactor to all mankind. I will always thank you and your medicines for the great good you have done me.—C. K. COSBY, Vale Mills, Giles Co., Tenn.



Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—For many years I had been a continual sufferer from that dreadful disease, chronic catarrh. I gave up hopes of ever being relieved. I tried every remedy my friends recommended but all in vain. Finally I took my bed. My friends had all given me up to die, believing me to be in the last stages of consumption. Having a bottle of Pe-ru-na in the room, I began to take it, and in a few days felt so well that I got up. I continued it, improving all the time, until I am now almost a sound man. Can do as hard a day's work as almost any man. This happened four years ago.—J. W. DRAPER, Gainsboro, Tenn.

Dr. Hartman's free books on catarrhal diseases are mailed on application to the Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na. Special book for women, called "Health and B[illegible]," mailed to women only.

Sent Free to Men

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACKAGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures, all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 175 First National bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

ATKINSON ON LOWER TAXES

Opens His Campaign with a Speech at Hawkinsville.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATURE

Would Have Meetings In Future Only Once Every Two Years.

PERSONAL PROPERTY IS OVERLOOKED

Says His Opponents Talk About Reducing Taxation, but That They Have Not Courage Enough to Tell How To Reduce It.

Hawkinsville, Ga., March 19.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—In formally opening his campaign for governor here today Judge Spencer R. Atkinson delivered a speech that will be notable in the political history of Georgia as containing more of logic and argument than any similar address ever delivered in the same space of time. He spoke for only fifty-five minutes, but he made every minute count, and, when he concluded, he had touched upon all of the important issues involved in the gubernatorial contest. He says tonight that he does not propose to deliver any speech during the campaign that will keep him on the platform for more than an hour, and if he continues to say as much in as little time as he did today the hour he occupies will be all sufficient.

The judge's method of speaking is plain, practical and direct. Occasionally one catches glimpses of the ardor born of previous experience upon the political stump, but his judicial service has given him a terse and forceful diction that, while it does not always arouse his audience to enthusiasm when he makes his points, is none the less effective in the matter of driving his argument straight into the minds of his hearers. The wonderful eloquence with which Senator Berner declared his platform at Monticello one week ago was carried in the minds of those who heard it then, and was here today, with a view to making a comparison in the matter of oratory, but the old adage that comparisons are odious was never more apt than in this instance. The methods of the two men are radically different, but neither has anything to fear in facing any audience in the campaign, either individually or in joint debate.

A Big Crowd Out.

The circumstances under which the judge spoke were most favorable. The weather was fine, and a representative gathering of Pulaski county citizens were present to give him a hearing in his opening effort. He left Atlanta late last night, and after a few hours' rest at Cochran was driven over to Hawkinsville early this morning. It happened that Senator Phil Cook, in the interest of his candidacy for secretary of state, was also due here today and quite a little political party accompanied the judge on his trip. Besides Senator Cook there were Judge Julian Williamson, of the city court of Forsyth, who is one of the hottest Berner boomers in the state; Editor Smith, of The Cochran Telegram, and Mr. Charles Pendleton, of The Macon Telegraph.

On their arrival here the party was met by many of the most distinguished democrats of Pulaski county, but their greeting was in no sense of the word a political one. They were all glad to be honored with Judge Atkinson's presence, but there were as many Candler men present as there were friends of the judge and of Senator Berner. Among them were Representatives J. Pope Brown and W. G. Jordan, Jr., Colonel Pleasant Lovejoy, chairman of the county executive committee; Captain J. H. Martin, president of the Hawkinsville Candler Club; Hon. Mark Hodge, who is to be the next senator from this district, and Messrs. S. W. Mitchell, H. P. Cowan, H. H. Sparrow, J. L. Walker, J. B. Carroll, Henry Anderson, T. C. Daniel, E. O. Buff, J. W. Hightower, J. W. Henderson, C. E. Sanders, J. S. Orem and R. O. Burton.

All the Candidates Represented.

Mayor S. A. Way was on hand to represent the city and Colonel T. C. Taylor, who is a hustling candidate for congressional honors in the third district, brought up whole groups of Hawkinsville citizens for introduction. The judge spent the morning at his hotel shaking hands and chatting with the people about him and every few moments a brass band in front broke forth into that sort of energetic music which is indispensable to all modern political occasions. The streets of the town were enlivened with many visitors from different sections of the county and there were some visitors present from the adjoining counties. As a whole, the gathering was as large and as representative a one as any candidate could reasonably hope for.

At half-past 11 o'clock everybody went into the courthouse and the big and handsome auditorium was completely filled. When Senator Cook came in on the arm of Representative Pope Brown there was much enthusiasm and a few minutes later, when Judge Atkinson entered with Mayor Way, the applause was repeated. The mayor escorted Judge Atkinson to the bench, and in a short, complimentary speech, introduced him to the audience. He said that the judge was as pure in political life as he was in personal life, and he spoke of his services on the bench. He said that he had written the Chicago platform ten years before the democratic party adopted it at Chicago, and he spoke of him as the pioneer in the cause of free silver. The audience cheered the sentiment and Judge Atkinson was given a warm greeting when he arose to respond.

Judge Atkinson's Party Services.

He began by denying Senator Berner's assertions that during the campaigns of 1892, 1894 and 1896 he had failed to work for his party, and he said that the intimation that he had sulked after being defeated for congress in the eleventh congressional district was false. He spoke of his work in the cause of free silver in 1892, when he was running against Hon. Henry G. Turner, and he called upon Senator Steve Clay to witness that his services in 1894 had been constantly at the disposal of the state committee. In 1896 he was on the supreme court bench and it was impossible for him to indulge his desire to assist the party in active political work. He referred to his record on the supreme court as one to which he pointed with pride and to which he desired to direct the attention of all the people of the state of Georgia.

Then he plunged directly into a discussion of the matter of taxation, and devoted nearly all of the remainder of his speech to an attempt to convince his hearers that Colonel Candler and Senator Berner, while they had declared in favor of lower taxes, had made no public declaration as to how this much needed reform was going to be brought about. In speaking of this, he occasionally used an emphasis of voice and gesture which showed that he had a good deal of oratorical fire in him unquenched by his staid judicial service, and several times he aroused his audience into loud applause. For the most part, however, they listened quietly to his argument and from the beginning to the end they paid close attention to every word which left his lips.

Goes for His Opponents.

In speaking of the alleged indifference of his opponents in the matter of telling the people how taxes should be reduced, he said:

"Government is a serious matter, fellow citizens. It is the result of compact and of agreement, by which, in consideration of the advantages that a man receives from government as our agency of society, he is willing to surrender some of the natural rights which belong to him. One of the necessary incidents of government is the taxing power. When nations are on the eve of declaring war in times of great public disturbance, the first question that the people ask themselves is, how shall they provide the sinews of war? This was answered the other day when congress had under consideration the question of trouble with Spain, and the first thing they did was to appropriate $50,000,000 and put it at the disposal of the president, as the means of prosecuting a war in the event it should become necessary to declare it.

"When you come to organize a government, the first thing to inquire is as to how you are going to support it. People don't hold public office for fun—so I am advised. Some people think they do, but my observation is the other way. My experience is they hold it largely for the honor there is in it. I don't propose to go into a general discussion of government in the abstract. I don't care to state to you Aristotle's abstractions upon the theories of government. That is ancient history, but I propose to discuss to you today propositions that will interest you. You know the reason. It is because the power to tax touches a man's pocketbook.

The Theory of Taxation.

"I shall not undertake to discuss indirect taxation—the tax levied by the federal government. You all understand that—you know how that is done. You don't put on a pair of new shoes but what you pay the government a very considerable portion of the cost of the same. And the only way to get around paying the federal government the tax on tobacco is to quit chewing. The only way to escape the tax on spirituous liquors would be to join the prohibitionists—and that would not be a bad idea for some people. But I speak today of the tax which you can appreciate because it is laid directly upon your property. I speak of the taxes that are laid by the state for the maintenance of the state government, the maintenance of the institutions of government, which you have established for yourselves.

A strange thing strikes me when I read the platform declarations—for such I take to be the formal public addresses of the other two honorable gentlemen who are seeking your favor. They both agree that the taxes exacted of the people of Georgia are too high. They both agree that these burdens of government rest too heavily upon the people. Yet when they come to suggest a remedy for the evil they are as barren of suggestions as the womb of Rachel. One of them—my venerable old friend from Hall county—prides himself that he has been in the public service for thirty years, or thereabout, in one capacity or another—a man who should have learned the lessons of statecraft, as well as the precepts of politics—and yet, when he comes to write to you— I don't refer to that famous letter to the Romans, because, fellow citizens, I hardly think it is consistent with the proprieties of this occasion to refer to that letter—but when he comes to write to you his formal declaration of principles he never intimates that it is possible to reduce taxation. Do you know the reason why? Because of his lack of courage.

A Bouquet for Berner.

"He says that there are but two sources upon which reductions can be made. The only possible way to reduce taxation is to strike down the common school fund and the pensions for the old soldiers. If he believes that taxes are too high; if he believes that an injustice is being done to Georgians; if he believes that monies have been improperly exacted from Georgians, he should have the courage to stamp it out, though it extinguished the common school fund or struck the crust of bread from the hand of the old soldier. That is my idea about that sort of thing. But, fellow citizens, I do not take the responsibility of any such suggestion.

"On the other hand, my friend from Monroe—and I speak of him with affection—I have known him for years; I love him; he is a handsome man; a good man—said to be a trifle unfortunate on some lines, but a good lawyer and a sound statesman. I won't apply the word 'politician' in an offensive sense. I will say a sound politician and wise statesman; a man of great experience. I had supposed that out of the ingenuity of his mind that my brother Berner might have been able to solve some suggestion out of which the public can get relief from the burdens of taxation. But he hasn't done it."

Some Personal References.

The judge then began to discuss what he would do to lower taxes if he should be elected governor, and, after repeating the argument in his letter of announcement in favor of a more rigid inspection of personal property in the state, he advanced the suggestion that a good deal of money could be saved by having the legislature meet only once every two years. Throughout this portion of his speech it was very noticeable that while he criticised both the opposing candidates for what he alleged to be their insincerity in the matter of tax reform he took occasion to pay a high personal compliment, whenever the opportunity offered, to Senator Berner, while he never failed to refer to Colonel Candler as "my venerable old friend from Hall." He repeated this expression at least half a dozen times.

In elaborating somewhat upon a discussion of the personal characters of the three candidates, in connection with what they would do in this line if they had a chance, he said that both Colonel Candler and Senator Berner had enjoyed long legislative experience, while he had had none at all. He said that both Colonel Candler and Senator Berner had received the benefit of complete collegiate education, but that from the time he was fourteen years of age until he was twenty he had attended the common schools of the state, and as he expressed it, "pulled a bell cord over a mule." In this connection he denounced any proposition from any source to decrease either the common school or the pension funds, and expressed his bitter opposition to reducing the salaries of the statehouse officials. He said he did not think the most impecunious man in the state would say the statehouse officials were overpaid.

How He Would Do It.

His views as to the best methods of reducing taxes, having eliminated the school and pension funds and the salaries of the statehouse officials from consideration, were expressed as follows:

"As I look at this thing, fellow citizens, there is no such insuperable difficulty in the way of reducing taxes as some people would seem to think. There are difficulties, I grant you, but they are difficulties that a little courage will meet, and a little persistence overcome. The way in which to overcome the obstacle is to devise a tax law that will reach every security, bond, mortgage, note and everything of the kind there is extant in Georgia, or due in Georgia. The visible property of the state—that which falls under the taxgatherers' eye—is the property which pays the expense of the maintenance of the institutions of the state of Georgia. Now, if the law shall be so adjusted as to reach those properties which are invisible and which shall force every men to make a just return of his personal estate represented in that class of securities, there will be a large accretion to the taxable values in Georgia. As taxable values are increased, the tax rate is necessarily diminished. Therefore, if you would readjust the burden of government, readjust the methods of levying taxes.

"Another circumstance has occurred to me, fellow citizens. When you talk about tax exemptions, you remember that my venerable old friend, Colonel Candler, in speaking of the reduction of taxes, could not, to save his life, suggest how he could reduce taxes. He never made any suggestion on that line, but he says, 'Oh, but you should stop the leaks.' That is right, but did he favor you with any suggestion as to where there was a leak? Talk is cheap, fellow citizens, but it takes money to buy land.

After the Legislature.

"But where are the leaks? He didn't suggest any, but I want to suggest to you one. Take it under advisement and you will approve it, because it is going to save you some money, sooner or later. Under the present constitution of Georgia, as you know, the judges and solicitors are elected by the legislature. Nearly half of the session of the legislature is taken up over the question of who is going to be judge of the Oconee circuit, and who is going to be solicitor of that and the other circuits throughout the state.

"You have now before you an amendment to the constitution which provides for the election of these officers by the people. That amendment, in my judgment, is going to be adopted. When that amendment has been adopted, you can strike down one session of the legislature. Instead of having a session of the legislature annually, let's make it biennially—once every two years. Over half the states in the American union have biennial sessions of the legislature. In that way you will save $70,000 a year—the cost of one Georgia legislature.

"Let the legislature assemble for fifty days every two years. If you did, you would save the expense of one session of the legislature, and you save the members themselves the mortification of being pulled around by the lobbyists who so much frequent such resorts. But when I speak of lobbyists, I don't know what they are. I have never been a member of the legislature, but there are people who do know, and you can get rid of them on that line."

Not Against Corporations.

In leaving the matter of tax reform, the judge took up the question of the corporations and the railroads. He said that he entertained no personal opposition to either. He spoke of the good work of the railroad commission of the state and compared it with the work of the federal commission. He said the latter could only recommend the fixing of rates, and that he did not blame the railroads for refusing to accept the recommendation. He compared it with a man in private business making a large profit receiving the advice of an outside party to quit making so much money. But the state commission had much greater power, and in the matter of fixing rates, he said, their decision was arbitrary and not advisory. He devoted only a few moments to the consideration of the corporation question and did not say anything directly about tax exemption.

In conclusion, he made a very effctive and eloquent plea for immigration. He said that Georgia had room for many thousands of new citizens, and that where the song of the wild bird now made music in the air he hoped some day to hear the whir of busy wheels in the factory and the mill. "Let us chain the mountain torrents which have been running on for centuries," he said, "and in their place let us hear the hum of machinery which, with every turn of the wheel, adds to the wealth and progress and growth and honor of the state." These were his concluding words and they awoke in his audience the noisiest and sincerest applause of the meeting.

Receives Congratulations.

A score or more of people came forward to shake his hand, and he was liberally and honestly congratulated upon the success of his address. Among those who congratulated him was an elderly and influential business man of Hawkinsville, who said that the speech was one of the best he had heard for a long time.

"But, judge," he added, "I am going to wait until I hear from your venerable old friend from Hall before I make up my mind how to vote."

The judge smiled genially and said he was in favor of all sides being heard. At 3 o'clock he took a train for Cochran, where he made a speech to a large gathering of other Pulaski county citizens, and late in the evening he left for Macon. He will spend Sunday there, and on Monday will resume his tour of the state. His next speech will be delivered at Vienna, in Dooly county, and he will continue on the stump unless business before the railroad commission should call him back to Atlanta.

R. B. C.

COLONEL CANDLER WRITES ON THREE CORNERED "DISCUSSIONS."

Makes a Plain, Straightforward Statement To Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, Replying To Latter's Letter.

Hon. Allen D. Candler has mailed a reply to the letter of Hon. Spencer R. Atkinson, in which the latter invited Colonel Candler to a series of joint discussions between the three candidates. The letter is characterized by Colonel Candler's usual frankness and boldness, and it speaks for itself, as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1898.—Hon. Spencer R. Atkinson, Railroad Commissioner, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Sir: I have read in The Macon Telegraph this morning a letter addressed to me and purporting to have been written by you, a copy of which has since been received through the mails, in which you say: "I respectfully request you, as I do by this post Mr. Berner, that you and he join me in a series of joint discussions throughout the state," etc., and in reply I beg to say that since, as you intimate, the executive committee has thrown upon the candidates the responsibility of deciding what are the best interests of our party you and I and Mr. Berner should meet this responsibility conscientiously and with an eye single to the best interests of the party without regard to personal interests or preference. This I intend to be brave enough to do without regard to the effect my action may have either upon you or upon me or upon Mr. Berner.

When I consented to become a candidate for governor, I published a declaration of principles upon which I proposed to go to the people. They are substantially as follows:

I am first of all a democrat and indorse all the cardinal doctrines of my party as declared in the national platform. If you stand with me on this platform we are agreed and there is nothing for us to discuss. If, however, you do not, I will meet you and discuss our differences.

I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either and without asking the permission of England or any other power on earth. If you agree with me in this there is nothing for us to discuss. If you are opposed to the restoration of silver coinage, this makes an issue and I will engage with you to discuss our differences.

I am in favor of the most rigid economy and the lowest possible rate of taxation compatible with the honor, dignity and credit of the state and the obligations she has assumed to her schools and pensioners. If you agree with me in this there is nothing for us to discuss. If you are opposed to it, I will meet you and discuss the importance at all times, and especially at this time, of economy and low tax.

I am in favor of meting out equal and exact justice in the courts and in the legislature, to all classes of persons, white and black, corporation and individual without discrimination against either. If you agree with me in this, there is nothing for us to discuss. If you are opposed to it, I will meet you and discuss it.

I am in favor of clean methods and honest politics and fair elections. If you are in favor of these things, there is nothing for us to discuss. If you are opposed to them, I will meet you and discuss them with you.

I am opposed to what is known as ring rule, which practically deprives the people of that fair choice in the selection of public officers to which they are entitled under the law. If you are in favor of ring rule I will meet you and discuss it with you.

I am opposed to the use of money to control elections. If you are also opposed to its use for this purpose, there is nothing for us to debate. If you are in favor of it, I will meet you and discuss the question with you.

If you agree with me, as I presume you do, on all the foregoing propositions, there are no principles in which the people of this state are interested for us to discuss and a "series of joint debates throughout the state" would necessarily be a series of personal controversies and would at once degenerate into a series of mud-flinging contests in which a school boy would be my equal and a blackguard my superior. They would neither demonstrate your fitness nor my unfitness for the office of governor, but would, as has been the case in all such contests in Georgia in the past, result in schisms and the building up of factions in our party, damaging to it and the best interests of the people. Personal rivalry and personal ambition should never be allowed to control our action when great principles and the interests of the state and the people are at stake.

These are my views honestly entertained and frankly expressed. In them I believe I am right, and "I would rather be right than to be" governor. We should all remember that so soon as the democrats decide which one of us is to lead the fight against the common enemy, all other democrats must rally to his support. Hence we should avoid everything calculated to engender bitterness, as such debates always do, among ourselves, and reserve our strength for the final contest with the enemy of democracy.

However, I may be wrong and you may be right. I see that my other opponent, the Hon. R. L. Berner, disagrees with me and agrees with you upon this question. I see from the public prints that he has already accepted your challenge for a "series of joint debates throughout the state," and I also notice that both of you have accepted the invitation from the democratic executive committee of Muscogee county to engage in a joint discussion at Columbus at such time as you and he may agree upon. But entertaining my present views I prefer to await the results upon the party, which will necessarily be manifested from "the series of joint debates throughout the state" which you and he have already agreed to engage in, and if later on in the campaign, after part of the "series of joint debates" between you and the Hon. R. L. Berner have been made, I should be convinced that you and he are right and I am wrong, and it would not interfere too much with your official duties, I will, with pleasure, take up the question of arranging some joint debates between us. Very truly yours,

ALLEN D. CANDLER.

LIVINGSTON EXPLAINS CHECK.

Congressman Has Not Given Campaign Check to Anyone.

Washington, March 19.—(Special.)—Congressman Livingston is inclined to take exceptions to the newspaper accounts of the arrest of B. G. Wilson, or at least to the reference to the check in question as being a campaign check.

"I have given no campaign checks to Wilson or to anybody else," said he to me today, "and almost all I know about the case is what I have gathered from the papers. I have had a small account at the Lowry bank.

"A few days ago I was notified by the bank that my account was overdrawn about $45, and as that did not tally with my own record, I wrote them saying there must be some mistake. At my request they sent me a statement of the account. This contained the record of a personal check for $50 which it was said had been presented by me personally on February 4th.

"I was not in Atlanta that day, and, indeed, have not been there at all in 1898, and I so wrote them. Today, before I had seen the newspaper accounts, I received a letter from the bank saying that the $50 check had been indorsed by B. G. Wilson and that the paying teller's report that the check had been presented by me was his mistake. That is all I know about the matter except what I have seen in The Constitution that came today." OHL.

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, March 19.—(Special.)—The Georgia postoffice appointment is George W. Hill, at Beaver Dale, Whitfield county.

Alabama appoints are: Aroney, DeKalb county, William A. Leeth; Turner, Talladega county, S. E. Jemison; Pleasant Ridge Greene county, Mattie Crooks.

REMARKABLE CASE IN COURT.

The Claim of Florence Barclay Johnstone Is Thrown Out of Court.

Savannah, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Judge Robert Falligant rendered a decison today sustaining the demurrer in the case of Florence Barclay Johnstone against C. C. Taliaferro, individually and as trustee, under a trust deed left by Mrs. Mary Marshall. Judge Falligant's decision is in effect that an illegitimate child cannot share in trust property in which the mother had only a life interest, and where the party making the deed wrote the words "child or children," legitimate and not illegitimate children were meant. The law of Georgia provides that an illegitimate child can share in the estate of the mother equally with other children, where there is no will to the contrary, but an entirely different question was involved in this case, the trust property being distinctly left by the deed to the "child or children" of Mary M. Barclay, afterwards Taliaferro. This term the court held to mean in law legitimate child or children. Judge Falligant dismissed the suit from court, as he did also an amendment which stated that Margaret Barclay, known as "Maggie Moonshine," was a foundling. Mr. J. R. Saussy stated in court that he could prove that "Maggie Moonshine" was the daughter of poor but respectable Irish parents who lived in Yamacraw. The trust estate is valued at $200,000. Mr. George A. Mercer, Jr., attorney for the plaintiff, says he will carry the case to the supreme court.

Kirkland Pardoned.

On recommendation of the prison commission, Governor Atkinson yesterday pardoned Calvin Kirkland, who was convicted of burglary at the October term, 1895, of the superior court of Heard county and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

TRAVELING MEN ELECT DELEGATES

Important Session Held at the Kimball House Last Night.

READY FOR THE CONVENTION

Musical Entertainment To Be Given by the Two Posts.

MEMBERS ARE ALL ENTHUSIASTIC

Convention Promises To Be a Grand Success—General Association News.

Post B of the Travelers' Protective Association, held a large meeting in the ballroom of the Kimball house last night and elected delegates and alternates to the convention of the Georgia division which meets in Savannah on April 20th.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic that has been held by Post B in some time, and much interest was manifested in the approaching convention.

The joint committee appointed for the purpose of arranging an entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be used in defraying the expenses of the two Atlanta posts to the convention, made a report. The committee has almost completed arrangements for an unusually good musical entertainment to be given by exclusively local talent. A number of well-known artists have been obtained to take part in the affair, and it is expected to be one of the greatest successes of the season. The date of the affair was fixed for April 16th.

The following were the delegates elected to the convention, all of whom are prominent T. P. A. men: Harry Silverman, G. C. Zimmer, P. C. Cashman, R. J. Thomas, Jeff Foote, J. G. Bouligny, D. R. Wilder, C. I. Branan, Ed Messick, W. A. Kimberly, Jeff Hollingsworth, E. T. Morgan, W. O. Stamps, Aaron Guthman and Charles T. McCord.

The alternates are as follows: Leon Singer, E. A. Holmes, Harry Owsley, Charles Asbury, T. A. Voorhees, J. E. Swann, J. N. Bates, P. B. McColb, T. S. Chancellor, O. J. Foster, W. B. Mills, E. O. Miles, W. D. Tidwell, J. R. Padgett, Lester, Clod Regenstein.

The expenses of the delegates will be paid. They are expected to present at the meeting next Saturday night.

The state convention was fully discussed, and it is the intention of the Atlanta posts to make the best showing of any post in the state. The badge committee is at work and will, in the course of a few days, recommend the adoption of an attractive badge for each Atlanta post.

The interest of the T. P. A. affairs in Georgia is probably greater now that ever before. All the posts are in better condition, and all are working to make the Georgia division the leading division in the United States.

The national convention of the association for 1898 will be held at Omaha, Neb., May 31st and June 1st, 2d and 3d. The Omaha exposition will be in full blast by that time. Delegates from the Georgia division will be chosen at the Savannah convention.

It is thought that there will be a lively contest over some of the national offices. Mr. Joseph Wallerstein, of Richmond, Va., now serving as national president, has made a good record, and it is understood will be a candidate for re-election. There is some talk that he will have a formidable competitor in Mr. Charles R. Duffin, of Indiana, who was the strongest candidate against him at the last convention.

It is rumored that The National Newsletter and Organizer, which has been published by the national board with a view of keeping the members of the association awake to its aims and work of building up the membership and of creating a more fraternal feeling among the members, is shortly to be transferred to private parties, who will run it as an independent organ.

The sentiment is growing that the absolute safety of the national association to provide against unexpected calamities is a sinking fund. This idea originated with Mr. Max Robinson, ex-president of the Georgia division, and is rapidly gaining ground with the reflecting members.

The Georgia division is now ranked as one of the most prosperous divisions in the association. It has grown more rapidly within the past three years than any other division. It has passed up from twenty-fifth on the list to the seventh place. The states ahead of it are: Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas and Tennessee.

Among the matters which are attracting the attention of the national railroad committee as well as of the Georgia division is the decrease in baggage allowance on the part of the Seaboard Air-Line, the refusal to sell mileage books in Florida as heretofore and the rumored intention of the railroads to take mileage books from sale in Georgia. It is thought by some that this may bring on a contest in all the legislatures of the south.

Some interesting decisions have recently been rendered in the courts in connection with accident policies held by members of the Travelers' Protective Association.

In Texas a member named Langsholy was found murdered and his wife sued on the policy, claiming that the murder was an accidental death since it was not designed on the part of the murdered man. The first court decided in her favor, but the United States court of appeals reversed the decision.

In another case a man bought a new pair of shoes, a tack in which rubbed off the skin of his toe and brought on blood poisoning, from which he died. The court held that this was an accidental death and the heirs won the case.

Post D, of the Georgia division, at Macon, is one of the most progressive posts in the state. The president is L. H. Wood and its secretary is C. O. Stone. This post has recently joined the board of trade in a body and proposes to take an active part in whatever concerns the business interests of the city of Macon.

The state officers of the Georgia division are as follows: President, E. E. Smith, of Atlanta; secretary and treasurer, Dan P. O'Connor, of Augusta; chairman of the board of directors, James T. May, Sr., of Augusta; chairman of the hotel committee, C. H. Burge, of Atlanta; chairman of the press committee, A. W. Solomon, of Savannah; chairman of the railroad committee, E. E. Smith; chairman of the legislative committee, Roe Edwards, of Columbus; chairman of the employment committee, Lee M. Happ, of Macon; attorney, W. C. Glenn, of Atlanta; chaplain, Rev. J. T. Plunket, of Augusta.

THEY ARE RULED OFF TRACK.

Crescent City Jockey Club Stewards Punish Horsemen.

New Orleans, March 19.—The Palmetto hurdle handicap at one and one-eighth miles, over four hurdles, was the star number on today's card and was won by Partner, W. Jordan's old timber-topper.

The following bulletin was issued by the stewards:

"For making a public statement to the effect that the officials of the Crescent City Jockey Club were dishonest and were engaged in robbing horsemen, and also for the suspicious running of the horses owned by him or under his charge, James Robertson is ruled off the turf until he proves his statements and also establishes the fact to the committee of appeals of the turf congress that his horses have been run honestly.

"W. Kenney, steeplechase rider, is ruled off the turf for using language reflecting upon the honesty of the Crescent City Jockey Club officials while on the scales weighing out. Foster brothers, of St. Louis, are fined $50 for provoking a disturbance in the betting ring with H. D. Brown."

Glenmoyne, Partner and Isabey were the winning favorites. The weather was fine and the track fast.

FIRST RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Pert, 101½, A. Barrett, 6 to 1, won; Adowa, 94, Dupee, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Quaver, 97, L. Smith, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Doc Turbivine, Kathlan, Imp. Percy, Hanobelle, Annie Cook, Gomor and Hill Kelly also ran. George B. bled and pulled up.

SECOND RACE—Handicap, one mile: What Next, 106, Thompson, 23 to 5, won; Fervor, 102, T. Burns, 4 to 5 and out, second; Elkin, 99, Southard, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:41. Octava, Alber S and Miss Young also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Glenmoyne, 108, T. Burns, 9 to 5, won; Dave S. 105, C. Clay, 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Annie Weldon, 102, L. Smith, 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½. First Ward, Henrica, Mount Washington and Rouble also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Palmetto hurdle handicap, one and one-eighth miles over four hurdles: Partner, 130, Moppins, 6 to 5, won; Proverb, 136, W. Kenney, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Shandkeller, 128, W. Williams, 12 to 1, third. Time, 2:05¼. Repeater, The Sculptor and Templemore also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs: Isabey, 100, Thompson, 1 to 2, won; Percy F, 107, A. Barrett, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Tole Simmons, 99, C. Clay, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¼. Bertha Nell, Lady Ellerslie, Tessie L, My Lizzie and Delsarte also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, one and one-eighth miles: Etyria, 102, Dupee, 3 to 1, won; Dawn, 93, T. Burns, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Mellie, 100, Southard, 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:55. Lorrainia, Bizarre, Sandoval, Gladioli, Galgo and Topper also ran.

HOUSTON STREET CARS TIED UP.

Strikers Assault Superintendent, Who Was Acting as Conductor.

Houston, Tex., March 19.—The street car company whose lines have been tied up for four days on account of a strike of employees endeavored to get a car out today.

H. V. Chase, superintendent, acting conductor, was hit in the head by a mob which rushed up to stop the car. He is seriously injured.

No cars are now being run. One arrest was made.

SWIFT'S

THE ONLY PURELY VEGETABLE BLOOD REMEDY

Is needed by every one at this season of the year. The lack of energy and depressed, listless feeling which takes possession of the system every spring and summer is caused by an impure condition of the blood. The accumulated impurities of a year combat nature's effort to throw them off, a struggle to which the system is unequal, unless properly assisted. Boils and pimples and an incessant weariness tell the story. The appetite fails just when a good one is needed, the energies relax, and an unspeakable languor pervades the wornout body. Every one knows the importance of thoroughly cleansing the blood and purifying the system and thus avoiding the deadly typhoid fever and other dangerous diseases which crowd the path of summer. But it is equally important that the right remedy be taken at this critical period—one which will purify and build up the system at the same time. For this purpose nothing can compare with Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). A few bottles just now will thoroughly cleanse the blood and renovate and strengthen the system, improve the appetite, and impart new life and vigor to the entire body. It is the best system-builder because it is the best blood remedy—the only one, in fact, which is purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain not a particle of arsenic, mercury, potash, or chemical of any kind. S. S. S. is far ahead of other blood remedies, for it does so much more. It promptly reaches and cures deep-seated, obstinate blood diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It matters not what other treatment has failed, S. S. S. cures Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cancer, and Contagious Blood Poison, even in their worst stages. Insist on S. S. S., and do not be imposed upon by accepting an inferior article without merit or reputation. A larger profit to an unscrupulous dealer will induce him to offer you a substitute composed of harmful drugs and chemicals. S. S. S. is nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from nature's store-house. It is not a drug-shop preparation, and no tinkering drug-clerk can imitate it by mixing a few chemicals from his stock. Remember that there is no substitute for S. S. S., the only real blood remedy. It is truly the *greatest purifier.*

A SYSTEM BUILDER

The Greatest Purifier

THERE IS NOTHING HALF AS GOOD

SPECIFIC

BUILDS UP YOUR HEALTH IN THE SPRING.

ERN RAILWAY
February 13, 1898.

ORLEANS SHORT LINE
Point Railroad Co.
Through line via Montgomery, Mexico and California, Pensacola, Mobile, Columbus, Troy, Union
In Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Ticket Agent.
Trav. Pass. Agt.

SCHEDULES
Departure of All Trains
Standard Time,
February 13th.

Georgia Railway.
Atlantic Railroad.
West Point Railroad.
Air-Line.
and Northern Ry.

HOURS
ATLANTA
TO CHICAGO
DINING CARS via
TERRE HAUTE R. R.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
Sold by Druggists,
or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.
Circular sent on request.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS OLD ON TUESDAY

Atlanta Turn Verein To Commemorate Quarter Century Birthday.

SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN 1873

Now Has a Large Membership of Prominent German Citizens.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN" TO BE SUNG

Will Be a Grand Occasion for the Atlanta Sons of the "Vaterland."

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Atlanta Turn Verein will be celebrated next Tuesday night.

Being its quarter century birthday, the members of the organization have arranged to have one of the most interesting occasions that the Germans of Atlanta have ever held. An elaborate programme has been arranged and the characteristic conviviality that is always manifest on these occasions will be strongly in evidence at the celebration.

The Turn Verein was formed in Atlanta as a branch of the national organization in 1873 and since that time has grown until it has now become one of the strongest clubs in the city. Its membership includes some of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta.

The gymnasium department and the singing department of the Turn Verein will do their part of the programme. Both of these have been trained and some excellent gymnastics, besides the good music, will be given.

One of the prettiest and most entertaining features of the evening will be the presentation of the flag. The ladies of the Turn Verein have made a beautiful silk emblem of the United States and Germany, which will be given to the society. The flag is a very large one and all those who have seen it say it is one of the handsomest ever in the city. The design is very unique. On one side of it will be a representation of the national flag of Germany. The national colors, black, white and red, are brought into bold relief and the arrangement is an exact reproduction of the German flag. From that side it is the flag of the "Fatherland."

On the other side is an exact representation of the United States flag. The red, white and blue are arranged in the usual way. The whole is made up in the most artistic manner.

The flag was made by the lady friends of the turners and will be greatly prized by the recipients.

The flag will be presented on behalf of the ladies to the society by Mr. Anton Kontz and will be accepted on behalf of the turners by Mr. Walter R. Brown. As the flag is accepted and waved above the heads of those present the orchestra will play "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

A concert programme has been arranged with much care and the music will be furnished by Wurm's orchestra and the gesang section of the Turn Verein. The renditions will be largely classical music by German composers and many well known selections will be played.

The following is the programme:

Overture, "Wilhelm Tell," Rossini—Wurm's orchestra.

"Das Deutsche Lied," Kalivoda—Atlanta Turn Verein gesang section.

Selection from "Der Freischuetz," Weber—Wurm's orchestra.

Clarinet solo. "Third Air Varie," Thornton—Vorgetragen von Herr Fred Wedemeyer.

(a) "Fahr Wohl du Shoener Maientraum," Heinrich Pfeil; (b) "Das Lachlied," S. Herman—Atlanta Turn Verein gesang section.

Solo. "Dein," Karl Boehm—Vorgetragen von Herr J. Rembrandt.

Waltzes, "Des Bains De Baden," Bousquet—Wurm's orchestra.

"Schaefers Sonntagslied," T. Kreutzer—Atlanta Turn Verein gesang section.

Selection from "Faust," Gounod—Wurm's orchestra.

"Der Soldaten Marsch," W. Schaeffer—Atlanta Turn Verein gesang section.

March from "Tannhaeuser," Wagner—Wurm's orchestra.

After the concert and the presentation of the flag, the supper will be served by the ladies. The dishes in the different courses will be prepared by the wives of the members of the society, and on the menu after each course appears the name of the dainty cook.

The menu contains many delicious and native German dishes which will delight the appetites of the turners and make them wish for a quarter century celebration every week. The menu which will be served is:

Spiced Tongue, a la C. A. Rauschenberg
Roast Prairie Chicken, a la Frau Fichter
Tenderloin of Beef, a la Frau Cassirer
Zungenwurst, a la Frau Mau
Salmon Salad, aux fine herbes, a la Frau Weltnauer
Brobaut Potatoes, a la Frau Dismer
Junge Zwiebel, a la Phill. Schwartz
Radishes, a la Rembrandt
Beer Jetzt wird leins getrunken Beer
Echter deutscher Hering Salad, a la Frau Berlin
Sliced Tomatoes, a la Frau Bliem
Cold Spinach, a la Frau Steinhauer
Lettuce, a la Frau Domini
Hochfeiner Kartoffel Salad, a la Frau Vittur
Turner Punch, a la Georg Ruehmann
Cocoanut Custard Pie, a la Schurr
Fancy Cakes, a la George Mau
Toasted Crackers, a la Frau Widdersheim
Schweizer Kaese, a la Frau Huenerkopf
Limburger, a la Schmeltzer
Salt-Cured Ham, a la Frau Rauschberg
Caffe, a la Durand.

The celebration will be one of the largest if its kind ever held in the city. The organization is one of the permanent clubs, that has been in Atlanta since it was a little city, and has grown up with it.

The programme, which is a beautifully and artistically arranged souvenir of the occasion designed by Herr Charles Orth, contains a short history of the organization. Like the remainder of the programme, it is in the German language. It says:

GRUNDUNG DES ATLANTA TURN-VEREINS.

Vor 25 Jahren wurde durch die Energie deutscher Manner der heutige Atlanta Turn-Verein ins leben gerufen. Die erste Versammlung zur Grundung des jetzigen Vereins, wurde einberufen am 4ten Marz 1873, woran sich 41 Deutsche betheiligten, von welchen noch 6 dem Verein angehoren, namlich die Herren Wilhelm Klaitz, Conrad Weimer, Fredirich W. J. Schmeltzer, Adolf Wurm, Heinrich Kissel, Georg Ruhmann.

Trotz dem Fremdenhass der besonders im Suden vorherrscht und dem geringen Zufluss an Deutschen hat sich der Atlanta Turn-Verein zi einer Hohe empor gehoben, uber die ein jeder Deutsche mit recht stolz sein kann. Heute nach 25 Jahren zahlen wir in unserer Mitte die besten und angesehensten Burger von Atlanta and Juden sowoh in sozialen wie in liberalen Fragen manchen Sieg errungen.

The translation of this is substantially, that in March, 1873, six energetic Germans formed what is now the Atlanta Turn Verein. This was a branch of the national organization known as the North American Turner Bund. The names of the charter members are: Herren Wilhelm Klaitz, Conrad Weimer Friedrich, W. J. Schmeltzer, Adolph Wurm, Henry Kissel and George Ruhmann.

Since the verein was organized here it has grown steadily until it now has a membership of ninety, and stands as one of the solid social organizations of the city. Only Germans belong to it and the object of the society is principally that of gymnastics.

The cultivation of the body saves the mind, is they express it in Latin, "mens sana, in corpore sano." The Turners have a gymnasium and in this is constantly given instruction in the development of the body and muscles.

The singing section of the society is another important part of the organization and much interest is shown in this. Music is studied and the development of the voice is closely looked after.

Since the organization of the Turners in Atlanta a number of halls have been occupied by them. The society was first located in a hall on Broad street, and in 1875 moved to the James block. In 1879 it met in a hall on Marietta street and later moved to Centennial hall.

At the latter place it now has beautiful parlors and reception rooms and a large hall, besides the gymnasium and every other convenience. The twenty-fifth anniversary will be held at this place.

Two years ago the turnfest was held in Atlanta, at Ponce de Leon springs. This was an important occasion to the Atlanta Turners and the athletic events which were pulled off at the time were won by the Atlanta organization. This year the turnfest will be held at Birmingham, in May.

Several years ago the original Turn Verein had a division among its members and the result was that the Germania Turn Verein was formed. This lessened the membership of the Atlanta Turn Verein, but it has recuperated from the loss and both societies are flourishing.

The officers of the Atlanta Turn Verein are: George Ruhmann, president; Chr. Widdersheim, vice president; Louis Huenerkoph, treasurer; William Dismer, recording secretary; Herman Bleim, corresponding secretary; Eugene Schurr, first turnwart; George Delhl, second turnwart, C. Berbuse, property man.

Executive committee—Heinrich Meinze, C. A. Rauschenberg, Phillip Schwarz; turnrath committee, John Domini, H. Karwisch, J. F. Steinhauer; entertainment committee, Theodore Cassirer, George Mau, Charles Vittur.

The committee which has the arrangements of the present anniversary in charge is as follows: Theodore Cassirer, vorsitzender; George Mau, Charles Vittur, George Ruhmann, Herman M. Bleim, Eugene Schurr, C. A. Rauschenberg, William Klaitz, C. Weimer, Wilhelm Dismer, Adolf Wurm, John Domini.

A souvenir of the occasion of the quarter century celebration of the organization has been arranged by Mr. Charles Orth and is considered one of the prettiest things of the kind seen in a long time. He designed it and superintended its make up. It is a piece of highly embossed work and contains much valuable information concerning the Turners.

The present membership of the Atlanta Turn Verein consists of the following:

Carl Anschuetz, Wilhelm Bender, John C. Bieser, R. C. Bosche, Henry Beerman, G. W. Boughman, George Berlin, Tom Bradley, E. Burns, Herman Bleim, C. Berbuse, W. P Burt, W. A. Brown, John Berkele, J. T. Cooper, M. G. Camp, A. Carlsen, Theodor Cassirer, P. C. Cashman, John Domini, J. D. Dunwody, George Delhl, H. R. Durand, Wilhelm Dismer, Phillip Deitz, Tom Devou, George Fischer, E. Fechter, F. Fechter, John Fliss, C. E. Fauss, N. Froehlich, J. B. Goodwin, H. Goller, D. Gussy, W. C. Gresham, T. H. Gilbert, Steve Grady, A. J. Guest, Carl Hentschel, Louis Heunerkopf, W. H. Jentzen, John Jentzen, C. P. Johnson, H. Karwisch, William Klaitz, Louis Koch, Friedrich Kuegler, Robert Kaiser, H. Kissel, J. A. Lambert, Pat Lyons, W. S. Larendon, Joseph Maass, Jim Murphy, Heinrich Meinze, Julius Martens, George Mau, E. S. McCandless, J. M. McGurk, J. P. McVey, P. B. McKenny, G. F. Niegolt, D. O'Leary, George Pearce, George Roehrig, C. A. Rauschenberg, G. H. Ruhmann, J. A. F. Schmid, A. Steiner, E. Stahl, Phillip Schwarz, David Smith, F. W. J. Schmeltzer, D. B. Smith, J. F. Steinhauer, Edward Schenck, Eugene Schurr, Joseph Scrutchin, G. H. Tanner, J. L. Tye, Charles Vittur, Chris Widdersheim, W. Welpert, Conrad Weimer, C. T. Wurm, A. F. Wurm, D. G. Wiley and C. Weltnauer.

OFFICERS OF THE TURN VEREIN.



HENRICH MEINZE
CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



JOHN DOMINI
CHAIRMAN
TURNRATH COM.

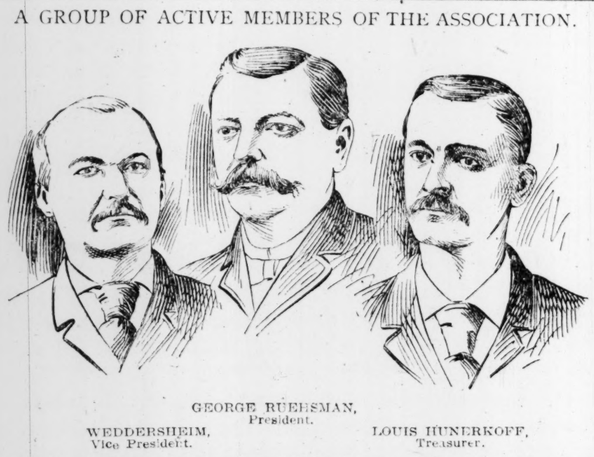


THEODORE CASSIRER
CHAIRMAN
ENTERTAINMENT COM-



EUGENE SCHURR
FIRST TURNRATH.

A GROUP OF ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.



GEORGE RUEHSMAN,
President.

WEDDERSHEIM,
Vice President.

LOUIS HUNERKOFF,
Treasurer.

MR. DOUGLASS MAKES REPLY

He Answers Recent Criticisms Concerning His Position.

WRITES AN INTERESTING CARD

Gives an Account of the Public School System, and Tells of Some Needed Reforms—General Suggestions.

Mr. Hamilton Douglas, chairman of the committee on books and teachers, of the board of education, furnishes the following interesting card concerning the condition of the school system of Atlanta, in which he takes occasion to make answer to the recent charges regarding his alleged connection with the American Book Company:

Editor Constitution—The board of education of Atlanta administers a most sacred trust. It cares for the welfare of some 12,000 school children, expends yearly $140,000 of trust funds and looks after several times that amount in school property.

The city very properly makes no effort to compensate the members of the board of education for their arduous duties; to do so adequately would incur a great expense. Membership on the board of education, therefore, is purely honorary, the greatest honor in the gift of the city. In years gone by, membership on that board has been the only political ambition of many of Atlanta's most influential citizens. During those years the board ungrudgingly gave its time and talents to the welfare of our schools, the noblest and most beneficent work of the several departments of our city government.

Arduous as has been the work of the board in the past, greater work lies before it in the future. Excellence in any department of endeavor is achieved only by progressive, active work. "Movement is life, stagnation is death."

The public schools of Atlanta are good, better than those of many cities, but they are not the best. Their curriculum provides fourteen years of study for girls and thirteen for boys; yet, the graduates of other cities, studying no greater number of years, enter freshman in first-class universities easier than ours enter freshman in second class colleges.

It is not to be denied but what we have a fine corps of teachers and officers; they earn every cent they are paid and more; the city provides good buildings and other school facilities; our course of study is extended through many years; the Atlanta boys and girls are bright as any in the land; yet the fact remains that they are graduated a couple of years behind some other cities with similar facilities, while their fathers and mothers frequently complain that their children are overworked.

The premises granted, it is evident that there is something wrong somewhere in our schools. To diagnose the evil thoroughly and correctly, to suggest and apply remedies, to work out the greatest good for the greatest number, to get the most out of the public fund set apart to maintain the schools, to adopt those means which will keep our schools in the van of progressive school work and to make them, not "good," but the "best" are among the duties of the present board of education and among its ambitious aspirations.

The best public schools are those that do the greatest good to the greatest number. The greater part of our children do not go beyond the grammar schools; a very small part get beyond the high schools. Our instruction is based on grammar and high school work, and should be of that character which will most benefit those of either class, not in a literary sense alone, but practically and financially as well, in equipping the boy or girl for the real work of life as well as opening up the possibilities of the future.

The very foundation of successful schools are proper course of study, fit and proper text books.

Through telephone, telegraph, rapid transit, typewriter and stenographer the business man of today can more than double the work done by a business man of a few years ago. Doubling the possibilities of an hour is doubling life.

Old methods of instruction, old courses of study, old text books are giving way to the new in the schoolroom. These and other kindred questions are involved in a practical revision of the course of study for our schools. Such revision demands first, such changes in text books as may be necessary.

The duty of the revision of our course of study and text books is laid upon the committee on schools and teachers, of which the writer is chairman. It will make its report April 15th coming. While it is hoped there are not many changes to be made in text books, some changes are imperatively demanded in books long out of date.

The city council has carefully investigated the question and has unanimously agreed that some such changes should be made and has suspended its five-year ordinance for that purpose.

The committee was mindful of the grave importance of such duties and early last November set about its work, calling first for criticisms and recommendations on text books and course of study from the teachers and principals. Hardly had the committee set about its important work, when the writer, its chairman, was attacked by what purported to be the representatives of certain publishing houses, acting as ravenous wolves, concealed behind "confidential" communications, who boldly asserted "partiality" to certain publishing houses.

To come precisely to the point: It has been insinuated that the writer has been, or is in the employ of the American Book Company and has advocated the adoption of its books to the exclusion of other books.

Such scandalous charges have been copied in some out of town papers; and, as they affect the honor and efficiency of the whole board of education, it is perhaps well, however unnecessary it may seem to the writer individually, to answer them specifically.

First, to use plain English, blacker and more scandalous lies were never made out of whole cloth. I have never represented the American Book Company, or its agent, in any capacity whatsoever and have never been paid a penny by them or either of them for any purpose whatsoever.

Second, I have never advocated the publications of the American Book Company. I have never been put in the place where it was necessary to recommend any text books, save in the case of a supplementary reader for the first grade, when I opposed any change until the beginning of the next school year. After the board had decided to make a change, I advocated "The First Year Book," by W. M. Hazen, because, in my judgment, it was a better book than the first one of the Silver Burdett series, and because it is a supplementary book proper and not one of a series as is the one adopted for supplementary work. This "First Year Book" is not published by the American Book Company.

When the time comes finally to pass upon changes in text books, I shall avail myself of the advice of the teachers and then, having made careful examination for myself, give my vote for the book that, in my judgment, is best, whether published by the American Book Company or any other company.

The parents of many of our children are toiling and struggling day and night to keep them in school; to some, in these hard times, the future appears dark indeed and is only illumined by the bright hopes and possibilities that lie before their children through our public schools. I shall not be intimidated from doing my duty to such, or to citizens generally, by any abuse or misrepresentations.

HAMILTON DOUGLAS.

March 19, 1898.

A Bowery Girl and a Pipe.

From The New York Commercial Advertiser.

Four young men waited in a little saloon in Doyers street, in Chinatown. It was midnight, and the place was indescribably filthy and disquieting. A prize fighter was there, given to terrible oaths. Through the open door fierce-looking Chinamen passed stealthily by. A number of men at the bar drank stolidly. In the adjoining room a crowd of men and girls danced a heavy and graceless dance. The neighborhood drunkard was there and grew so insulting to the brutal-looking bartender that he was ejected from the saloon. He returned and was met by the contents of a siphon, full in the face. He fell backward, and the door closed in front of him. The prize fighter laughed and admitted that it wasn't bad. The bartender knew that the pugilist could "skin the cat," and he was pleased.

The four young men from up town were waiting for a man whom they had met in the saloon. They wanted to smoke opium in Chinatown, and had found it impossible to bribe any Chinaman. The Celestials were all sullenly suspicious. But the waiter loafer, who knew all the town, had promised to get them a smoke for $6.

The young men had heard of dreams and hasheesh and opium, and they wanted to try the sensation about which so much oriental poetry had been written, and so many occidental tales told.

The opium procurer at last returned with another man.

"We have found a place," he said, "and the stuff is ready. But only two of you can go with us at a time. So many together would make people afraid."

They took their way to a house only a few doors distant from the saloon in Doyers street, and went, two by two, up the narrow and rickety stairs into a small and poorly furnished room, lighted only by a candle. No word was spoken until the door was closed, and then the visitors saw a girl lying quietly on the bed. With a diminutive lamp apparatus before her she was kneading and mixing a glutinous substance. She smiled gently at the newcomers and said the smoke was not quite ready.

While she proceeded calmly to get the pipe and the "dope" ready, one of the guides told about how he had smoked for many years and gone through a long cure.

"There is no pleasure in opium. It is only that you must do it. You will get no fun tonight. If you smoked tomorrow and kept it up you wouldn't like it, but you wouldn't stop. It would be bad when you didn't smoke, but it wouldn't be good when you did. When you tried to stop you would be in hell. That girl smokes all the time. She will never stop. She has gone too far."

The girl understood all that was going on, but her face remained impassive. It was expressive, but not sensitive. It expressed calm repose. There was something very telling in the deep calm of her whole being. She was pale, but with movements slow and languorous, a slow smile and a soft voice.

The pipe was ready. The girl motioned to one of the men to lie down on the bed by her side, to get at the handle of the long pipe more easily. Then she lit the pipe, started it with her own lips and passed it to the figure stretched out at her side. He took it and inhaled convulsively. The girl looked at him with calm superiority. He was nervous and awkward.

"Put your lips closer," she said. "Draw deep and long."

In a moment the pipe was exhausted and another man took the place at the girl's side. He did it better. The girl thought he liked it and smiled with some affection. Then the other two men took their turns, and the circle revolved again. There was no effect, however, except a little dizziness.

The opium part of the episode was nothing. The girl was everything. With the opium habit the calmness of oriental voluptuousness had passed into her character. She expected, feared or wanted nothing. Her nature was satisfied and refined by a terrible habit.

Proverbial Hot Cakes.

The largest shipment of high-class wall decorations ever received in the south, consisting of figures and statues in plaster, beautiful, rich and cheap. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

We make the individual, not the class, the basis of work. A bright student is not held back at the pace of a slower one. We teach theoretical and applied optics, and fit the student for successful work as an optician. For terms address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

Proverbial Hot Cakes.

The largest shipment of high-class wall decorations ever received in the south, consisting of figures and statues in plaster, beautiful, rich and cheap. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street.

Uphill Work for Atkinson.

From The Elberton, Ga., Tribune.

Dr. Keese came down from Toccoa with the amateur theatrical troupe. He is whooping up Atkinson for governor, but admits that it's an uphill business in Habersham.

Have you tried Dr. Julian P. Thomas's great face beautifier?

Elbert County for Candler.

From The Elberton, Ga., Tribune.

We have talked with many farmers from all over the county who have been attending court this week in regard to their preferences for governor. Without a single exception Allen D. Candler has been their choice.

"77"

FOR

GRIP

Grateful Patients.

G. P's the doctors call them, are found in every city, town and hamlet loud in their praise of "77" for Grip and Colds.

I have been using "77" for Coughs, Colds and Grip with great success in my family; I find it works finely with both young and old.

Please send me Manual described in your circular, that I may treat the ailments of my children.—Mrs. E. P. Rapelye, Franklin Pl., Flushing, N. Y.

This Medical Book, telling about all of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics, will be found at your druggist or mailed free.

"77" is for sale by druggists or sent on receipt of price, 25c, 50c or $1.
Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York

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Invites You

To His Select Display of

Imported Hats,

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At this opening will be shown all the richest fashions produced for the coming season by the leading Paris Modistes, as well as exclusive designs from our own workrooms. This event the leaders of fashion must attend.

A Cordial Invitation Is Extended to All.

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March 21. March 22. March 23.

Record Broken. Our Large Sales

During the past week prove that our Wheels please the people and that our prices are appreciated.

THE "PHŒNIX" $50.00.



PHŒNIX, "It stands the racket."

It is as fine a bicycle as can be produced. The lines are graceful, the material is of the best, the workmanship is highly skilful and the equipment is perfect. We invite your most searching scrutiny or test of each and every principle or part that enters into the make-up of a Phœnix.

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BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.
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The Fourth Week of Our Great Sale!

THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN ATLANTA

For the next thirty-nine days will sell you anything to furnish your home at lower prices than any house in Atlanta.

No Dissolution, Cost or Sacrifice Sale.

Spring cleaning is now occupying your attention. Clean your room of all the worn and broken rubbish and buy new from us on credit. MATTING—It cools the room and house, wears well and agree able under foot. We are offering unheard-of bargains in our matting line. Odd pieces of furniture, rugs, etc., to ornament your home, all going in our bona fide re duction price sale.

$18 Bedroom Suits, solid oak	$12 00	$5 Iron Beds	at $ 2 00
$20 Bedroom Suits, solid oak	14 00	$5 Cotton Mattresses	at 2 50
$25 Bedroom Suits, solid oak	16 00	$2.50 Woven Wire Springs	at 1 50
$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak	20 00	$6 Extension Tables	at 3 50
$40 Bedroom Suits, oak or mahogany	25 00	$10 Extension Tables	at 6 00
$50 Bedroom Suits, oak or mahogany	35 00	$20 Folding Beds	at 10 00
$40 Six-piece Parlor Suits	25 00	$20 Folding Beds	at 12 50
$50 Six-Piece Parlor Suits	35 00	$20 Combinat on Desk	at 12 50
$75 Five-piece Parlor Suits	50 00	$18 Bookcases	at 12 50

BABY CARRIAGES at prices that force you to buy. Hundreds of other things. We quote prices only on a few to convince you. We are giving things away. We will furnish your home throughout, one-quarter cash, balance monthly payments.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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LIEBIG Company's Extract of Beef

The essence of all that's best in beef. Made from the best parts of the best cattle, raised on the company's grazing fields in Uruguay. That's why it is the best, and for over thirty years unapproached for purity and fine flavor.

Genuine has this signature in blue: Liebig

It goes a long way.

GEORGIA COAST TO BE DEFENDED

Senators and Congressmen Secure Promises

CITIES WILL HAVE BIG GUNS

Torpedo Boats Will Inhabit Harbors at Towns on the Coast.

OLD EARTHWORKS NO LONGER GOOD

Meiklejohn and Roosevelt Assure Bacon That Savannah and Brunswick Will Be Cared for if War Should Come.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 19.—(Special.)—There has been, during the past few days, much consideration by both army and navy officials even to the proper defense of the Atlantic seaboard. This, we are told, explains the action of the navy department in transferring the Massachusetts and Texas from Key West to Hampton Roads, and whether it is true or not, that this is the principal cause for such a transfer, the effect will be that stated. In other words, with these ships forming the nucleus of a squadron stationed off Hampton Roads, there will be much better facilities for defending the entire Atlantic coast from attacks than there would be if all the ships of the North Atlantic squadron were at the mouth of the gulf.

It is better for both aggressive and defensive purposes that all of the ships of practical value should not be concentrated at Key West and the Tortugas. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt explains this movement as a part of the aggressive policy which he outlined in a talk a few days ago.

Georgia Congressmen at Work.

The Georgia senators and the representatives immediately interested have been active from the first in impressing upon the officials of both departments the need for the proper defense of the cities along the Georgia coasts. The fortifications now in process of construction at Tybee are the only ones along the entire Georgia coast. While these are not completed as yet, they have reached a stage where they could be within a very short time made effective for the defense of that approach to Savannah; but so far as Brunswick, Darien and St. Mary's are concerned the only possible defense they have for a sea attack is that which the natural conditions have furnished.

It is not possible to erect permanent fortifications at these places to be available in case of war with Spain, and the same is true of possible fortifications along the Warsaw sound approach to Savannah, which the people of that city so much desire. It takes months—many of them—to complete fortifications on the scope of those already under way on Tybee. It is a fact, however, that the war department has prepared for temporary defense for these Georgia cities as well as for other cities along the coast, and that a very effective defense can be put up through the methods decided upon.

Bacon Sees the Plan.

Senator Bacon has been given an insight into these plans by General Wilson, head of the fortifications division of the war department. Mayor Meldrim, of Savannah, had called his attention to the dangers of the Warsaw sound approach to Savannah and it was to impress the officials of the department with the importance of guarding these weak spots that the senator spent a couple of hours at the department.

He talked with Secretary Alger, with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and particularly with General Wilson, under whose immediate direction the fortifications are planned and erected, and in that talk he learned some things about modern fortifications and modern projectiles that opened his eyes.

In speaking of temporary fortifications, the talk naturally drifted to the kind used during the civil war. Then nothing was considered more effective than a properly constructed earthworks. But that was before the advent of modern guns and modern projectiles. In discussing the possibility of earthworks under the present conditions General Wilson showed Senator Bacon photographic illustration of the results of tests made with the modern projectiles. He showed, for instance, that these modern projectiles had penetrated more than sixty feet of sand embankment. He showed also that projectiles had penetrated a distance of more than thirty feet through solid concrete.

No Sand Defenses Any More.

So the earthworks which were so efficient under the conditions which prevailed during the war of the sixties would be absolutely valueless.

And it is valueless for another reason. A sand fort would be absolutely swept away by the work of our own heavy defense guns. What is technically known as the displacement of one of these guns is so great that no sand fort built in front of it for its protection could stand. That is, the force of the discharge of the gun is so great that it could not only shake an old time earthworks to the level of the ground, but would create a crater in its place.

For this reason, if for no other, it is impossible to mount these great coast defense guns and surround them with any sort of temporary fortification. For the defense of Savannah and other points where an emergency might call for such protection, the new rapid fire guns purchased in England will be used. The displacing force of these is very much less than of the coast defense guns and their destructive power, when trained upon such vessels as could get up Warsaw sound or would venture into the harbor at Brunswick would be practically as great. They are veritable engines of death.

Big Guns for Defense.

Some of those just purchased will be sent as soon as their need is assured, to these points on the Georgia coast for the defense of which General Wilson and his associates have provided. It is likely that every harbor will be equipped with a torpedo boat or coast defense vessel of some sort, and these, with the submarine mines and rapid fire guns, will form a complete defense to the Georgia cities.

After going over the situation with Secretary Alger fully, Senator Bacon secured the promise that still other means of defense will be adopted. The department has some of the great ten-inch and twelve-inch guns still unplaced. Secretary Alger determined to have these mounted at important points as soon as possible. To that end engineers of the department have been directed to have the necessary foundations built with the idea of mounting the guns without waiting for fortifications.

The theory of the war department officials is that the guns can shoot just as well without fortifications as with them, and that the fortifications can come later. Some of these guns will go up at Brunswick and at Warsaw sound.



(From a Photograph Taken at a Special Sitting.)

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, U. S. A.

He Is in Charge of the Department of the Gulf, With Headquarters in Atlanta, and Is Said to Be One of the Very Ablest of All the Department Commanders.

STEEL WORKERS WILL STRIKE.

Three Hundred Employees Demand an Increase of Wages.

Sharon, Pa., March 19.—All the day men employed at the Buhl steel mill galvanizing department and coke ovens will demand an increase in wages Monday, and if the advance is refused, a strike will be declared.

A meeting of the men this evening fixed a wage scale.

Committees will be appointed to confer with the manufacturers. About 300 men will be affected.

A WOMAN FINED $1,000.

Charged That She Made a False Affidavit To Collect Fees.

Montgomery, Ala., March 19.—(Special.)—A Birmingham special says: In the United States court Lula M. Whitfield has been fined $1,000 and costs for making and presenting false accounts to the government.

It was charged that the woman, after appearing in a case as a witness, entered a claim for mileage and made a sworn statement that she had traveled a number of miles further than she really had. When her case was called this morning she wept bitterly. Upon being arraigned she entered a plea of guilty and a fine of $1,000 and costs was entered against her. An execution will be issued against her for the amount. She was not committed to jail.

THE ARTILLERY IN SAVANNAH.

The Soldiers' Have Been Rushed Off to Tybee Point.

Savannah, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Battery F, light artillery, from Fort Riley, Kansas, arrived in the city tonight, and by a change of orders issued from headquarters in Atlanta, was carried direct to Tybee, where, for the present, it will be encamped along with the heavy battery from Fortress Monroe. The new battery brought four field pieces with caissons and fifty-five or sixty horses. It will be used in case of necessity in defending the coast. It is said that the sending of the batteries here is for the purpose of establishing a nucleus around which to form battalions or regiments if the necessity for them presents itself.

Dr. C. P. Purvis, George F. T. Cook, Professor W. S. Montgomery, Thomas H. Wright and L. C. Bailey, of this city.

NEW ARMY BILL IS CONSIDERED.

Military Affairs Committee Changes the Wording of the Measure.

Washington, March 19.—The military affairs committee of the house held a special meeting today to consider the bill for the reorganization of the army.

The bill, insofar as it reorganized the army into what is known as the three battalion formation, met with the unanimous approval of the members of the committee. Some criticism was made of the phraseology of that portion of the bill authorizing the president "in time of war to expand the skeleton battalions and recruit the regiments and companies up to the full strength provided for in the bill."

Several members desired the language to forbid unequivocally the strengthening of the army except in time of actual recognized and declared war, and this suggestion was unanimously concurred in, and the change in the phraseology was ordered.

BRUCE'S FUNERAL IS TOMORROW.

Late Register of the Treasury Will Be Laid to Rest Monday.

Washington, March 19.—The funeral of Blanche K. Bruce will take place Monday afternoon at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal church.

The Rev. S. N. Brown, pastor of Park Temple church, will officiate, assisted by Rev. J. A. Johnson, of the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Walter Brockus, of the Nineteenth Street Baptist church. The interment will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

Addresses will be made by Rev. F. J. Grimke, of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church; Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Howard university; Rev. S. M. Newman, of the First Congregational church; Bishops Handy and Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal church; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Allison, of Iowa.

The honorary pallbearers will be Hon. Joseph R. Lynch, of Mississippi; Hon. P. D. S. Pinchback and Colonel James Lewis, of Louisiana; M. M. Holland, of Ohio; Colonel W. A. Pledger, of Georgia; John P. Green, of Ohio; Hon. C. W. White, of North Carolina; Lewis H. Douglass, of New York; Hon. H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, Rev. William Waring, of Ohio; Hon. H. L. Chew, deputy register of the treasury; R. H. Terrell, of Massachusetts; R. P. Church, of Tennessee; Hon. C. L. Maxwell and R. W. Tyler, of Ohio, and

THREE CHILDREN SHOT.

While Romping They Knocked Over Their Father's Loaded Gun.

Montgomery, Ala., March 19.—(Special.)—While several of the children of D. D. Williams, the jailer of Covington county, were playing in one of the rooms of their father's house at Andalusia, yesterday, they knocked over a shotgun, which had been placed upright in a corner and the contents—squirrel shot—were discharged, three of the children being struck by the little bullets. None of them are seriously hurt, however.

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla because it cures when all others fail. It is the best spring medicine because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

GRAHAM SELECTS AUSTELL BUILDING

Army Headquarters in the Immense New Structure.

THREE WAREHOUSES LEASED

They Are Near the Austell Building and a Part of the Property.

ADJUTANT GEN. HALL COMES TOMORROW

He and the Other Officers Will Move in the New Quarters Immediately.

ARMY headquarters for the department of the gulf were selected in the Austell building yesterday shortly after noon. The entire sixth floor of the new building will be used for offices, and the three warehouses by the side of the big building have been rented for the commissary stores of the war department.

Immediately after closing the contract for the offices for one year, Colonel Simpson instructed that the rooms be prepared for occupancy by the officers and clerks of the war department. Workmen began at once to move the tenants of the sixth floor to other floors of the building. By night nearly everyone of the thirty offices were vacated and scoured clean. Adjutant General W. P. Hall left San Antonio yesterday afternoon for Atlanta with his force of clerks, and will move into the offices in the Austell building Monday.

The army officers are greatly pleased with their new headquarters. The rooms are large and have excellent facilities for ventilation and light. Then every office on the floor is connected by doorways, so that it is possible to make the round of the offices without going into the hallway. This is one thing which the officers much desired. They wanted the offices all together is possible, and the Austell building was the only one in the city which provided enough room on one floor.

It Is Splendidly Located.

Then another great convenience which pleases the officers is the excellent railway and street car facilities. They can step out of their offices and get on the cars to the fort at the entrance to the headquarters building. The railroads all pass by the building, and the commissary department of the headquarters has a private track running right into the three warehouses. The warehouses are large and roomy, and are just about the right size to accommodate the department. One of the buildings will be used for the stables, and the two others will be used for storehouses. A contractor has already gone to work putting in the necessary stalls for the stables. There will be a large number of animals for the use of the department.

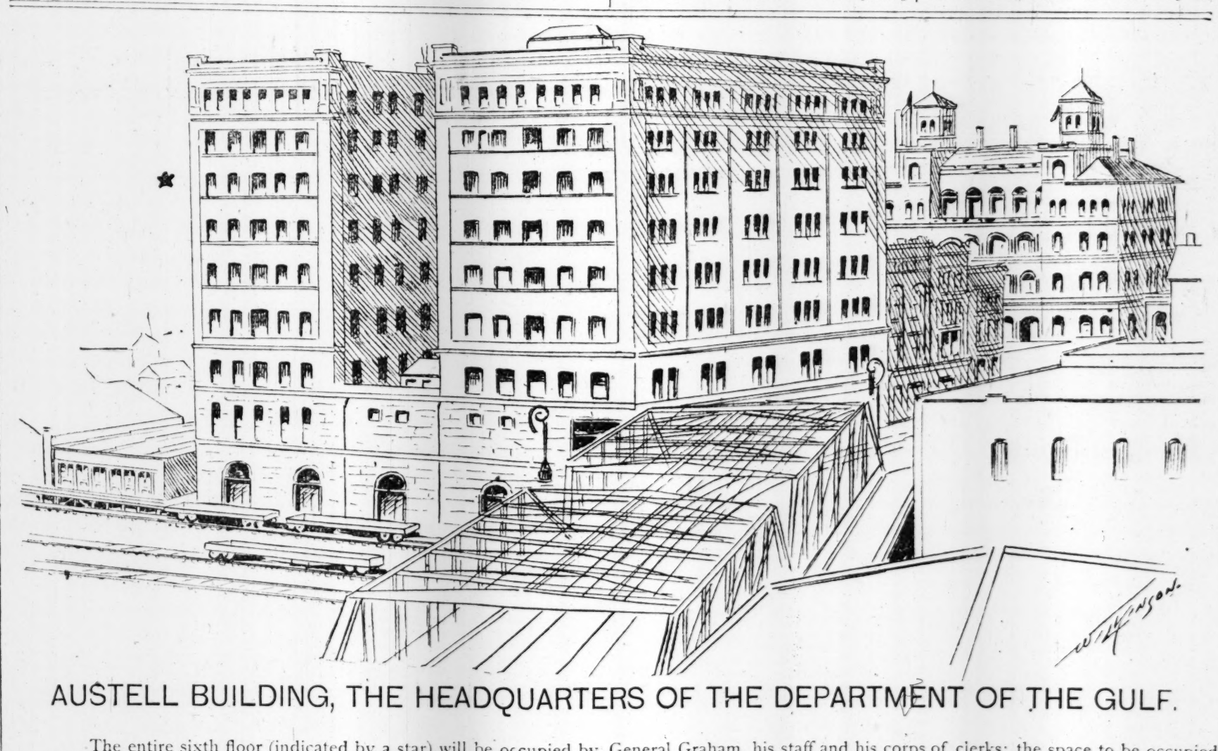
The officers and the renting agents of the building refuse to say what the government gives for the offices and warehouses. The agent of the building said that neither the government or the owners of the building suffered.

After Adjutant General Hall reaches Atlanta General Graham will leave for his tour of inspection of the various forts in the department of the gulf. Colonel Hall will issue the orders for different posts and will have charge of the department, but will be under General Graham.

Austell Gets Weather Bureau.

It is learned on good authority that the Austell building has secured the weather bureau headquarters. A gentleman connected with the building yesterday said that the weather department of the government had asked the agent of the building to move certain tenants on the top of the building to make room for the officers of the weather bureau.

If the Austell building secures the headquarters for the weather bureau it will mean two important government departments for that building. The bureau will have to move because of the high buildings which tower above the government building shut off the wind.



AUSTELL BUILDING, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The entire sixth floor (indicated by a star) will be occupied by General Graham, his staff and his corps of clerks; the space to be occupied is 10,000 square feet.

The warehouse, in the rear of the Austell Building and fronting on the railroads, was formerly three warehouses. Later the three were built into one building, with three compartments. Two of the warerooms are 125 feet in length and one is 165 feet. The frontage is about 100 feet.

The building surmounted by two wind towers is the United States Postoffice and Custom-house. The Traction Company's cars pass in front of the Austell Building, on a fast schedule, direct to Fort McPherson. This means easy communication with the post, in addition to telephone and telegraph.

From the foregoing statement it will be easy to understand that General Graham has made an admirable selection for his headquarters. His force will be installed Monday or Tuesday.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF MOBILE.

Rittenhouse Moore Secures Contract for Dredging About Tortugas.

Washington, March 19.—(Special.)—Colonel Rittenhouse Moore, of Mobile, is here and has been explaining to the war department officials plans by which he could render Mobile impregnable from sea attack in a few hours.

He has also secured an extensive contract for dredging about Dry Tortugas, so as to make that island accessible to battle ships going there for coal.

As it is the ships of greatest draft cannt get close up to the island but have to be loaded with lighters. OHL.

WILLARD WILL TAKE A REST.

English Actor Closes His Present American Season in Chicago.

Chicago, March 19.—Mr. E. S. Willard stopped his present American season last night at Hooley's theater and will retire from the stage until next season on the advice of his physicians, who say he absolutely requires complete rest.

He will remain at the auditorium in this city for rest and recuperation three or four weeks and will then sail for England. His engagement here was for three weeks, and the opening week, just concluded, was as successful as any he has ever played in Chicago.

The famous actor has had a severe case of typhoid fever.

Mr. Willard was taken sick a few days ago and was compelled to miss a performance, the first one in twenty-six years.

Hooley's theater will be closed until April 4th, when John Drew will open there, unless some suitable attraction is secured to fill out Mr. Willard's dates.

STUDY OPTICS AT HOME.

We can and do give thorough instruction in optics through our "Correspondence Course." We have many successful opticians in active practice who are graduates of our Correspondence Department. Write for particulars. Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

Lights and Shades.

Sentence Reduced.

The pardon board recommended yesterday that the sentence of H. I. Aiken, who was convicted at the January term, 1898, of the superior court of Paulding county for selling whisky without a license, be reduced to $100 or twelve months in the chaingang.

Dr. Hugh Hagan Better.

Dr. Hugh Hagan, who has been ill at his residence on Peachtree street during the past week, was reported yesterday as very much improved in condition.

Southern Readers.

Mr. W. D. Nickerson, representing Rand, McNally & Co., is in the city in the interest of his house. It will be remembered that some time ago it was announced that Rand, McNally & Co. would at an early date issue a series of readers specially adapted for the south. The editors of these readers have made many selections from the works of southern writers. Among the selections are three or four from the writings and speeches of the late Henry W. Grady. Mr. Nickerson says that these readers are being rapidly adopted not only in the south but throughout the whole nation and that they are giving universal satisfaction. No doubt these books will be rapidly adopted by the county and municipal authorities of Georgia.

About 4,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually in the United States, while one ton of gold and three tons of silver and platinum, to the value of $100,000, are used in filling teeth.

CHURCH IS READY FOR CELEBRATION

Preparations for Semi-Centennial of First Methodist Nearly Complete.

COMMENCES ON WEDNESDAY

Interesting Historical Papers Will Be Read During the Meeting.

FIRST NIGHT TO BE A SOCIAL REUNION

General Committee Met Last Night and Discussed Programme for the Occasion.

THE general committee for the semi-centennial celebration of the First Methodist church met at the residence of Mr. William King last night.

It was the last meeting of the committee, as the celebration begins Wednesday night. The greater part of the time last night was spent in discussing the programme, which has not yet been arranged.

Several chairmen of committees reported good work on their parts of the programme and it is probable that everything will be ready before Wednesday.

The papers which will be read by the members will be very interesting and every feature of church work that has been developed in the church will be given an opportunity to show what has been accomplished.

Mr. Frank Rice, chairman of the committee on the history of the church relative to the property and the buildings that have stood upon it, said that he had gathered a large amount of interesting data and would have it ready for Thursday night, the time the paper is to be read.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, chairman of the committee on Sunday school, said that he had collected some information on the past superintendents of the school and other data.

The music, under the direction of Mrs. Henry Leonard, will be the prettiest heard in the church in a long time and will be especially appropriate to the occasion. Many of the oldest hymns of the church will be sung and will bring to the old members of the congregation many memories and reminiscences.

A report was heard from Mrs. W. H. Kiser, chairman of the committee on decoration, and said that the church would be handsomely decorated for the celebration.

The printing of the programme and its arrangement was left to the programme committee.

After the adjournment of the meeting last night delightful refreshments were served by Mrs. King which were greatly enjoyed by those present.

The following is a list of the committees and the chairmen of each:

On Church History—Mr. Frank P. Rice, chairman; Professor W. A. Bass, Mr. George Winship, Mr. J. C. Courtney, Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt, Mr. R. A. Hemphill, Mr. A. M. Rhinehart, Mr. I. S. Boyd, Mr. R. F. Maddox, Mr. C. A. Evans, Mr. H. C. Leonard, Mr. Robert Avary, Mr. M. R. Berry and Mrs. W. A. Bass, Mrs. J. G. Foreacre and Mrs. Marion Gaines.

On Programme—Mr. H. E. W. Palmer, chairman; Mr. W. H. Nutting, Mr. H. C. Leonard, Mrs. C. O. Tyner, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. William King and Mrs. C. A. Evans.

The following additional committees and the respective chairmen named have been appointed by the chairmen of each:

A committee on decoration, Mrs. W. H. Kiser, chairman.

A committee on Sunday school, consisting of Mr. W. H. Patterson, chairman, and ten members.

A committee on trustees, consisting of Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt, chairman, and three members.

A committee on stewards, consisting of Colonel N. J. Hammond, chairman, and seven members.

A committee on finance, consisting of Mr. W. L. Peel, chairman, and five members.

A committee on music, consisting Mrs. H. C. Leonard, chairman, and five members.

A committee on pastors, consisting of Mr. B. B. Crew, chairman, and three members.

A committee on church reception, consisting of Mrs. F. P. Rice, chairman.

ANOTHER WHISKY COMBINE.

Distillers Outside the Organization Are Forming a Big Pool.

Peoria, Ill., March 19.—Joseph B. Greenhut, former president of the American Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, the old whisky trust, has returned from Cincinnati, where he has been in consultation with a number of distillers relative to forming a new combine.

The houses outside the present organization, it is said, contemplate combining, and have asked Mr. Greenhut to head the concern.

If the deal goes through on the lines now projected it will be the greatest combination of whisky distillers ever contemplated.

QUEEN MAY BE DETHRONED.

Former Spanish Official Says People Will Blame Queen for the War.

Berlin, March 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Madrid giving the substance of an interview with the Senor Romero y Robledo, former minister of justice, in which he classes Cuban autonomy and the recalling of General Weyler as being the gravest of mistakes, and adds:

"General Blanco is unable to subdue the rebellion, which is worse than ever, and the situation with America is most critical. I do not know how far the Americans mean to go; but in my case, Spain prefers war to humiliation. Nobody likes to die, but sooner death than shame. The Spanish government could not propose the cession of Cuba for money.

"It was a crime to dissolve the cortes at this critical time. I hope everything goes well, but I much fear the contrary. Then the poor queen and dynasty, who must assume the whole responsibility for the conflict, may both be swept away."

KELLAM & MOORE

Leading opticians, carry a full line of thermometers, dairy, distillers, and brewers, instruments, and drawing materials. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

SIMPLE AT FIRST.

It Is Foolish to Neglect Any Form of Piles—Cure Them at the Beginning.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 601 Mississippi street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Major Dean, of Columbus, O., says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from piles for forty years and from itching piles for twenty years and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure have effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is 50 cents for full sized package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich.

PANTS $2.

300 Different Designs all Wool Cassimere Pants

CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

Equal to any $5.00 Style.

Wolfe's Pants Co.,

50 TO 60 PETERS ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Merchant Tailors supplied at Cut Prices.

Send for Samples.



Silk Plush,
Very Neat,

$5.00.

Out-of-Town Buyers Can Get Quotations and Cut on Application by Mail.



Silk Damask,
Silk Parasol,

$7.50.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co

A great impetus has been given our DISSOLUTION SALE by the shortness of time before its termination. We are pushing our business with all the energy and ability we possess. Parties in need of FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, MATTING and all other House Furnishings may never have another such opportunity---certainly not within the next five years, if ever. Don't wait until next month, nor next week---come now, if you wish to secure the greatest bargains of your life. Every article on our three immense floors must be sold within the next sixty days. . . . . .

DISSOLUTION SALE OF BEDDING! BEDDING! BEDDING!

$8.00 Perfection Mattresses Cut to $4 90
$7 Best 40 pound Cotton Mattresses, B & T 4 50
$5 Cotton Mattress cut to 2 90
Heavy Cotton Top Mattress 1 40
500 Woven Wire Springs at factory cost.
25 $10 National Springs 5 00
Wire Cots, Upholstered Cots, Feather and Down Pillows.
$25 Best Hair Mattresses only 16 50

These goods are all new, fresh and clean. Nothing shoddy nor second hand and every article guaranteed.

Our Special offering this week of

150 HEYWOOD BABY CARRIAGES,

Will open the eyes of the public. Don't fail to see this display. On our third floor, reached by a safety elevator, all the handsome colorings will be found on our floors. They are going rapidly. Everybody says they are the best and cheapest Carriages ever shown in Atlanta.

Don't buy the most trivial article of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Draperies, before first getting our price. We will save you big money.

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

$50 Solid Oak Suits, large glass, only $25 00
$45 Solid Oak Suits, shape glass, only $32 50
$25 Solid Oak Suits, shape top, only $18 00
$23 Solid Oak Suits, carved, only $16 50
$20 Solid Suits, bevel glass, only $15 00
Suits in Mahogany. Suits in Curly Birch. Suits in Bird's Eye Maple.
Brass Beds, ... $18, $25, $35.
White Iron Beds . . . . . $3 90, $4 90, $5 90.
Hat Racks, ... $3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50
Glass Door Wardrobes, only $14 90
Chiffoniers, each $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, $8 50
Solid Oak Rockers, ... $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00
Extension Tables, ... $2 90, $3 90, $4 90, $5 90
Book Cases, ... $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, $10
Lounges and Couches, from . . . . . $3 50 to $15
Tables, each 50c, 75c, $1 00, $1 50
Leather Chairs, Leather Couches, Leather Sofas, Library Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Room Suits in Mahogany, in Oak, in Walnut. We are daily filling the vacant places on our floors with the choicest and best of our reserve stock, from our warerooms. Many of these articles have never been shown hitherto, and will certainly attract attention.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We have only SIX weeks more before we dissolve. Our time is very short.
We have a big lot of

FINE LACE CURTAINS

which we must close out at once. Notice the old price and the new:

	Old Price.	New Price.
Tambour Curtains	$20.00	$12.50
Tambour Curtains	15.00	10.00
Tambour Curtains	13.50	10.00
Tambour Curtains	10.00	7.50
Tambour Curtains	8.50	6.00
Brussels Net Curtains	20.00	14.40
Brussels Net Curtains	15.00	11.00
Brussels Net Curtains	12.50	10.00
Brussels Net Curtains	10.00	7.00
Brussels Net Curtains	11.00	7.75
Brussels Net Curtains	6.50	5.50
Irish Point Curtains	8.50	6.50
Irish Point Curtains	$8.00	$6.00
Irish Point Curtains	6.50	4.50
Irish Point Curtains	6.00	4.90
Irish Point Curtains	5.50	4.50
Irish Point Curtains	4.50	3.75
Irish Point Curtains	3.50	3.00
Embroidered Muslin Curtains	6.00	4.25
Embroidered Muslin Curtains	5.00	4.00
Embroidered Muslin Curtains	3.50	2.50
Embroidered Muslin Curtains	3.00	2.00

Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, each $1 50
Fur Rugs, 30x60, each $1 75
Smyrna Rugs, 36x72, each $2 75
3 fold Screens, were $3 50, now $2 00
3 fold white enameled Screens, were $4, now . . . $1 99
3 fold Mahogany Screens, were $2 50, now $1 50
Easels at . . . . . 50c and 75c
Yard wide fancy Denims was 20c, now 12c
Yard wide fancy Silkaline, was 15c, now 8c
Tapestry Carpets, 50 cents, worth 65c
Tapestry Carpets, 65 cents, worth 75c
Tapestry Carpets, 75 cents, worth 90c
Body Brussels Carpets, $1, worth $1.25
3 ply Carpets at 65c and 85c, worth . . . . . 85c and $1
Ingrain Carpets at 40c, worth 55c

READY MADE CARPETS

8 ft 3 in x 12 ft at . . . . . $10, $12 and $15
10 ft 6 in x 12 ft 6 in at . . . $17, $18, $20 and $25
12 ft 9 in x 14 ft $27.50

THEY ARE RARE BARGAINS,

We are making special drives in everything in our stock during this week. Come and examine our goods. None were ever cheaper. We guarantee you best bargains for the money in all the land. You will like our goods and prices. Don't miss these days of vantage and articles of profit.



Florentine Corduroy
Ruffle Parasol,

$13.50.

Out-of-Town Buyers Can Get Quotations and Cut on Application by Mail.



Fine Corduroy Silk
Parasol Very Cheap,

$7.50.

RHODES, SNOOK AND HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY

Darwinkle's Dream

A Strange Story of Slumberland, Showing How Vivid Are the Creations of a Sleeping Mind.

BY MRS. LUNDY H. HARRIS.

Written for The Constitution.

Darwinkle was a lusty, elderly farmer, whose soul and digestion had never sneaked on him; a commonplace man, unimaginative and stingy, with a notch in his chin and greedy, inquisitive eyes. It was his nature to thrive and he throve with unerring instincts and brutal vitality. He ground the faces of his poor, not with malicious intent, but because it was his nature to live and absorb all life to himself. He was of the earth, earthy, and as far removed from the frivolity of mere dreams as the earth is from the blue skies above it. But one night he did dream, and the thing he dreamed tore up the roots of his long life. As the strong wind rives the oak from the solid earth, and casts it broken and prone, so Darwinkle lay upon the shore of a new life and wondered. While he lacked the imagination to conceive abstractly, yet he was superstitious to the degree of believing in "signs" and dreams; because superstition is a matter of temperament and not of intelligence. He planted "by the moon," but was as remiss as a heathen in the matter of prayers. The hope of a final resurrection made no appeal to his built, but the fear that the dead did not remain discreetly in their graves had often caused him uneasiness. And so, when in the brief space of one night, he had a sort of seven days' vision with the details of it rubbed in like the lurid colors of chromo skies, he had the sensations of a man who by devilish incantations catches a glimpse of his future standing out before him stark and naked as an untimely ghost.

It came upon him, the vision, like a formless darkness, out of a starlit night, and covered him with a coldness like the damp of the grave. The earth passed from beneath him. Through the rim of his darkness he saw it fleeing as from something accursed. He saw valleys pass, and mountains, like spokes in a wheel, disappear. He saw days and nights succeed as lights and shadows chase each other. He beheld strange peoples and heard new tongues. He saw the waves of distant seas leap up, and felt the heat of the desert as the dreary waste rolled beneath him. Above all there was the deafening roar of a panicked world escaping from the circle of the universe. Once as a great cathedral sped by, reeling upon its foundations, he heard the discordant chime of bells; and once he saw a woman's face upturned in prayer, swaying like a sentinel light in the wild commotion. And when all had gone out in the distant dark and the noise had died away to a sullen roar as of a thousand seas casting up their dead, he yet hung in the rim of his vision like a soul that lives in the body after death. And he dreamed seven days into the future of his commonplace life. He saw his house brooding white, winged and still among the trees, the two sentinel poplars by the gate gleamed like silver cones in the light; the giant company of long stemmed pines stood out dark in the gloom of the early morning. He saw the sun rise upon the sloping field of ragged corn, burdening with harvest ripe ears and crowned like wantons with blue and red morning glories. The democracy of the farmyard was there in the mottled shadow of the great trees. And through all the place walked Mary, his wife, among the brooding hens, gathering cones beneath the pines, cutting flowers among the corn, and standing at evening like a white flame between the poplars. This was the first day division of his dream. On the second day he saw all as before, but missed her familiar form. And all things besides missed her; the hens clucked and scolded their neglected broods; a foreboding dark hung over the pines, an evil wind stirred them. All the sky was a cloud, and the corn bent low with the wet of a dripping rain. At evening a motherless lamb that Mary loved stood between the poplars and bleated piteously. Darwinkle longed to be free from the pall that held him, for he dreamed that Mary lay upon her bed within, and it was not permitted him to approach even to the door of his own house. The third day passed in a dull striving to escape and be free to enter life again; and so in the clouded dawn of the fourth day he thought he stood in the doorway of Mary's room. Strangers stood around her bed, and she lay upon it in a wild delirium. He thought he trembled with a fear; for through all the days of his dream death approached, not as one to be seen, but a presence which he felt and knew to be death.

On the evening of the sixth day in his vision he sat beside her bed, helpless and throbbing with the fear of what was to come. A log across the fire fell apart into two charred brands, sending up a red shower of sparks, casting a glow over all. She opened her eyes upon him, dark in the reddened gloom and strange with feverish light.

"John," she whispered vaguely, "they are singing somewhere. I hear old Davy twanging his tuning fork. It's the song you used to sing to one John!"

Two red lights came out upon her cheeks, a smile as faint as the shadow of youth upon age flitted across her wan face.

"Get the songbook you gave me, John, behind the teacaddy on the top shelf. We will sing it again. Listen how it goes:

"'In the gloaming, oh, my darling;
When the lights are dim and low;
And the quiet shadows falling,
Softly come and softly go!'"

And Darwinkle thought he went to fetch the book, but in the dark his trembling hands blundered, and when he returned she slept, murmuring still of other years, whispering softly a maiden's replies; saying over again the answer she gave him when all steeped in meadow grass they stood long years ago by the rim of the woods and he asked her to be his wife:

"Whither thou goest, I will go, and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, thy God my God!" she had made her promise so confidently. Even in his dream a keen remorse stung him at the recollection of it. Faint and far withdrawn, he saw her standing before him, her hands in his, her blue sunlit eyes upon his face; all gowned in white with the grass billowing toward her and the red poppies nodding secretly together.

So, all night he thought he sat and remembered. The red coals died upon the hearth, the stars withdrew behind a trailing, mourning veil of clouds. The end came unawares, but in the gray first light of morning she lay in passionless repose, tenantless, her white face smitten over with the twilight of dawn.

Now this was the dream Darwinkle dreamed. Out of it he awoke shuddering, and like a child in the dark, afraid to open his eyes lest it should prove real. He drew a long arm up and felt for a matchbox which had a carved monkey for a top and was always on a bracket at the head of his bed.

"If the world air still fitted to her orbits, the matchbox will be there!" he reasoned, feeling the tin pan of the monkey and opening his eyes with restored confidence. The sun was shining through the window in a wedge of yellow light upon the floor.

"Darn my shirt! It's a span of nightmares I've had here in the broad daytime!"

He sat up and winked at a ghostly likeness of himself done in crayon hanging in a gilt frame above the mantel.

"It's all right, you dimmed fool! Just keep up that sobbing like a pusillanimous baby with the hiccoughs. It wa'n't nothing but a nightmare, appertaining to the blamed fermity you eat for supper!"

He brushed the half-dried tears from his face, laughed hysterically, and sobbed again, in spite of himself.

"I dreamed that she were dead; that Mary were dead!" he whispered huskily.

The fact that he had also dreamed of the destruction of the world was of little importance to him, compared with the passing of the withered little white-haired woman who had walked beside him through the years, lodged with him and made herself in accord with his life, and kept a warm corner in the rough heart of him. Her death was an appalling, inconceivable horror to him. He felt weak at the bare recollection of the hideous dream. Clearly something must be done to restore his confidence in realities. He took a drink, and so far returned to normal relations as to be able to swear with tolerable accuracy; yet he could but notice his voice merely whispered the words in a fright; also they lacked that directness which ever distinguished his efforts in this line. Darwinkle had a sort of genius for these incantations and he swore normally, not from a sense of irritation, but from the very necessity of being Darwinkle. Therefore, on this particular morning after the triumph of the fermity he continued to question his identity on account of his paltry language, and the lack of the roaring quality in his voice. Another thing disturbed his equanimity and caused him to wonder. As he sat down to breakfast with Mary he so far forgot himself as to assent to her furtive comment upon the pleasant weather. Now the weather had not pleased Darwinkle in thirty years. He felt a startling sense of shame, as if he had violated a principle in admitting, even in the bosom of his family, that it was a beautiful morning. In a normal state of mind he never agreed with anyone, not even with the mean little three-cornered smile that sometimes lost itself on his face, and it troubled him when he beamed involuntarily at Mary across the table. Apparently she was as much at sea as himself concerning this morbid tendency to be agreeable.

"You are not so well, are you, John?" she inquired.

"Well enough!" he retorted, "but damn your fermity, Mary. That stuff has the power of the devil to make a man see sights."

Mary was the pale aftermath of a woman. She had a cheap faded little countenance, a dejected mouth, and eyes of a timorous blue, like the sky on a clear morning before the sun has shone full upon it. She sighed a little sigh of relief as Darwinkle swore again at an infirm door knob on his way out to the barn. Not that she approved profanity as such, but it gave a gratifying evidence of health in Darwinkle.

The man himself was far from feeling a sense of relief. He knew his vituperations came forward only in a half-hearted way. He was alarmed at his own sense of gratitude for the common sunlight, and a certain consciousness of things he had forgotten these thirty years. He adjusted himself to the top of the salt-block in the sheep pasture forlornly, spat at a grasshopper and meditated.

"They's something wrong," he mused. "However, a man don't just have to cuss, he can be decent if he is so all-fired afeered to be indecent, even if it is all along of a damn dish of fermity he's eat in a fit of abstraction for supper!"

Thus he accounted for his better nature and was silent. The sheep made a circle around him and stared accusingly. He felt the stare and shifted uneasily.

"Oh, Lord almighty, they is something wrong. The very beasties know it!" he exclaimed, hurrying away and turning about to flap his coattails threateningly at the sheep who followed him decorously in a long line.

"Oh, providence! it's a funeral they are walking!" He climbed the bars and disappeared in the corn.

Now a strange thing happened to Darwinkle. From that hour he began to see the events of his dream come to pass. It terrified him when he beheld Mary hovering over the morning glories in the corn. He remembered it was so in his dream. He left his accustomed work undone and walked through all the length of his farm; nor escaped the spell of his dark vision. Once he stood on a distant hillside and saw the identical woods in the shadow of which they had stood and plighted their troth.

"It were just a day like this," he said, communing with himself. "The sun and air all a-rhyming with the bees, and the grasshoppers clicking in the grass just so. I don't know when I've thought of it afore until that infernal fermity turned my spirits inside out."

The noon hour passed and still Darwinkle wandered over the holy grounds of his youth; beating back through memories of the crowding years, always to the meek-faced woman by his side; now a shy bride, coming and going in their new meager home, fleet-footed and silent as happiness. And now the mother of a little still-born baby, white as a ghost and silent still in her sorrow. He remembered the very day he had come upon her bending like a broken lily above the tiny grave of her dear dead, kissing the sweet pinks and smoothing the sod tenderly. Ah, how the little grave had bloomed through the years! Curious he had never thought of it before. Perhaps if the child had lived it would have been different. Mary would have been cheerier, and he, perhaps, not so cold.

Evening came apace, but Darwinkle lingered still; fearing to return lest he should see something, her, standing between the poplars as it had been to him in his dream that she would be.

"Oh, Lord, and by the power of ten million fools, I'll go in the back way, so as I can't see the poplars!"

He made haste to execute this flank movement against the fates, but was overtaken by that prosaic something that had ruled him all his life, known as common sense. He sat down, limp with shame and remonstrated:

"John Darwinkle, for pure asinine frivolity and tomfoolery, feel of yourself! Here you be, a man fifty years old, and afeerd to face our own dwelling. Dang it! air you a-going to sneak in the back way with your weasley soul hanging out and a-toting of your raw skeleton in your hand all because of a nightmare hatched out of a bowl of fermity?"

He immediately changed his course, walked on bravely till he came in view of the poplars. A sudden sense of relief and cheerfulness came over him; the space between the trees was vacant. Two dormer-windows cut high in the roof of the house stared at him vacantly.

"Them dormer-windows do give the house a terrifying, ghastly, pop-eyed look," he commented, advancing to the closed door. "I am minded to take 'em out next spring. They ain't no welcome in such a stare as them windows have got."

He laid his hand upon the door, hesitated, crept softly off the porch, down the steps and around the side of the house, murmuring as he went:

"When a man takes aim to make a plum idiot of himself, they ain't no telling whar he'll stop. That door looks so unnatural shut, I am afeerd to open it!"

By this time he arrived at the kitchen window and stared in. There was a cold primness about the inside that startled him. No fire in the range, and the sun gone down! What could it mean? Where was Mary? Just then the door opened cautiously beside him. Dr. Turner darted his little red head out and motioned frantically to Darwinkle. Dr. Turner was a little country doctor with important airs and an eye that winked involuntarily. "Hist! take off your shoes. It's a sunstroke. The Ransom boys were passing about noon and they saw Mrs. Darwinkle lying out there between the two poplars in a kind of faint, been to the springhouse, I reckon, and got overtook by the heat. They come on for me, and nobody could find you, but old Mrs. Ransom is inside with her." All this breathlessly between wheezes and dabs at his heated forehead. Darwinkle foretold clouds veiled the heavens. He went in and sat down, dully, dumbly waiting in the gathering gloom. He was like a man who walks in a ghostly circle. All night he sat there, watching. Another day passed. While he waited she lay upon her bed like a wrinkled fine white shell upon the beach. He hovered on the rim of the commotion, silent, like a man with a guilty secret; tiptoeing now to her bed, then hurrying away in a panic of fear. He asked no questions. He knew how it would end. Had he not crept out at evening and seen the motherless lamb standing between the poplars, bleating to the shadows in the pines? It was his dream. He had seen it, felt it all before. The accursed spell of it hung heavy over him, as the foretold clouds veiled the heavens. He tried to feed the lamb and feed it. In his loneliness he felt kin to it in a strange dumb way. But the shy thing fled from him; neither would any of Mary's creatures come near him.

More days and nights passed; days and nights out of his dream; she tossing and moaning in a white heat of fever. All things were even as had been foretold. Madness threatened him. The real no longer sustained him; the unreal had come to pass.

On the sixth day, in the gloom of the early morning he wandered forth to the sheep pasture once more. A faint white star was still shining through a rent veil of cloud. The creatures ringed him around, the dew glistened on their wool. Their silent, curious eyes were upon him. He returned their gaze. There is a quality in loneliness and sorrow that thrusts men back upon their elemental natures; so, Darwinkle sought the first companionships of man and unburdened his heavy heart to the creatures:

"It were a funeral you walked t'other day—Mary's funeral," he moaned. "I've saw it all in my dream, even to the clouded sky. And it's a-coming—O! my God, death's a-coming! I've tried to break the spell, but I can't; it's the hand of the Almighty! This very night she'll rally and call for that song book afore she goes. I've looked and it really is behind the teacaddy on the top shelp. I tried to burn it, but I can't. God, have mercy!" he cried. Falling upon his knees and lifting his pained hands, he wept. The sheep crowded closer. His arms fell across the neck of one as he prayed.

The day passed into night. The fact that the doctor affirmed positively that his patient was better afforded no comfort to Darwinkle. He sat beside her bed, waking, like one beneath the charm of an evil spell. He no longer struggled; a solemn calm upbore him. When the smoldering fire leaped to sudden blaze he did not start, only felt his blood creep slowly and the air grew dense. Mary opened her eyes out of a long sleep. They had maiden lights in them that reminded him once more of the fluttering past.

"John," she murmured faintly, "I've had such a dream of that old song you used to sing. Fetch the book and sing it again, John, for the sake of old times."

He made no reply; no need to go for the book, he had it ready. He opened it, lifted his voice to sing.

"In the gloaming, oh, my darling;
When the lights are dim and low—"

"Why, John, what ails you; your voice sounds so strangely?" And:

"Why, John, you are all white and broken. Have I been so ill? Surely, I am better. Why read—"

"Oh, Mary!" groaned Darwinkle, covering his face and pressing his gray head against her arm.

"John, I never knew you cared so!"

"Oh, Mary—wife!" he cried, trembling like a reed in the wind, and groping nearer.

Now Mary lay still, with her wasted hands clasped, whispering to the shadows in the ruddy fire-lit room:

"John loves me; I am old, but he loves me, and I did not know."

The years passed from her and left her a sweet white ghost of the Mary he had kissed long ago in the wood shadows. And thus, with her warm hands upon his head, Darwinkle returned to the realities of this present world, nor told her his dream.

Seven more days passed, and he watched over her like a lover, till she sat once more in her favorite place by the west window, in a flood of autumn sunshine.

That night, for a moment Darwinkle stood beneath the friendly stars, then observed confidentially to his own ego:

"It were the durn fermity after all!"



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JUDGE D. M. FRANKLIN DEAD.

Popular Ordinary of Fayette County Passes Away.

Fayetteville, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Hon. D. M. Franklin, ordinary of Fayette county, died here last night at half-past 10 o'clock. His death was not unexpected, as he has been very sick for the last few days. Some days since he developed an acute case of bronchial catarrh and being in a weak state of health the disease made rapid headway in spite of the greatest care of his family and friends and the most skillful treatment of the attending physicians. He will be buried here tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Judge Franklin was never married, but leaves several brothers and sisters to mourn his death, being Mr. John M. Franklin, of Fayette county; Mr. W. F. Franklin and W. J. Franklin, cashier of National City Bank of Atlanta; Mr. J. H. Franklin, bookkeeper of the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company, of Atlanta, the two last named being nephews, and Miss Martha Franklin, of Fayetteville.

Judge Franklin was fifty-three years old at the time of his death, was ordinary of Fayette county for fourteen years successively to the date of his death, and was a gallant soldier in the confederate army, serving throughout the entire war while yet a mere boy at the time, being a member of the famous Thirtieth Georgia regiment infantry, of company A, and commanded by ex-Governor J. S. Boynton as colonel. He lost a leg in the battle of Peachtree creek above Atlanta on July 22d, 1864, and was captured in that battle and confined as a prisoner of war in camp Douglas prison, at Chicago, Ill. He was a Royal Arch Mason of Fayetteville chapter and was always noted for his upright, manly character.

Death of Mr. James Holmes.

Flovilla, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Mr. James Holmes, of this place, an elderly gentleman of high standing in the church and in social life, died early this morning. He was formerly from Macon. His remains will be carried there for interment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21, 1898.

G. H. TANNER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the house of representatives, subject to primary to be held on April 21st.

J. H. BOOZER.

PANAMA CANAL AND WHAT IT COSTS

Quarter of a Billion Dollars Spent and Not Half Finished Yet. Frank G. Carpenter, on a Tour of South America, Writes What He Sees of the Big Ditch.

South America as it is in 1898 is going to be presented to the readers of The Constitution in a series of letters by Frank G. Carpenter, the most celebrated of all modern newspaper writers.

It will be the result of a tour which will cost thousands of dollars and which will include travels of more than 25,000 miles for up-to-date information. Mr. Carpenter has already begun this work and The Constitution presents today the first letter of the series. The first letter tells of the work now in progress on the Panama canal. These letters will be furnished The Constitution and a few other papers by Mr. Carpenter.

Crossing the isthmus, Mr. Carpenter will travel down along the Pacific coast of South America to the bottom of our hemisphere to the strait of Magellan, stopping at the various ports and making extensive expeditions into the interior.

He will stop for a while in Ecuador, will travel extensively on the plateau of Bolivia and will make his way by mule and stage through some of the wildest parts of the Andes. He will visit Lake Titicaca, the highest lake of the world which is navigated by steam, and will report on the business conditions of Peru and Bolivia and the chances for American investments there.

An interesting part of this tour will be a journey from the tops of the Andes through the wilds of Bolivia down into Chile, crossing the great rainless zone, and spending some time in the nitrate fields which have made so many men rich.

He will visit the gold regions of Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which are said to far surpass the Klondike in richness, and from the southern part of Chile will make his way on down to the bottom of the continent, where there are other wonderful gold fields.

After extensive travels in Chile and Patagonia, including a journey into the Andes mountains to describe the work now being done on the trans-Andean road, Mr. Carpenter will sail for Tierra del Fuego and will there visit a country inhabited by savages, some of whom live in holes in the ground, and will then make his way up the Atlantic coast of Patagonia and on into that wonderful country, the Argentine Republic.

In the Argentine he will visit the wheat fields which compete so greatly with our farmers', will investigate the cotton industry which is rapidly growing and will travel for thousands of miles over this land, which is as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi river.

After describing the capital of Buenos Ayres, which is almost as large as Philadelphia, Mr. Carpenter will make an expedition of something like 2,000 miles on the Rio de la Plata and Parana rivers, riding far up into Paraguay and visiting its capital. He will also travel extensively in Uruguay and southern Brazil.

In Brazil he will visit the greatest coffee region of the world, will make a trip to the diamond mines, spend some time at Rio Janeiro, and among other expeditions will travel more than 2,000 miles on the Amazon river, exploring some of the wildest and least known parts of our hemisphere.

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Panama, March 7, 1898.—For the past three years 3,000 men have been steadily working here on the Panama canal. There are 3,500 negroes at work here today, and a remarkable amount of cutting, dredging and building up of earth works has been accomplished. I have gone over the route of the canal and have taken a number of photographs of the work as it is in March, 1898. This morning I went on the cars out to the Culebra cut and watched 800 men working there, and was told that there were 2,200 employed within three miles of where I stood. The Culebra is, you know, the highest point on the canal route. The scene was a busy one. Long trains of iron cars loaded with rock and clay moved over the canal tracks carrying the excavated materials and dumping them on the banks. Immense steel dredges, each as tall as a two-story house and ten times as big as the largest thrashing machine, gouged out rocks and gravel, and catching up loads of this heavy material in big iron buckets fastened to two endless chains, carried them high into the air and poured them out into cars. Here thirty Jamaica negroes were drilling holes in the rock for immense charges of dynamite, and from away over there at the right came the boom, boom, boom of the explosions of another gang a mile away. At the station of Emperador, a few miles further on, seven enormous dredges were scooping up rock and raising it in buckets each of which would hold more than a big barrel. Connected with each dredge were trolley lines, upon which the loaded buckets were carried in the air off to the points where the rock was needed. There were other trains of iron cars here drawn rapidly along by screeching locomotives, and a thousand negroes were digging down rock, loading cars and drilling for the blasting. I had letters from the chief officials of the canal here at Panama directing that everything was to be shown me, and I was able through these to get some idea of the condition of affairs today. There is no doubt but that the work now being done is honest, economical and effective, and also that if the present company had enough money they could complete the canal. As to just how much they need I have not been able to ascertain. I asked the chief of construction today what amount he thought was necessary. He shrugged his shoulders and raised his hands and his eyebrows as he replied: "A great sum! A great sum!"

The Canal Route.

But before I further describe the work that is being done now, let me give you the story of the canal in a nutshell. The Isthmus of Panama is much like the neck of an hour glass, of which North America and South America are the two globes. It is a wonderfully slender and an exceedingly tough piece of land. It is about as long as the distance between Washington city and Boston via New York, and ranges in width from one hundred and eighteen miles to about thirty miles. Low mountains run irregularly through it. It has plateaus and plains, and near the coast swamps and mcrasses. Where the canal is being cut the distance from one coast to the other as the crow flies is probably not more than forty miles, but the railroads line is forty-seven miles long, and the route laid out for the Panama canal is still shorter. Some of the mountains of the isthmus are over 1,500 feet high. Along the line of the canal the highest elevation is at the Culebra ridge, the point that I visited today.

The canal begins at the port of Colon, or, as you may call it, Aspinwall, though Colon is the name used here. Colon is not far from the mouth of the Chagres river, on the little island of Manzanillo, and at the terminus of the Panama railroad. Starting here, the line of the canal runs through the valley of the Chagres, cutting the stream in many places, until at about fourteen miles or more the ground rists irregularly until it reaches the top at Culebra. There is all told about twelve miles of deep cutting to be done, and thence to the sea the excavation is comparatively easy. There is much worse rock on any of our railroad lines than that of Culebra. One difficulty is in taking care of the waters of the Chagres river. This is now about three hundred feet wide and two feet deep. It looked little more than a creek when I passed along it yesterday, but in the wet season it sometimes rises thirty feet in a night and bears along everything in its floods. The river and the big excavations are the engineering problems of the canal. De Lesseps's idea was to hold back the Chigres by a big dam and let it out gradually. The Chicago engineers who made the Chicago drainage canal and who are now in Nicaragua said while here the other day that the Chagres could be easily controlled, and also after looking over the entire route of the canal ventured the statement that the building of a sea level or a lock canal here was feasible.

What the French Have Done.

Everyone has heard of the Panama canal scandals. The truth is worse than anything that has been published. I will, further on, give some stories which I have heard here of the extravagances and frauds of the first companies, when champagne flowed like water and gold was almost as plenty as copper is in some parts of Montana. Within less than ten years they spent more than $265,000,000, and millions of this were almost openly stolen by contractors. At the same time the work that was done remains, and if the canal is sold to other parties or completed by the French it will not have to be done again. About twenty miles of the canal is practically completed. The fourteen miles at the eastern end have been somewhat filled up by the Chagres river, but a slight dredging would make his part of the work clear. I visited it last week and saw that nothing had been done for years. Then there is about six or eight miles finished at the Pacific end of the canal, and the dredgers are now at work there deepening the harbor. This is new work and is of news interest. The present company has just completed a wharf a thousand feet long at this point, and it is stated by them that within a comparatively short time ships will be able to sail up to this wharf and transfer their freight direct to the Panama railroad cars. The new wharf is really a very fine structure. It is made of steel, with a steel roof, which is supported by steel posts. Traveling cranes, run by engines, move along a track on the edge of the wharf, and the heaviest of articles can be lifted by them out of the steamers and swung down to the doors of the cars behind. At present all ships have to anchor far out in Panama bay, and goods and passengers are brought in by lighters. I am told that when this new harbor is dredged out reduced rates for through freight will be charged on the railroad, and that all at tempts will be made to get ships to land here instead of sailing about Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan.

One-third of the Canal Finished.

The French chief of construction, who showed me over the Culebra cutting today told me he considered the canal more than half done. This is probably a rosy view of the work, and I am told by others that one-third would be nearer the proper figure. The old company worked eight years, and during much of this time had an average of 10,000 men in their employ. They spent a quarter of a billion of dollars and excavated about 65,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. Then the bubble burst, and this new company was formed. They have spent, I am told, only about $5,000,000, and have made a big cut in the work for the money. At Culebra the cutting at the deepest point is now about 225 feet, and seventy-five feet of this was done by this company. The top of the ditch looks higher as you stand in the cut than a twenty-story New York flat, and the ravine shows the immensity of the work. The new company are now very nearly out of money. They are preparing for a canal commission from Paris, which will probably be here before this letter is published. Everything is being painted up for the occasion, as the future of the canal largely depends upon the report of the commissioners. If it should be favorable it is said by the French here that enough money will be raised to complete the work, but if not it will probably be given up or sold. The estimates of amount required to complete the work range all the way from $75,000,000 upward, and it is probable that $150,000,000 is somewhere near the proper figure.

Could Uncle Sam Buy Out France?

From what I gather here from a variety of inside sources I believe that the French are tired and sick of the job, and that within a short time they will either drop it or, what is more probable, take in some other nation or corporation outside of France to help them. The director in charge, I am told, recently said that if the French chose to give it up he had parties in New York and Chicago who were ready to put up the money to complete it. France has no faith whatever in the Nicaragua canal scheme as a national undertaking on the part of the United States. She believes it is all a matter of political buncombe, and if our present commission should really do anything and congress should follow with legislation, there will be a change at once at Panama.

The Views of an American Engineer.

One of the most sensible talkers as to canal matters among the men I have met here is Mr. R. G. Ward, the civil engineer and roadmaster of the Panama railroad. He said to me last night: "The canal presents no problem, financial or mechanical, that cannot be overcome. The trouble is that the machinery they have here is old and defective according to modern methods. It will do the work, but in the most expensive ways. There have been many new inventions since the canal was begun and tens of millions of dollars were spent for these machines. The Chicago engineers said it was only a question of good machines and good work, and if I had to finish the canal myself I should first find a big hole and bury all the machinery they are now using in it and start anew. I believe it would be cheaper in the end. We now have dredges that will scoop up rocks such as those quarried for building houses like dirt, and with the right tools work can be done at a low cost."

"How much will it cost to finish the canal?"

"It is all guesswork, but I believe that $150,000,000 would make a sea-level canal here, and I think a sea-level canal would be far better than any lock system. If the French would give up the Panama canal I should like to see Americans buy it and run it. It is certainly the shortest and, I believe, the cheapest place on the isthmus for a canal, and here you can tell just about what it would cost. The French have paid the expenses of the experiments: they have done a great deal of work, and sooner or later I believe there will be a canal here."

Millions of Dollars Rotting Away.

Mr. Ward's remark about the antiquated machinery of the canal is founded on some very bitter facts. Machinery which cost millions upon millions is now lying along the line of the canal, rotting and rusting. There are expensive dredges which cost fortunes now utterly worthless. Enough car wheels to equip a trunk line of railroad are scattered from one end of the isthmus to the other, and the rotten trucks, if extravagance all about me I could not help their pieces could be put together, would make a train half way across the isthmus. The variety is indescribable. I crumbled up wooden car beds with my fingers, and walked a mile or so on discarded and rusted machinery near the Atlantic mouth of the canal. I saw sheds filled with costly but now comparatively useless engines, and as I looked at the evidences of waste and thinking of the thrifty peasants, or the Woolen Stockings of France, as De Lesseps used to call them, from where the most of this vast sum came. The French officials poured out money here for years. They bought everything by wholesale. When the old company stopped work they had on hand, among other things, 150 floating derricks, 180 towboats and launches, 6,000 iron dumping wagons, 190 miles of railroad track for the canal work, and over 10,000 cars. This, you must remember, was scattered along a distance not much greater than that between New York and Baltimore. They had built beautiful cottages on every hill and sightly place from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There were 5,000 buildings along the line of the canal, and some of these are occupied by negroes today. They had constructed quarters for 30,000 workmen. They had 120 steam pumps, 200 reservoirs and more than 100 miles of water pipe. Most of this stuff is useless now, and a vast amount has been thrown aside, as the freights are so high that it would not pay to carry it away. The officials made money out of nearly every contract, and the more they bought the more they made. So when a car or train ran off the track or fell down an embankment, they let it lie and used some of the surplus remaining. You can see such overturned cars at almost any point on the old works.

When Money Flowed Like Water.

Those were the days when money was the cheapest of all things here. Loads of it were carried across the isthmus on the cars, and men made fortunes in a month. Eiffel, the man who built the big tower, had one contract which netted him five millions. New York parties, including Henry B. Slavin and the American Constructing and Dredging Company, had contracts amounting to $20,000,000. The Americans did honest work, too, and made fortunes. Common engineers took contracts and got rich. I heard today of one man who was down on his uppers when his employer, a New York contractor, discharged him as worthless. When the contractor returned to Colon he found this fellow going about with a black valet holding an umbrella over him and apparently very prosperous. Being asked how he had gotten along, the man replied: "I am a rich man now. You see, I took a contract to fill a hole along the line of the canal, and was to get $50,000 for the job. Another man had a contract to cut down a hill for $150,000, and I charged him $50,000 to put his hill in my hole. It gave me $100,000 without spending a cent." Another man measured up a part of the Chagres river in a section of his excavation contract and by a collusion with the French accountants made a fortune. Houses which you could put up at home for $5,000 were charged for here at $25,000 and $50,000. I drove out this afternoon to the Pacific mouth of the canal past a big frame cottage not as good as many a $6,000 house in the suburbs of Boston, which I was told cost its owner $100,000, and as we passed by it a resident banker of Panama, who has long done business here and whose guest I was for the time, said: "The same man who built that house constructed this three miles of road on which we are riding, and what do you think it cost?"

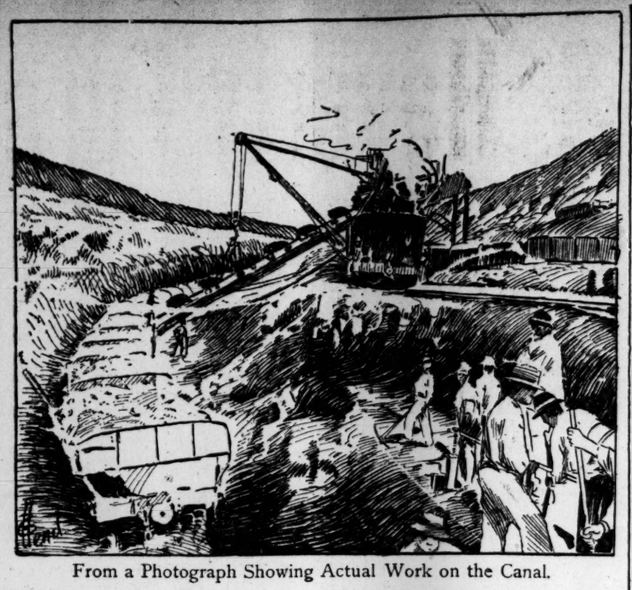
"I can't guess," said I.

"It cost just $600,000. Oh, those were flush times. Everybody made money then. Interest rates were 10 per cent a month and the profits were enormous. We had Sarah Bernhardt and other actresses from Paris to play for us, and one time I remember Sarah got 50,000 francs for ten performances. Panama was then almost as wicked as Paris."

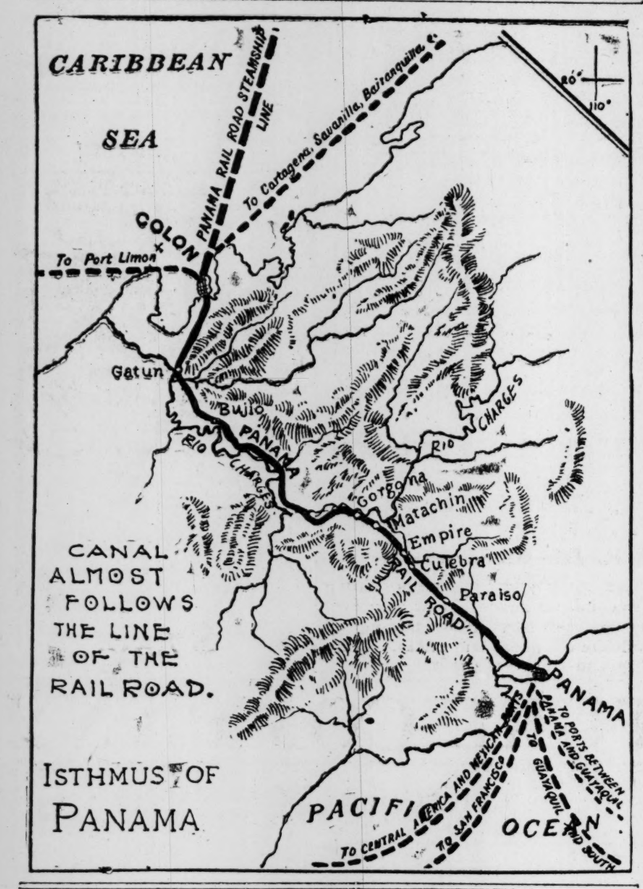
The Woolen Stockings of France

Yes, they were flush times. Flush times among the rich contractors in Paris as well as with the associate contractors here. Ship loads of costly machinery were found useless, but more of the same kinds were sent on. Paris shared in the profits. Nearly $5,000,000 was paid to subsidize the French newspapers. The majority in the chamber of deputies was bought with $6,000,000, and a member of the cabinet got $80,000 for services rendered. This all came out when the bubble burst and the "woolen stockings," the French peasantry and middle classes, awoke to find their savings gone and their canal stock worth nothing. They were the same people who had come to the front and paid at the demands of Germany $1,000,000,000 in settlement of the Franco-Prussian war, and now when they had again grown well-to-do found that they were penniless. It is from these same hard-fisted, economical, patriotic citizens that France will have to get the great part of the money to finish the canal. They have been badly bitten once, when their own trusted De Lesseps, the hero of Suez, was at the head of affairs. Will they ask the same thing again when another $100,000,000 or so are required? They may, but I should say they will not. The canal may be built. It probably will be built, but that France alone will build it does not now seem among the possibilities.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.



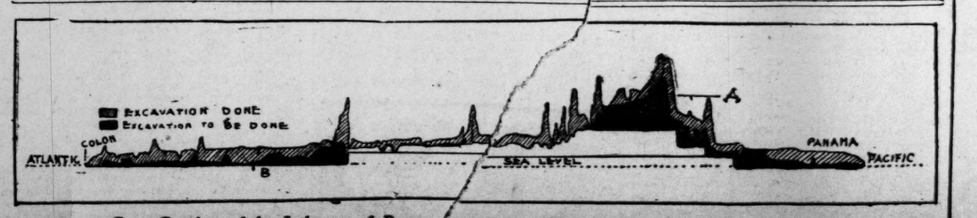
From a Photograph Showing Actual Work on the Canal.





SOUTH AMERICA AS IT IS IN 1897.

Frank G. Carpenter, the Noted Newspaper Correspondent, Will Tour This Vast Territory for The Constitution and a Few Other Papers. The Dotted Lines Show the Route Mr. Carpenter Will Take.



Cross Section of the Isthmus of Panama, at Point Where Canal Is Being constructed.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., 8 p. m., March 19, 1898.—During the past twenty-four hours the storm moved from Kansas northeastward to the upper St. Lawrence valley, causing precipitation in its track and high winds over Lake Erie. The precipitation during the past twelve hours has been very light and scattered. Light showers occurred over portions of Tennessee, Missouri, Ohio, and light snows in Minnesota and South Dakota. Snow has ceased in the northwest, but rain continues in the vicinity of the lower lakes and in Ohio. There is an area of cloudiness over a strip of country from Texas northeastward to the lower lakes, but the weather has cleared off largely in the districts to the west of the Mississippi from Texas northward. The weather is also clear over the Atlantic coast states. An area of high barometer covers the south Atlantic and east gulf states. A second high area of small force is central over Kansas. The temperature is higher in the middle and south Atlantic states and somewhat lower in Kansas and Missouri, but in other sections there has been very little change. Temperatures are abnormally high over the greater portion of the country, without any immediate prospect of a change to cooler. Conditions are favorable for a continuation of present weather conditions over Sunday.

Yesterday's Weather Report.

Daily mean temperature	70
Daily normal temperature	52
Highest temperature	80
Lowest temperature	59
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	9.14

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., March 19, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature	Precipitation, inches, 12 hours.
New York, clear	66	68	.T
Savannah, clear	70	86	.00
Norfolk, clear	74	80	.00
Charlotte, clear	72	80	.00
Raleigh, clear	70	86	.00
Wilmington, clear	68	84	.00
Charleston, pt. cloudy	68	80	.00
Augusta, clear	78	86	.00
Jacksonville, clear	74	86	.00
Atlanta, clear	76	80	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	70	74	.00
Montgomery, clear	78	86	.00
Vicksburg, pt. cloudy	78	84	.00
New Orleans, clear	72	78	.00
Palestine, cloudy	80	84	.00
Galveston, cloudy	70	74	.00
Corpus Christi, pt. cloudy	74	78	.00
Buffalo, rain	48	64	.18
Detroit, cloudy	48	68	.14
Chicago, pt. cloudy	48	62	.00
Memphis, pt. cloudy	70	80	.00
Chattanooga, clear	76	80	.T
Knoxville, clear	76	78	.00
Cincinnati, rain	60	74	.02
St. Paul, cloudy	36	36	.T
St. Louis, cloudy	54	74	.08
Kansas City, cloudy	50	70	.00
Omaha, clear	48	52	.00
Huron, clear	34	40	.T
Rapid City, clear	38	44	.00
North Platte, clear	40	50	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops.

For coughs and colds take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and bronchitis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and laryngitis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases take Lemon Hot Drops.

An elegant and reliable preparation.

Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY IS VOTED FOR FAST

Post Office Appropriation Bill House by Safe Vote.

FEATURES WERE HARD FO

Special Facilities Between New and New Orleans Are Pro

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO

Opposition To the Subsidy Puts Up a Strong Battle, but Measure Goes Through.

Washington, March 19.—The house passed the postoffice appropriation which has been under consideration Wednesday.

The main points of attack today w appropriations of $30,000,000 for r transportation of mails and $171,0 special facilities between New Yor New Orleans, and $25,000 for special ties from Kansas City to Newton, These items annually attract more of a contest. This year the appro seemed to be less intent.

All efforts to reduce the appro for railroad transportation signally and the vote on the southern mai sidy was 77—98 against striking ou neat parliamentary manouvering ponents of the subsidy were pr from getting a direct vote on a moti recommit with instructions.

At the opening session of the hou Dingley, floor leader of the majority fered the bill reported from the way means committee, providing for the entry into this country of guns, am tion and other naval supplies and wa terial purchased abroad until Jan 1899. He explained that the comm unanimously reported the bill. It asked for by the secretaries of war navy. The bill was passed wit vision.

Wanted To Repel a Slan

Mr. Henry, democrat, of M claimed the floor as a question of privilege and sent to the clerk's d the purpose of having it read to th a quotation from an interview Spanish ambassador at Vienna, in an Associated Press dispatch, the ambassador said that if th States in the event of war should Philippines to rebel, Spain could herself by raising revolts in the southern states.

Before the reading of the interv cluded, Mr. Dingley made the p it did not constitute a privilege.

"It contains a reflection against tion of the people of the United which I desire to repel," said Mr. But the speaker held that he presented a question of privilege was taken off the floor.

The paragraph of the postoffice a tion bill appropriating $171,238 fo facilities from New York and W to Atlanta and New Orleans, pr the annual fight against this appro

Ohio Man Opposes It

Mr. Bromwell, republican, of Ohi to strike out. This appropriat considered in connection with a appropriation of $25,000 for speci ties from Kansas City to Newto The debate on the bill by paragr limited by agreement to one hou

Mr. Fleming, democrat, of Geor orously opposed the appropriation, clared that he was opposed to and that he did not believe in vo sidies simply because, as in this they benefitted people of the sou

Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kan vocated the appropriation of special facilites from Kansas City ton, Kan. He said that unless thi priation was made the mails from Kansas, northern Texas and O would be delayed twelve hours.

After disposing of the bill the 6 o'clock adjourned.



JOS. VAN HOLT NASH TALKS OF HIS COMRADE, "FITZ" LEE

Some of the Incidents of a Campaign With the Consul General in the Civil War--When General Lee Was a Young Man.

EMMA DOOLY

"Southern "colonels" have no right to claim to themselves the honors of courtesy and eloquence, and the other attributes that give them the right of making the best mint julips, and wearing in the most artistic and fashionable manner, for I contend that the so-called "generals," "majors" and "captains" deserve to share honors with the "colonels." I believe, however, that habit, rather than selfish monopoly, has actuated the



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

apparent monopoly of the southern "colonels" in the line of chivalry, and that word "colonel" as well as being the probably won title of many confederate divors, has become synonymous for all that is meant and included in the personality of the well-bred southern gentleman.

"If I were asked just what were the requisite qualities of the southern gentleman, I would reply, not by lengthy definitions of their various characteristics, but simply by calling the names of any number of them that I am proud to know. I am impressed at this moment by a conversation I have just had with a man who enjoys not only the reputation of being the finest type of the southern gentleman of native Virginia, but here in Georgia, where he has lived twenty years. I refer to Major Joseph Van Holt Nash. Major Nash enjoys the distinction of having been a staff officer in the Virginia army, and among his surviving contemporaries General Fitzhugh Lee, now serving his country in the midst of the Cuban crisis.

"Major Nash is tenderly devoted to his distinguished comrade, and talks with pride and affection of "Fitz," as he calls him, and seems to be taking secret pleasure in General Lee's present dangers.

"I approached on the subject of his relation for General Lee, Major Nash, with characteristic grace of the southern gentleman, began to bow and to button his coat with that apparent confusion that officers or colonels always affect when addressed by a lady. In reality, they do not experience the slightest confusion, for they never more at ease than when addressing ladies, but that affectation is a sort of unexpressed compliment in which southern women appreciate the desire to please.

"'You ask about Fitzhugh Lee," repeated Major Nash, his face beaming with pleasure at the reference to his comrade, "why, I should like you some very breezy things to say; but you know 'Fitz' is on his way now as our consul in Cuba, and it would never do for me to tell all the good things of him that I could tell," and here Major Nash chuckled, and said humorously as he caught his breath: "I'll swear he's a fine fellow.

"Fitz has dealt gently with 'General Lee and the boys of his division of cavalry fame," resumed Major Nash, "and while I visited here several years ago he told me some of the bouyancy and charms of youth that endeared him to his comrades in our younger days I was intimate enough in touch with him to determine with the boys that 'None knew him as well as we love him,' if I may alter the sex of the song.

"I pledge you," emphasized the major, "that his living comrades cling to him with no closer since he is so far separated from us that we couldn't crowd around him and refuse to charging down on him in that little island. But in all seriousness there is little fear or danger to him in the hearts of those who know the man, because they never give cause for offensive treatment and one must give the devil his due and believe that the Spanish officials are showing respect the person of an official who is ever courteous in his firmness and dignity in his vigilance. Then, too, I know the manly characteristics, for my acquaintance and comradeship extended to his brother next in age, Henry and John, both 'Phil' Dandridge, 'Bev' Turner, and Lee (Robert E. Lee, Jr.), Bob Washington and a score of kindred souls, being on the staff of the original brigade of Fitz Lee's division of cavalry. They were all brave and gentle fellows, devoted friends instant in every relation of life. They were genial spirits who helped to keep things lively in a camp and field during the historic war period of the sixties—the time that in spite of danger and death were better in many respect than these. In returning to Fitz," said the major with a smiling, "he will hold his fort and we take to water'—unless to ride home on a boat.

"Though firm and bold in his convictions and methods, he is full of tenderness for the feelings of others, for I have been where his comrades' sorrows. Never to be forgotten was his suppressed emotion when it recurs to me now as I recall him at the zenith of bright and brave young Pelham who commanded the horse artillery, as it was called it, of our cavalry corps. He was a favorite with all who knew him and was especially dear to 'Fitz' and Jeb Stuart and the 'Great Eastern,' as we nicknamed the genial John Esten Cooke, the author after the war, of 'Surrey of Eagles' and other historic war novels."

"Even the major, in spite of his jovial humor, was beginning to grow serious, and clearing his throat and looking rather gray, continued: "I remember so well that I had never heard a sweeter, more pathetic eloquence. I could see in his face and vividly recalled the picture I could only imagine—the soldiers mourning their dead young comrade—and the exulting shouts across the river.

"I was aroused from my sympathetic contemplation when the major, recovering from his cheerful recollections, exclaimed: "But do you Fitz Lee is equally susceptible to a good joke. His hearty laughter cheered me on a rainy hour in camp, and indeed I am not going too far to say that his genial disposition and jolly nature never forsook him the most trying times of '63 and '64. Some old fellows live very much in the past, and I can recall an incident that was to me and all the more delightful by the very startling enjoyment of General Lee, the occasion having compelled him to leave the recovering of a gun that had been captured, under a very heavy fire when Pelhamy had us "on the hip," as the result—his order was given to a regiment which Sergeant S—a noted wit, and a man well known to possess undaunted courage and reckless daring. Every eye was turned on the side of the hill where the gun was abandoned, scanning the difficult approaches that were all covered by the enemy's distant artilleries on a neighboring hill, when the dead silence before a charge, was suddenly broken, and the whole command thrown in a roar of laughter in spite of the terrible work ahead. This sergeant rode up alongside of the general and his retinue of officers and, saluting very ceremoniously, said:

"'Hold on, General Fitz, a minute,' and in deep measured tones that were heard through the entire command, he stuttered:

"I moo'ove that we ta-ake up a collection and pe—p—pay for the de—d—damned old thing'

"On another occasion our merriment was increased by Fitz Lee's enjoyment of General Lindsay Lomax's discomfiture, originality, devotion to duty and devil-me-care bravery on the occasion of a sudden attack on his camp very early in the morning. It was after a previous day's hard and driving rain and all supposed this would prevent the approach of the enemy.

"General Lomax," explained Major Nash, "was a favorite with us all, full of wit and good fellowship, a classmate at Harvard with General Fitz; a tall, raw-boned and splendid cavalry leader, who loved nothing so much as to give a shout and dash into the fray. The night before, when he dismounted his horse he was dripping with rain, his long top boots fairly 'squirting' with rain at every step to his tent. Singing out to his boy and throwing the reins to him, he quickly disrobed and crept into his blankets. But scarcely had he slept an hour when all were aroused by the tramp of approaching messengers from the picket at the ford announcing the fact that the enemy had crossed and forced them back and were rapidly advancing to attack our camp. Old Lomax was on his feet and grabbed his boots, as a matter of course. They were new and there he tugged, he coaxed and stamped and cussed and swore, but all in vain, for the things were wet as rags and shrunken two or three inches smaller. But nothing daunted, he strapped his spurs on to his naked heels and hardly having time to don his coat and hat he grabbed his sword and pistol and swung into his saddle as his horse dashed off to the head of the command, all ready to move. At their head he fought half the day in that thin but attractive attire, enjoying the predicament as much as any of his men, inspiring them, however, all the while by this example of his daring, and readiness to fight under all circumstances.

"But underneath all this outward show and love of humor, I must state," said Major Nash, "that Fitzhugh Lee has a wonderful possession of refined sensibilities, calmness in times of danger, but quickness of decision, sound judgment that cannot be worked by factions or captious influences, and the American people and every other people may put it down as a stubborn fact, that he cannot be severed from right doing by influences bigger than the devil himself can muster."

Major Nash paid Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee's life the highest tribute that a southern gentleman can pay a lady when he said she was the type of the old south, proud, patriotic, but gentle, modest and refined, shunning anything like publicity.



MRS. FITZHUGH LEE.

A Dyspepsia Cure.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

As painful and annoying as dyspepsia is, it may be easily and quickly cured if the sufferer will only be careful in his daily diet. Abstain for a given time from all solid foods. Live for at least one week on milk, one-quarter barley water, or koumyss. Then, as the stomach grows stronger, take pure milk, sipping it and swallowing it slowly. You may take also the raw white of an egg shaken with a cup of milk, Barthelow's food, plum porridge, a little scraped beef broiled and finally broiled beef, boiled rice and pulled bread. A glass of cool, not iced, water should be taken the first thing in the morning. A cup of warm, not hot water, half an hour before breakfast. For breakfast, three ounces of milk, mixed with one ounce of barley water. This schedule should be followed every three hours throughout the entire day for one week, taking the last glass of milk half an hour before bedtime. Koumyss may be substituted for the milk or used alternately.

We must give special attention to the outside of the body as well as to the inside. The skin must be bathed every morning with tepid water, followed by a brisk rub. This is equally as important as correct diet. A good rule is to use water freely inside and out. At least two quarts of water daily should be taken; half a pint the first thing in the morning and the last at night, a cupful of warm water before each meal, and the remaining quantity divided and taken before meals.

Oil is always required for lubricating, and the human machine is not an exception. Fats, however, must in cases of intestinal indigestion be used sparingly and carefully. Ten drops of pure olive oil once a day may be taken either after the noon or night meal. It may be put on a piece of bread and thoroughly masticated. Well-made butter is an exceedingly good form of fat, but should be used without salt.



MISS LEE.

A teaspoonful of cream taken slowly, held in the mouth and then swallowed, will also answer the purpose. Bear in mind that a small quantity of any one of these frequently administered is much more easily borne that the whole quantity at a single dose.

Those who are suffering from indigestion cannot fail to be benefited if they don't eat: Boiled coffee, boiled tea, all sweets, fried foods, white bread crackers, cakes, acid fruits, pork in all forms, veal, turkey, duck, cooked cabbage, beets, green corn, potatoes, pickles, spiced foods, gelatine desserts, red or dark fish, salt foods, all the crustacea, clams, raw or fried oysters and refrain from drinking iced water, acid drinks, flavored soda water.

Smallpox at Richmond, Ky.

Richmond, Ky., March 19.—Dr. Smock, of Louisville, representing the state board of health, arrived in the city last night and made a diagnosis of the cases supposed to be smallpox, and pronounced four of them to be smallpox in a severe form. Two new cases were reported this morning. The disease is said to have been brought here from Middlesborough by a negro who made made his escape from a pesthouse at this place.

Have you ever seen the original apparatus used at the Atlanta Hygienic Institute for the cure of stomach troubles? An analysis of the contents of the stomach informs Dr. Thomas what food to prescribe for you.

MILLIONS OF MICROBES

are found in the air, our food, clothing, mouth and digestive organs. They lie latent in healthy tissues until there is a cut or bruise received, then multiply, putrify and produce poisonous ptomaines and deadly diseases.

This is why people die with blood poisoning from a pin scratch

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

will protect you and kill every germ in the human body. It will prevent and cure consumption, cancer, scrofula, diptheria, dyspepsia, kidney disease and blood poisoning by its marvellous germicidal and antiseptic action on the microbes of disease.

Also the best home remedy for sores, cuts, burns and bruises.

Send for free book.

THE WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO.
121 Prince Street, New York, or
Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Want Pasture for Cattle.

Fresno, Cal., March 19.—Stock raisers of this county are circulating a petition which will shortly be forwarded to President McKinley. The unprecedented drouth has been very hard on stock and in the petition the president will be asked to proclaim that stock may graze on certain portions of the Yosemite park reservation during the coming season.

No New Cases in Middlesboro.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 19.—There have been no new cases of smallpox today. Both state and federal officers have agreed to raise the quarantine at the earliest possible moment, and will probably be able to do so in two weeks.

Grand Special Sale
—OF—
50 High Class
SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES AND TEAMS.
THE PROPERTY OF
Capt. J. P. Fairlie and Others.
—AT—
Martin & Bowden's Sale Stables
ATLANTA, GA.
On Wednesday, March 23rd,
Beginning Promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

"OYSTERS." "OYSTERS."
Standards, ...20c quart
Selects, ...30c quart
ATLANTA MARKET CO
13 North Broad Street.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE.
The Renting Agt. No. 50 Broad St.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

$800 cash will buy 160 feet front near Larkin street.
$1,500 cash will buy property renting to white tenants at $16 per month and room to build other houses.
$2,250 will buy a splendid new 5-room cottage, 75 Dodd avenue; terms easy, 6 per cent.
$5,000, 127 feet front, near in on Formwalt street.
$7,000, 200 feet front, within half-mile of center, on main thoroughfare; corner and improved. Big money can be made here.
$1,350, Beautiful Inman Park lot.
$3,000, Near in 8-room house, on Piedmont avenue.
$2,000, Jackson street lot, worth $3,000.
$4,000, will buy a handsome 2-story house, Boulevard; improvements worth $3,500.

X Catalogues sent free descriptive of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Steel Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves. Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co., 85 & 87 Whitehall Street. **X**

For Rent by D. A. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h., Whitehall street.. .. ..$35 00
9-r. h., W. Harris street.. .. .. 22 50
9-r. h., E. Cain street.. .. .. 20 00
9-r. h., S. Pryor street.. .. .. 15 00
8-r. h., Kennedy street.. .. .. 12 50
8-r. h., E. Fair street.. .. .. 18 00
8-r. h., Whitehall street.. .. .. 20 00
8-r. h., Luckie street.. .. .. 20 00
8-r. h., Dodd avenue.. .. .. 18 00
7-r. h., W. Baker street.. .. .. 15 00
8-r. h., Spring street.. .. .. 22 50
7-r. h., Pulliam street.. .. .. 12 50
7-r. h., Loyd street.. .. .. 15 00
7-r. h., Boulevard 25 00

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand household and office goods, bought, sold and exchanged; room suite $6 and up; wardrobes $2 and up; a nice walnut suit, marble, with toilet, $25; a nice oak combination folding bed, wardrobe and dresser; also combination table and washstand at one-half their value; bedsteads, $1, mattress, $1, springs 50c, cook stoves, carpets, etc., cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 19 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Fresh lot of baby carriages; some bargains in second-hand stoves; a steel range, new, but cheap; spring is coming; buy some pictures now while they are cheap; a lot of easels very low, and everything else for housekeeping at light prices; come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Bedroom suit, carpets, sofas, chairs, dining table and chairs, china closet, bouffet, cooking stoves, gas and wood, cooking utensils, etc., all good as new. 255 Ivy street. Call after 9 a. m. 4t

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—One gentle horse, buggy and harness, cheap. Call at 127 Peters street.

FOR SALE—Two phaetons and four spring wagons and one buggy all at a bargain. 47 West Hunter.

NICE, new cutwider canopy-top surrey cheap, at Walker's livery stable, 53 and 55 Loyd street.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Pair of pug pups; very pretty. Apply at 11 Marietta street Monday.

WANTED—A St. Bernard or Scotch collie puppy. Adress Puppy, Constitution.

BLOODHOUNDS, bull terriers and Scotch collie puppies for sale. If you want to buy any of the above, address at once, Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

The Old Book Store.

58 NORTH BROAD—The oldest bookstore in the south. Books bought for cash, as usual. Cheap schoolbooks our specialty. W. B. Burke.

By W. B. Burke, Auctioneer.

ESTATE SALE—No limit or reserve at salesrooms, 58 North Broad street, Monday at 10 a. m. Walnut desk and bookcase combined, cabinet made, simply elegant. Parlor or office walnut desk, grand. One incubator; will hatch 50 doz. eggs. Invalid's reclining chair. Arm chair. Walnut cabinet, 12 drawers, Yale locks. Easels. Crockery, glassware. Elegant chandelier and drop-light. Medical electric batteries. Bed lounge, parlor gold suit, steel range and heater, two organs, two fine pianos, and fine goods too numerous to mention. One set, 18 volumes, Shakesjeare, new. N. B.—Parties having goods for private or auction sale consult me; 25 years in business in Atlanta. Also several extra fine watches. W. B. Burke, Auctioneer.

FREE WE GIVE With Every Cash Order for a Ton or More of A HANDSOME **COAL**
FIRE SET COMPLETE, SHOVEL, POKER AND TONGS!
We handle the best grades of JELLLICO ALABAMA, ANTHRACITE and GUARANTEE LOWEST PRICES and PROMPT DE,IVERY. Besides getting the best coal for the least money, you are presented with a nice gift free. We give Trading Stamps.
DUNN & FRANCIS
Office; 39 Marietta St. Miller's Book Store. Phones 374 and 383.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE a choice lot Yellow Yam sweet potatoes for planting or eating. Let us have your orders early. Carlton & Smith, 5 N. Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—Georgia ribbon cane sirup, pure and select, at 10 and 15c bottle. 45½ S. Broad street, upstairs. J. C. Fuller.

KAINIT—For sale for immediate shipment, 400 tons of imported German Kainit, in bulk, foreign test 12.98 per cent potash, K2 O. Ashepoo Fert. Co., Frank E. Taylor, vice president, Charleston, S. C. mr18-3t

ONE Nation Cash Register, total adder, twenty-five keys, in prime condition; $50 cash. Address Cash Register, care Constitution.

SEED OATS, Seed Corn, Gormon Millet, Amber and Orange Cane Seed, Field King, Best Field Seed Corn I know of. Burt or 90 day oats; can be sown to 15th of April. T. H. Williams.

FOR SALE—The only woven wire fencing suitable for lawn, garden, orchard, park, cemetery and field. Write for catalogue. Randall Fence Co., A. P. Thompson, southern agent, 69 Whitehall street. mar 20 4t sun wed

FOR SALE—At sacrifice, gas cook stove in splendid order. Call Carlton & Smith, 5 North Forsyth street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Room 325 Austell building, with desks, tables; or will sell desks, etc., and rent desk room.

FOR SALE—One large brick building containing 100,000 good river brick. C. E. Bell, box 129.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 4 showcases; two of them are plate glass. McClure, 73 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Showcases and counters cheap if taken at once. The Nunnally Company.

WE WANT ORDERS for 5,000 sets of inside sliding blinds at once. Willingham & Co., Phone 1020, corner Marietta street and North avenue.

FOR SALE—Gas range with hot water attachment. Inquire 19 S. Broad street.

I HAVE a few trading stamps I will sell at 40c per hundred; fill your books and get a present. Address "Stamps," this office.

FOR SALE—Good National cash register; cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Bookkeeper, Standard Ice Co.

EIGHT-FOOT walnut desk, large safe, dray and harness. Apply 24 East Alabama street Monday from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Mockingbird; fine singer. 80 Walton street, city.

FOR SALE—Barber chairs and barber supplies of all kinds; two second-hand barber chairs cheap at Vittur's Barber Supply House, 11 Marietta street.

MEDICAL.

"GRAYBEARD" cured me of rheumatism and eczema," says Rev. S. H. Whatley, Atlanta, Ga. Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Patents.

PATENTS—Send for "Hints on Inventing." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. jan 23 12-t sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

41 IS THE PHONE—53 Decatur St, is the place. Be prepared to greet Easter with your old suit cleaned over by us for $1.50 and your friends will never know but what it's a $40 suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works.

W. T. BATEMAN, shoe salesman, says: "Graybeard is the greatest blood purifier I have ever taken." Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by druggists.

PURE grape wine is an excellent tonic for delicate constitutions; My own vintage; 25c quart. 45½ S. Broad street, upstairs. J. C. Fuller.

"I WOULDN'T take $500 for the benefit derived from one bottle of Graybeard," says Captain William C. Martin, of Lowndes county. Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

TO PROPERLY and comfortably operate your typewriter only the best supplies and material should be used. Finest and largest stock of ribbons, carbon, paper and all kinds of stenographers' supplies kept anywhere south of New York City always on hand at No. 106 North Pryor St. Prices as low as consistent with quality of goods. feb 20 5t sun

The following letter explains itself: "New York, February 16th, 1898.—W. T. Crenshaw, Genl. Southern Dealer, Remington Standard Typewriter, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: It affords us pleasure to inform you that our sales of the Remington Standard Typewriter for the month of January were the Largest in the History of Our Business! And in further evidence of a substantial improvement in general business conditions, our sales for the first week in February, in which there were really only five days, because of one holiday in that time, were the Largest in Any One Week Since the Remington Was Placed Upon the Market. (Signed) WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT." Send for catalogue of this greatest of all labor-saving devices, or call and see our new Nos. 6 and 7 Remingtons, at No. 106 North Pryor St., Lowndes Building. feb 20 2t sun

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 (or any part) State of Georgia long date maturity 3½ per cent bonds for sale. JOHN BLACKMAR CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, Columbus, Ga. mch-19-7t

BOOKS, BOOKS.

MRS. BELL'S COOK BOOK, the best on the market, for sale by Geo. M. Downs, 12½ N. Broad street. Lady agents wanted.

FOR SALE—One complete set of Columbian cyciopedia, good as new, with revolving bookcase; price $30. Apply J. P. Daves, 41½ Peachtree, city.

SCHOOL BOOKS for every county in Georgia bought, sold and exchanged. The new books lately adopted in store. Those displeased in some counties taken in part pay for "Stepping Stones to Literature" and others. Also law and medical books. Join our Penny a Day Library and read from 10,000 volumes. Also send $1 for our solid gold fountain pen. Picture frames made to order cheaper than ever. Two cash registers good as new. Two showcases; lot of shelving. My home on Church street, close in, 10 rooms, cheap for cash or on time. Call or write Gavan Book Co., 2 Whitehall street.

MRS. BELL'S COOK BOOK, the best on the market, for sale by Geo. M. Downs, 12½ N. Broad street. Lady agents wanted.

The Georgia Buggy Co., No. 39-41 South Broad, 34-36 South Forsyth Streets.

Most of us are interested in current events.
Very few turn a deaf ear to dollars and cents;
If looking for novelties in the vehicle line,
We can show you Traps and Phaetons very fine.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

MR. CANNON started his ball to rolling when he introduced that bill appropriating $50,000,000 to buy more cannons and other war material.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Now the spring sap is rising,
You see us always advertising;
One dozen a day does pretty well,
Besides the harness we make and sell.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

WITH $50,000,000 Uncle Sam certainly ought to whip the fight. We have done it with much less.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

MULE MILLINERY, horse clothing, such as harness, saddles and strap work, made or repaired on short notice and prices. Don't forget.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

WANTED—Money.

MANUFACTURER wants to borrow $4,000; prefers a private party. Address A, care Constitution. mar 20 4t sun tues thur sun

MONEY WANTED—If you have any money to lend on good security, let me hear from you. I can place it for you to good advantage. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

SPRING OPENING..... SEASON '98.

MONDAY, March 21st. TUESDAY, March 22d. WEDNESDAY, March 23d.

All the Latest and Daintiest Ideas in Imported and American Pattern Hats and Toques.....

...Flowers, Feathers and Trimmings...

MISS MARY RYAN,
45 Whitehall Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large front room neatly furnished and good table fare to couple for $35 per month. 134 Ivy. mar18 4t

FRONT ROOM on first floor, with all conveniences; gentleman and wife or two gents. 51 Auburn avenue. mch 16 wed fri sun

WANTED—Boarders at 185 South Pryor street for a very desirable front room with board; references. mar 7-thur sun

SELECT boarders wanted in private boarding house. 135 Spring street.

WANTED—Boarders. Couple to occupy nicely furnished room at $35 per month. Parlor and piano privileges. Also day boarders at $3.25 per week. Apply at 69 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—A couple or two or three young men to occupy very large, lovely front room. 44 Walton street.

WANTED—A few more boarders at 31 Gilmer street, nice, clean rooms and well cooked food.

TRY the Windsor, 110 Ivy, large, convenient and comfortable, all rooms have private bath, good fare, reasonable rates.

HAPEVILLE—Pleasant and healthful suburb of Atlanta, opposite station, appointments and board first-class. Address Mrs. Betts.

KING HOTEL, Stone Mountain, Ga., to rent; nice, large shady lot; good 42-room brick house. Apply at once to Nash & McCurdy, Stone Mountain, Ga.

WANTED BOARDERS—86 North Forsyth; good board and nice rooms; rates very reasonable; centrally located, near postoffice.

LARGE front room, also single room, with board. 21 W. Baker, third door from Peachtree.

43 WALTON, corner Fairlie; choice private boarding; superior table and service; location central and desirable. 'Phone 1458.

BOARDERS WANTED—At 143 Spring, best fare and attention, rooms nicely furnished and every convenience on each floor; rates low.

WANTED BOARDERS—Few boarders, large rooms, all conveniences; rates reasonable. 131 Washington street. Mrs. A. Morrison.

WANTED—An elderly lady, gentleman or invalid who desires room and board in private family can obtain same by addressing "Home," care Constitution.

WINDSOR—110 Ivy. Two elegant rooms with private bath; rates reasonable. Location two blocks of Equitable building.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two front rooms with first-class board; also table boarders wanted. 76 Walton street.

A COUPLE, or two gentlemen, can find rooms and board in a private home. 24 W. Peachtree street.

WANTED BOARD.

GENTLEMAN wishes south room and suppers in private family; ten minutes' walk from business center. State price, R. H., Constitution.

WANTED—Board by young man in private family of church-going people, where there are young people, either in town or suburbs. Address Daniel, care Constitution.

WANTED—First-class board for a small family; no children. Address X Y Z, care Constitution. mr18-2t

Dress Cutting.

FRENCH SYSTEM TAUGHT and chart given for $1 down and 50 cents a month. Offer open ten days, beginning Monday, 14th. Room 512 Norcross building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Splendid condition, good as new upright grand Chickering piano; must be sold at once by party leaving city. Address Cash, Constitution.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—Patterns cut, six for $1; test first and pay afterwards. Dress Cutting School, Norcross building.

MRS. M. WHIPPLE & CO, artistic dressmaking at reasonable prices. 40½ Whitehall street, room 11.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—Several nice modern 7 and 8-r. residences on north side for first-class tenants. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

WANTED—To rent five or six-room cottage furnished. Drawer "N," city.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE or five rooms near in or far out on car line; references exchanged. J. R. A., care Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—One second-hand firebox or tubular boiler; must be cheap for cash. Address H., care Constitution.

WANT TO BUY sound gentle horse and light buggy, cheap, or will exchange new upright piano or organ for same. C. P. C., Constitution.

WANTED—Electric motor, 10 to 12 H. P., secondhand, for cash; also 15 H. P. boiler. A. J. Merrill, Box 221, city.

WANTED—To buy good horse and light spring wagon. Richards, 66 Loyd street.

WANTED—To rent good plow horse or mule; would buy on easy terms. "E. A. F." care Constitution.

WANTED—Second-hand iron girder, 16 or 18 feet long. McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 129 Whitehall street.

WE WANT TO SELL 10,000 window and door screens made to order. Willingham & Co., Phone 1020, corner Marietta street and North avenue.

WANTED—Organ, second-hand, good condition. Address Box 309, Acworth, Ga.

WANTED—Three or four handsome wall pictures at a bargain. Give description and lowest cash price. Box 623.

WANTED—Second-hand wall soda fount; must be in good condition; cheap for cash. Address Soda Fount, Constitution.

WANTED—Two second-hand iron columns. McNeal Paint and Glass Co. Bagdad wall papers, Boston yellows, tapestries, burlaps, featherettes, pure linen steel engraved. The largest and best assortment of ingrains. Come and see them. Nice place, polite attention. Wall paper department, McNeal Paint and Glass Co., E. W. McNeal, manager.

WANTED—To buy two medium size mules and to give a good horse as part payment. The Nunnally Company.

WANTED—Sewing machine, any standard make; must be cheap. Machine, box G, city.

WANTED—Second-hand incubator; must be in good order. Address J. M. W., 734 Marietta street.

WANTED—About half of nice lot Oakland cemetery. M., P. O. box 106.

WANTED—To buy second-hand sewing machine; must be good and cheap. Address 108½ South Forsyth street. Rooms 144-145.

WANTED—A large safe, new or second hand. Will take same in exchange for a new piano. Cable Piano Co., 80 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Letter press, with or without stand; must be cheap. Moore & Pearce, 506 English-American building.

WANTED—Second-hand soda water fountain. Woolfolk & Hester, Byron, Ga.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG BUSINESS man desires the acquaintance of young lady; object, pleasure, matinees, excursions, etc., for the summer months. Address H. H. P., care Atlanta Constitution.

B. H. GRIFFITH, of Rich Bros., says: "Graybeard cured my son of humor in his blood." Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold at all drug stores.

PAUL PHILLIPS, the cartoonist, says: "Graybeard has done more for me than any remedy on earth." Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

HYPNOTISM—Learn to hypnotize! Wonderful, mysterious! Brings social and financial success. Compels others to love and obey you. Gratifies every wish. You can perform astounding feats and make fun by the hour. Cures diseases and bad habits. New and instantaneous method. Quickest and best on earth. Success guaranteed. Costs nothing to find out all about it. I send my large, profusely illustrated lesson and full particulars free. Write today. Prof. L. A. Harraden, Sta. 74, Jackson, Mich.

KATES' 15c baggage delivery, 42 Wall, phone 43, are the people. They kept price down—down with monopoly.

M. P. RUSS, bookkeeper Beck & Gregg Co., says: "I know there is nothing superior to Graybeard for tired, worn-out feeling." Made only by Respess Drug Co. At all drug stores.

DR. MRS. Rosa Freudenthal Monnish, specialty all diseases of women; graduate of American and European hospitals and colleges; twenty years' successful experience; first-class laboratorium; skillful and progressive treatment; permanent cures made. Consultation free. Offices and residence, 3 Church, corner Peachtree st., Atlanta.

WILL DO A LIMITED amount of printing for merchandise. Prices guaranteed. Printer, Box 402.

BAGGAGE MONOPOLY—Please help us down that old Kates 15c delivery, 42 Wall, phone 43. We must raise our prices.

SOME SAY 69, some 99, and some $1, but if you want your suit cleaned and pressed, send to us and we will clean and press it to look like new for $1.50. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. oct 24 26t sun

LADIES—My monthly regulator never fails; trial box, 10 cents. Mrs. R. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. jan30-tf sun

THE SUN, moon and stars change, but we never change. Send us that old suit and we will clean and press it to look like new for $1.50. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works.

MARRY—Send 2c for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 153 E. Washington street, Chicago.

VARICOCELE and stricture treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed. Advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad St.

NO USE GOING to Klondike when you can get suits cleaned for 99 cents at Trio Steam Laundry.

MAJOR WILLIS, manager of Silverman's branch, says "Graybeard is a wonderful medicine for the blood." Made only by Respess Drug Co. Sold by druggists.

LEARN TO hypnotize; greatest wonder of the age; makes hours of fun; I teach the quickest and best method on earth; you can make the weak as strong as a lion, or the bully as timid as a child; you can cure disease or bad habits; cause others to "come" to you, love and obey you; every wish gratified; I guarantee success; elegantly illustrated lesson, postpaid, 10c. Address Prof. J. R. Herrin, box 278, Pecatur, Ill. mch 20 sun tf

NO NEED to complain of hard times. The Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street, will make your old suits good as new for only $1.50. Phone 41, and we call for your stuff.

PRICE & THOMAS—Fly Screens made and repaired 58 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933.

BED WETTING CURED; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES—My regulator never fails; one complete treatment free. Mrs. E. Starr, St. Louis, Mo. mar 6 sun

MAINE BUTTONS—The latest and the greatest thing out; exact reproduction of the Maine, surmounted by U. S. flag. Button big as half dollar. Everybody should wear one. By mail, postage paid, only 10 cents. Consolidated Button Co., Box D 298 Atlanta. mar18 7t

CLAUDE RAYMOND will please let his mother hear from him. mr18-5t

Sweet Water Park hotel, Lithia Springs twenty miles west of Atlanta, H. T. Blake, proprietor. Now open. mch-9-1m

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WANTED NAMES—These afflicted with cancer or tumors. Latest painless treatment. Absolute cures. Howard Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SAY, BUD—We are cleaning and pressing suits equal to new for $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Phone 41.

THERE IS A PLEASANT surprise in store for all who have not tried the popular Trio Steam Laundry.

DR. C. W. PARKER, 305 Peters street, active practice; obstetrics, diseases of women; also lost manhood; blood medicine from fresh roots; sold by agents; testimonials.

WILL DO A LIMITED amount of printing for merchandise. Prices guaranteed. Printer, Box 402.

THEY CAN CHANGE the name of the street to rusty row, but we cannot change the price of cleaning and pressing suits. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Phone 41.

IN SPRING impure blood manifests itself in skin eruptions, nervousness, lost appetite, impaired digestion. One bottle of Graybeard may convince you that it is the identical medicine you have long wanted. $1.

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas, made and repaired. 58 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933.

IF YOU WANT to build a new residence, store, church, school or courthouse, write the Carolina Building Plan Association, Asheville, N. C., for portfolio of carefully drawn plans to select from. All estimates guaranteed. H. W. Fitch, manager.

41 IS THE PHONE—53 Decatur street is the place. Be prepared to greet Easter with your old suit cleaned over by us for $1.50 and your friends will never know but what it's a $40 suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works.

CLIPPERS of all kinds sharpened as good as new and quick at Vittur's Cutlery House, 11 Marietta street.

"I HAVE used Graybeard and recommended it in blood troubles," says Dr. Green, the famous specialist. Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS from $15 up; all standard makes; every machine guaranteed; machines rented at $4 per month; best repair work in the city; agents Franklin No. 7, $75. Send for catalogue. Sou. Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 'Phone 700. feb27—sun-tues-thur-sat-sun

ERN RAILWAY
bruary 13, 1898.

Atlanta to New York, Pull... Car and elegant Vesti... and Washington. Mail," solid train between Pullman Buffet Sleeping

...ited Train with Pullman ...aches between Cincinnati ...eeping Cars between Kan... via Birmingham and At... and Jacksonville.

Atlanta to Albany.

...leeping Cars between Kan... via Birmingham and At... Atlanta to Memphis. Cincinnati. House Corner.

RLEANS SHORT LINE
Point Railroad Co.

...hrough line via Mont... Mexico and California. ...ma, Pensacola, Mobile, ...lumbus, Troy, Union

In Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

...ibuled train, Sleeping ...w York and New Or... trains Washington to New York, New Or...

JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Ticket Agent. Trav. Pass. Agt.

SCHEDULES

...ture of All Trains ...Standard Time, ...bruary 13th.

Railway.

No.	DEPART TO	
13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
18	Macon	5 80 am
18	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
35	Birmingham	5 40 am
16	Brunswick	7 45 am
7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
12	Richmond	7 50 am
38	Washington	12 00 n
9	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
10	Macon	4 20 pm
10	Columbus	4 20 pm
10	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
36	Washington	11 50 pm

...orgia Railway.

No.	DEPART TO	
102	Hapeville	7 00 am
12	Savannah	7 50 am
104	Hapeville	8 30 am
108	Jonesboro	12 06 am
110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
112	Macon	4 05 pm
114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
14	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:	
116	Hapeville	9 00 am
118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

...tlantic Railroad.

No.	DEPART TO	
12	Nashville	8 15 am
70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
72	Rome	5 15 pm
4	Nashville	8 80 pm

...t Point Railroad.

No.	DEPART TO	
35	Montgomery	5 25 am
33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
37	Selma	4 20 pm
11	College Park	6 00 am
13	College Park	8 00 am
15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
17	College Park	12 30 pm
19	College Park	2 30 pm
21	College Park	4 25 pm
23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
25	College Park	6 20 pm
29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:	
41	West Point	8 00 am

...24, 26 will stop at Whitehall ...rom Union Passenger sta...

Railroad.

No.	DEPART TO	
12	Augusta	7 50 am
28	Augusta	3 10 pm
10	Covington	6 15 pm
14	Augusta	11 35 pm

Air-Line.

No.	DEPART TO	
402	Washington	12 00 n
38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

...and Northern Ry.

...R. to Marietta.) Knoxville ... 8 15 am ...aily except Sunday.

HOURS
ATLANTA
TO CHICAGO
...IBULE ...DINING CARS via
...ERRE HAUTE R. R.
...LLE ROUTE)

...detailed information, call on City ...Depot Ticket Agent of the West... & Atlantic R. R., or address ...H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent, ...ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent, ATLANTA, GA.

...Big 42 is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN—Pocket side line; extensively used in all business; good commission. H. M. Stevens, 131 W. Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Good sewing machine salesman. Good pay to good man. Name reference, experience and age. Box 623.

WANTED—City salesman, experienced in teas and coffees; give references. Address P. O. box 650.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen for lubricating oils, grease, boiler compounds and specialties, salary or commission. Address The Stoddard Oil & Compound Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN WANTED—$120 monthly and expenses; staple line; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Seymour-Whitney Co., D 40, Chicago.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS salesmen capable of selling best retail merchants; good position for right parties. Address Eastern Mfg. Co., Manhattan building, Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced clothing or tailoring salesmen; immense opening for good hustler with references. Address, with particulars, Reinach Ullman & Co., 270 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

ACTIVE SALESMEN on cigars; $100 month and expenses paid; experience unnecessary; chance to advance; yearly contract. Imperial Cigar Co., New York city. mr15-tues thur sun

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; we pay $60 to $200 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The De Mora Cigar Co., Springfield, O. dec9-tf thur sun tues

SALESMEN to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. feb15-13t tues thur sun

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Resident managers by an investment company entering the southern states. The company will consider no application unless accompanied with good references. Address Germania Investment Co., A. D. Easton, general manager, Wiggins block, Cincinnati, O. mar 20 sun wed sat

WANTED—First-class pattern makers to bid on patterns for iron lathe. Address Box 305.

WANTED—Three live, energetic men with ability to sell pianos. Cable Piano Co., 80 Whitehall street.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, druggists, teachers, etc., assisted in securing good positions by Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree.

WANTED—Five good hustlers. Apply Monday at 8:30. Room 218, Kiser building.

WANTED—Man for vegetable garden work. Apply early Monday residence at Kirkwood. V. P. Sisson.

CIRCULAR and sample distributors in every county in the United States; good wages; inclose 4c. Fink Bros., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Organizers. Easiest order on earth to work, paying sick, accident, death benefits; top contracts. Royal Fraternal Union, St. Louis, Mo.

EMPLOYMENT for women at their own homes; embroidery, Battenburg lace and crochet workers wanted. We furnish materials, samples, instructions and steady profitable work, city or country. For particulars address Manager, 148 State St., Chicago.

WANTED—Christian man to do correspondence and office work here; salary $900. Apply with self-addressed stamped envelope to Elder, Manager, Box X, Daily Constitution.

WANTED—Men and women to handle our new goods; this is no fake, but you can make good money by addressing Standard Novelty Co., Conyers, Ga.

WANTED—A good blacksmith with a good recommendation. Apply to H. P. Almand, Sr., Ingleside, Ga.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter (male). Inclose with application recommendations from employer. Address A. N. Sally, Brunswick, Ga.

WANTED—A place on truck farm by young German who has had experience as florist and who desires to become an expert truck farmer. Quick and reliable. Address Truck Farmer, care Constitution.

WANTED—Sample distributers everywhere; $10 per 100 cash paid; inclose stamp. Mon'l Adv. Asso'n, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Party who is good office or inside man for detective business; an exceptional opportunity to one thoroughly business and who has $500. Equal half interest. Copyright on code for police and institutions worth four times this amount. Address answers care this paper to Southern Bureau of Identification.

WANTED—Men and women to work at their own homes; no canvassing; send 10c. Acme Co., Waterbury, Conn.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence college, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Permanent employment, good wages; for particulars address with stamp. Mocha Sine Co., Webster City, Ia.

TENOR SINGER for mixed quartet choir; good opportunity for practice and possible remuneration. Address, stating experience, Tenor, P. O. box 714, city.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—You to learn how to make money at home rapidly and easily; no canvassing; investigate. J. W. Warner, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MEN TO MAKE fret brackets; no skill required; work sent to your home; for particulars send stamped envelope. J. H. Wilday, 23 Duane street, New York.

WANTED—Reliable men to address catalogues, circulars and envelopes; send stamp for particulars. Somerville Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

ACTIVE SALESMAN to sell to dealers; $60 to $175 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

WORK AT HOME furnished people of either sex at good wages. For full information address Labadie Art Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

RESPONSIBLE distributors; $10 per 1,000; send 10c for particulars, contract and samples. Crescent Co., 1451 Montana street, Chicago.

EVERYWHERE men to advertise "Lustro," the modern scouring soap; tack signs, distribute circulars, place samples, orders, etc.; steady work; salary $10 weekly and expenses. The Lustro Co., Chicago.

SALESMAN to sell cigars to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; big inducements to customers. H. W. Brown & Co., Chicago.

PAINTERS—Three experienced helpers in paint department of largest vehicle factory south; steady work; best wages. J. G. Smith & Sons, Barnesville, Ga.

A WHITE man to do white washing and wall tinting; must be experienced and come well recommended; state salary and whether married or single; regular employment to right man. Address P. O. Box 7, City.

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking, both local and traveling, everywhere; inclose stamp, ref. Advertising Bureau, 113 W. 31st st., New York. oct 31 52t sun

CIRCULAR distributors everywhere; particulars 2c. Excelsior Adv. Co., 218 W. 125th street, New York. feb 27 sun

SALESMEN on cigars; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; yearly contract to hustling men. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. mch 16 3t wed sun mon

WANTED—Wood workman, steady, sober, carriage and wagon woodworker who can do new work, also repairing; steady work. Address F. McManus, Montgomery, Ala. mch-15-tues-thur-sun

$30 A WEEK and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. nov 14-tf sun tues thur

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. nov22-tf-tu,thu,sun

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A printer who can set up first-class job work; must also know how to make ready for job press; will require references. Address Job Printer, care Constitution. sat-sun

WANTED—At once, a good broom maker. Call on A. Q. Turner at Westview cemetery gate. H. K. W. Childers. sat sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Ladies, two to be Jewish ladies for solicitors and demonstrators to take orders for an article of daily consumption. Small salary and commission. Call from 10 to 1, 318 Austell building.

WANTED—Lady agents to handle skirt supporters; sells to every lady; 100 per cent profit. Address U. Litschelm, 312 N. Madison Ave, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—White woman to cook for family of three; good home for right person; references required; moderate salary. Apply D. W. Green, Grant park, near Fort Walker.

WANTED—Lady stenographer in gentleman's private office; must be strictly up-to-date in all respects. M. F., Constitution.

FIRST-CLASS baby's nurse; address, giving age, experience and references, J. H., Constitution.

WANTED—First-class dining room girl and first-class chambermaid. Good price to right parties. References required. Lock box 56, Abbeville, Ga.

WANTED—Three first-class ironers Monday morning. Only those who have worked in laundry need apply. Trio Steam Laundry.

EXPERIENCED PANTS HANDS wanted. Goldfarb & Silberstein, 105½ Decatur street.

WANTED—Active, intelligent lady to give instructions on sewing machine through the city. Must be quick and skillful. Box 623.

WANTED—A woman to wait in dining room; must come well recommended. 134 Ivy.

23 Garnett street, 10-r. h.. .. .. 35 00 wants several lady and gentlemen agents; they can make from $1 to $3 per day.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED fifteen pounds a month; any one can make remedy at home, sample box, etc., mailed free; it costs you nothing to try it. Hall Chemical Co., A 41, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Christian woman to do correspondence and office work here; salary $900. Apply with self-addressed stamped envelope to Elder, Manager, Box X, Daily Constitution.

LADIES to embroider fancy goods; work sent to your home; you do not have to send us money for materials; send stamped envelope for sample and particulars. Empire Broidery Works, 23 Duane Street, New York.

LADIES to make sample patches at home; $8 per week; no canvassing; send reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 525 west 29th street, New York.

LADIES can make $9 per week doing plain needlework for us at home; experience unnecessary; reply envelope for sample and particulars. International Co., 27 Third avenue, New York.

150 EXPERIENCED plain sewers wanted; machine run by power; can make $3 to $6 week. We have increased our capacity, therefore we need 30 pants makers, 30 overall makers, 20 shirt makers, 10 ladies' waist makers, 10 skirt makers, 10 ladies' wrapper makers, 15 finishers and 10 skirt basters. Apply early Monday at the Atlanta Manufactory Company, 10 and 12 W. Wall street. Rear of C. P. Byrd printing office.

WANTED—White girl or woman to do general house work in small family; good wages; references. Apply 549 Loyd street.

WANTED—Bright, good-looking girl of about sixteen for cigar stand; bashful girl need not apply. Call 36 Peachtree st. Monday morning.

WANTED—Experienced book sewers. The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co., 65 Ivy street. sat-sun

LADIES to work at home putting up sachet powder; good pay; send self-addressed envelope. The Beekman Co., 24 station C, Detroit, Mich. mar 13 2t sun

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as stenographer; good references furnished as to moral character. Address Top, care Constitution.

WANTED—Position in wholesale or retail drug business, or traveling salesman. Competent as manager in store; experience and references. Address Ph. G., Atlanta, Ga.

TWO NICE communicating rooms, one front and one back of it. 75 Luckie st.

STENOGRAPHER of ability and experience desires position; no objection to leaving the city. F., 107 Marietta street.

WANTED—Position as bundle wrapper in dry goods store, four years' experience. Address Willing, care Atlanta Constitution.

THOROUGHLY competent railroad accountant, stenographer, familiar with all departments of railroad business, desires permanent position. Box 221, Atlanta, Ga. feb27—4t—sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By experienced lady, position as stenographer and typewriter; will begin on small salary; best references. Address B. B., Constitution Office. mar13 sun wed

WANTED—Position as governess or assistant in house work or sewing; country preferred. Adress Miss G. S., care Constitution. mch-17-thur-sun

BY AN A1 Stenographer; best references. Thoroughly familiar with bookkeeping and office work. Long experience. Address Experience, care Constitution.

WANTED WORK—By an expert darner and mender; am also a good seamstress. Nan, care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as governess to small children or assistant housekeeper; references exchanged. Miss Alice Carrington, Jackson, Miss.

A YOUNG lady stenographer, six years' experience, desires position at moderate salary; best of references. M., Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—As a companion for an aged lady or governess for small children; salary reasonable; references if desired. Address left at this office.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

ONE 1897 Monarch, $150, combination tandem, as good as new, $50 cash. Address Tandem, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Lady's wheel, great bargain, used but little, first-class condition, $15. Call or wheel 77 Crew street.

FOR SALE—An 1897 Sterling wheel, in good order, 24-inch frame; cash or on time. A. J. Miller, 53 Peachtree.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANT two or three connecting, unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address, giving location and price, Box 342, Atlanta.

COUPLE DESIRES two unfurnished connecting rooms, with bath, with or without board; references exchanged. Address R. J. R., 449 South Pryor street.

WANTED—Small, airy, pleasant room for single gentleman; convenient to Trinity church. Address P. O. box 597.

ROOMS WANTED for storage of furniture, near Farlinger building. Apply to A. W. Farlinger, Peachtree street.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping for couple. A. B. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—3 or 4 furnished rooms on north side, for light housekeeping; no children. N. E. P., care Constitution.

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, or rooms and board in pleasant location for summer. R., 611, the Grand.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from pure-bred Plymouth Rocks, packed and shipped on receipt of $1 per setting. D. Morrison, Gate City Poultry Yards, Atlanta, Ga.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred, also White Plymouth Rocks, $1 for 13; Buff Leghorns $2. H. A. Kuhns, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Buff Cochins, $5 trio; eggs, $2 per setting. D. T. Heery, Equitable building, or 211 East North avenue. feb13-4t sun

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS for our new magic gaslight burner; fits all kerosene lamps and produces brilliant gaslight; no chimney, wick or smoke; lightning seller; agents' outfit free; beware of parties advertising imitation; we are sole manufacturers. National Brass Co., 1180 Broadway, New York.

KLONDIKE—At home; $5 to $10 daily guarantee; quick sales; large profits; no canvassing. Particulars and 3 samples, 30c, retail price 50c each. Eagle Supply Co., So. Bend, Ind.

WE'LL START you in business at home, make $25 weekly; no canvassing; send 3 cents in stamps. Andes Mfg. Co., box 590, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents to handle our high grade perfumes; new plan; profits large; sales easy. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Special inducements given to hustling agents wishing to handle our celebrated portraits; $100 per month guaranteed. Address Duncan Portrait Co., 240-242 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Hustling agents everywhere to sell new spray pumps, just out; largest demand now; a bonanza for right party; write today for particulars. Berger Spray Pump Co., Canton, O.

MY AGENTS receive free by return mail new household receipt worth 50 cents, with catalogue of funny novelties and curiosities. G. R. Bickers, Gainesville, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Quickest selling labor saving device since the sewing machine. Address Burr Manufacturing Co., department A, Cleveland, O.

WANTED, AGENTS—An army of agents wanted for the "Life of Francis E. Willard;" sells at sight; everybody wants a copy; a great book for ladies to sell; send 50 cents for outfit and go to owrk at once. We are rapidly assigning territory. The Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. mr 20-3t sun

AGENTS drop everything; we have the greatest winners on earth; something substantial and sensible that everybody uses; easy seller; large profits; for particulars and sample address the Sherman Co., (incorporated), Jersey City, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE of Frances E. Willard, written by Anna A. Gordon, who was Miss Willard's private secretary for over twenty years. The only book authorized and indorsed by the W. C. T. U. Over 1,000,000 copies will be sold; the greatest seller of the country. Write for outfit; best terms; circular free. Don't miss this chance; act quick. J. S. Ziegler & Co., 325 Dearborn street, Chicago. mch13—2t-sun

REMUNERATIVE employment for energetic men and women. Mrs. W. H. made $1,640 clear money in 87 days selling our Dish Washer and attended to her household duties besides. She writes us that she is going to devote her whole time to the work and is sure she will clear $5,000 this year. Every washer sent out sells several more. Complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials on application. If you don't make money it's your own fault. Iron City Dish Washer Co., Pittsburg, Pa. mar 20 13t sun

SOLICITORS WANTED—For "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's secretary for 21 years, the only official book; indorsed by and published under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.; beautifully illustrated, superb printing, elegantly bound; only $2. The only book of the season. Sales will be tremendous. Liberal commissions. Credit given; freight paid. Each book supplied by us bears the official stamp of the W. C. T. U. We warn all not to sell any unauthentic editions which are liable to be placed on the market. If you wish to make more money than you can spend, send 50 cents for complete outfit at once to the authorized distributors. Monarch Book Co., department F, 46 Jackson street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Make $6 per day easy; inclose stamp. Box 240, city.

WANTED—All mail order firms, agents and canvassers to send for circulars and particulars of new novelties; inclose 2-cent stamp for postage; rapid sellers; territory free. B. M. Jacobsen, 149 Huron street, Chicago.

AGENTS for $3.50 Talking Machine; greatest seller of the age. Big money. Wilson & Helmes, manufacturers, 602 Rialto building, Chicago.

AGENTS to sell pure whisky from distillery to private consumers. Box 825, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Make $100 month selling Williams' Ink Sets. 463 Greenwich street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere, either sex; the Zarema diamond; experts puzzled to detect from genuine; expense nominal; liberal commission to agents; catalogue and sample (ring or stud) free on application. H. M. Shoub & Co., 76 State street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Something new; household article; lightning seller burners which attached to ordinary lamps give brilliant gaslight; cheap; free outfit to agents. Standard Brass Co., manufacturers, Covington, Ky.

WANTED AGENTS—We have a bonanza for one agent in each county in the southern states; every family buys. This is a regular Klondike for hustlers. Send stamp for particulars. Address box 22, Buford, Ga.

A NOVELTY of every day use; sells like hot cakes; it's a corker. Mail 10 cents for sample. Max Strenlow, 840 Unity building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Reliable agents; staple goods; big profits. J. W. Warner, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Men and women, home work, $15 to $20 per week salary; no experience necessary. Write at once for instructions. G. L. Pearsall, 6 Fulton street, Albany, N. Y. mar 13 2t sun

WE WANT an agent in every locality to take orders for our celebrated custom made suits and pants for spring and summer trade; instructions given how to work. Samples furnished. You can secure a good position and make good money if you write quickly. Faultless Custom Pants Co., department C, 238 Market street, Chicago, Ill. mar 13 4t sun

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE; send your address; we guarantee success of every man or woman reading this. We furnish everything; don't miss our wonderful offer; full information free. Mutual Manufacturing Co., 126 Chambers street, New York. mar 13 20 27 april 3

AGENTS—Liberal commissions; sell our perfecting self-heating hair curler; superior metal, wood, carriage and harness polishes; perfection oil for bicycle lamps; antifriction lubricating oil. Circulars free. Standard Specialties Co., 206 Broadway, New York. feb20 4t sun

AGENTS WANTED—In each town and city to sell Jewel Carpet renovator. It cleans carpets on the floor without injury to fabric or color; removes grease, soot, dirt, etc., as easily as scrubbing a floor. Write Jewel Manufacturing Company, 138 Jackson street, Chicago. feb 27 4t sun

WANTED NOW—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders. Sample sash lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., dept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 20 26t sun

FRANCES E. WILLARD.—Her beautiful life, complete. Officially authorized and indorsed. Authentic and reliable. Fully illustrated. Bonanza for agents. Liberal terms. Write today. P. W. Zeigler & Co., 215 Locust St., Philadelphia. mch 11 4t sat wed sun

AGENTS—We have invented a device for printing signs on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface. Ten colors at once. Any size. You can sell one in every store. Arc Co., 19 Arc street, Racine, Wis. mar 1 3 5 6 8 10 12 13 15 17 19 20 22 24 26 27

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To trade furniture for a light delivery wagon, with good springs and in good condition. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

WANTED—To exchange National cash register for typewriter. 79 and 81 Peachtree street.

WILL TRADE almost new high grade bicycle for jump seat surrey, phaeton or light spring wagon. Surrey, care Constitution.

WANTED—To exchange new upright piano, standard grade, for horse and phaeton or trap. Address, giving full particulars, E., care Constitution.

WANTED—To exchange Augusta property for Atlanta property. 404 Kiser building. thur sun

STORAGE.

STORAGE room for all kind of goods can be had in fireproof building, ample room, centrally located. C. E. Bell, box 129.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

A NICE 2-story house, containing ten rooms, furnished, with stable, hot and cold baths. Address Rex, Constitution.

A LOVELY home for rent or sale, furnished, large grounds, on car line. Edgewood, care Constitution.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Peachtree; large lot and all conveniences. Address Box 433, Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished house on Peachtree, to private family. Address E. N., Constitution.

FOR RENT—To a genteel family without small children, furnished cottage in good order, containing six rooms, on popular carline; excellent location, fruits, flowers, garden, etc., for use of one room and board of owner—a gentleman. References exchanged. Address "Cottage," box 481, Atlanta, Ga. nov 6 6 20

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. feb 15-tf

FOR RENT—Attention of army officers is called to my list of desirable houses for rent. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

7-R. H., No. 394 Auburn avenue, gas and water; just east of Boulevard; best of white neighbors, $20. W. J. Campbell, City Hall. mch 3 12t thur sat tues

FOR RENT—8-room house, kitchen and servant's room; all modern improvements. 42 Auburn avenue. Owners, 46 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—402 Auburn avenue, 8-room, $20; No. 6 Park street, 7 rooms, West End, $25. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR RENT—House 110 Stonewall street, 4-room, gas and good water; first-class order. Apply to 151 Chapel street.

FOR RENT—Two 8-room houses, all modern conveniences; just completed; corner Merritts and Piedmont avenues. Call at 61 Merritts avenue for keys.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Nice 6-room cottage, large front yard, large garden planted; first-class, at $25 per month. 361 Jackson street.

12-R. H., No. 137 Spring st., all conveniences; near in; splendid neighborhood, only $50. Call and let us rent it to you. Ware & Stacy, No. 14 N. Forsyth st. mar20 sun tues

FOR RENT—House of five rooms; 19 Terry, between Hunter street and railroad. W. C. Henderson, 160 Crew street.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 132 Smith street, with all modern conveniences. Apply Keely Co.

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house, 115 Courtland avenue, near Edgewood avenue; close in; reasonable rent. Geo. M. Downs, 12½ N. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Five-room house, gas and water, 133 Grant street; will rent cheap. J. L. Mosteller, 414 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Several choice 5 and 6-room modern cottages. Call and see them. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage, 405 Whitehall; 7-room house, 86 N. Pryor. Apply at 99 Trinity ave.

FOR RENT—Three-room cottage, 348 Rawson street; three-room cottage, 342 Rawson street; rooms over 120½ Whitehall street. Will rent any of the above cheap. Apply McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Elegant 5-room cottage, 45 Richardson street. Apply or address R., 443 South Pryor street.

FOR RENT—6-r. h., Boulevard; nice lot and cosiest little house on street. See me about this. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—13-r. h., Jackson St., $40; 12-r. h., N. Forsyth St., $40; 10-r. h., Church St., $40; 9-r. h., Courtland Ave., $30; 9-r. h., Walton St., $40; 10-r. h., Washington St., large lot and nice place; 8-r. h., E. Mitchell St., $25; 8-r. h., Smith St., $21.50; 7-r. h., Cooper St., $18; 7-r. h., Williams, $16.50; 8-r. h., Cornelia St., bath, $20; 7-r. h., Markham, $18; 6-r. h., Luckie St., $15.80; 7-r. h., Pulliam, $23.75; 7-r. h., Smith, $15; 6-r. h., Washington St., $20. Also several smaller houses. J. B Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—56 Garnett street, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences; two doors from Whitehall street. Apply 22 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—A nice 5-room house; gas and water. No. 144 Cooper street. Apply 19 and 21 Peters street.

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house, 115 Courtland avenue, near Edgewood avenue; close in; reasonable rent. Geo. M. Downs, 12½ N. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Desirable front room, close in, in private residence. Call at 95 Spring street.

PARTY leaving for Florida in a few days would like to peddle or drum for you in any line. M. & B., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Five nice large rooms at 49½ Loyd street; well lighted, suitable for offices or a small club, and one nice 7-room cottage on Ponce De Leon avenue, lot 70x316, near the springs. Apply to B. H. Hubert, agent, 49 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room; hot and cold bath attached. 62 North Forsyth St.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room. 64 Fairlie street.

LARGE well-furnished front room with dressing room; 101 Spring, one block from Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room and connecting bath; private family; no children. 21 Powers st.

TWO OR THREE furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; gas stove, etc.; connected or single; "close in." 33 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—A neatly furnished bedroom, in convenient location. Every convenience, gas, bath, etc. 170 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, well furnished, to five or six gentlemen. Parties for light housekeeping need not apply. Bathroom supplied with hot and cold water. Private family, no children. Three blocks from Peachtree and postoffice. 46 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, near in. 88 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—One nice front furnished bedroom. 45 Houston street.

FIVE elegant rooms, first floor, completely furnished for housekeeping; every modern convenience; choice neighborhood. 182 Jackson street.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room; every convenience; close in. 7 Pulliam street.

Rooms— Furnished or Unfurnished.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, 72 Marietta street. Johnson House.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms or one furnished room; south side; nice location. 51 Crew.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, unfurnished, convenient; prices very reasonable to desirable party. 51 East Harris, near Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Two large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; gas, water, and near in. 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; price $10; references exchanged. 65 East Ellis.

FOR RENT—Three nice large unfurnished rooms; also one furnished. References exchanged. 71 Fairlie street, close in.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

PLEASANT rooms to rent, with or without board. The Duncan, 102 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Nice furnished front room, with or without board. 41 Poplar street.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Store on Peters street near railroad; good place for bakery; two ovens and other fixtures. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—The best retail storeroom in Atlanta, cheap; on thoroughfare. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. mar20 sun mon

FOR RENT—Offices.

OFFICE FOR RENT—No. 706 Temple Court, with gas, heat, service and furniture, at $5 per month. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Active manager—salesman, architect or builder preferred. For business St. Louis territory and territory tributary. Must invest $5,000 on basis satisfactory; business clean, profitable and permanent; local references given and required. Address B. 40, Chas. H. Fuller's Advertising Agency, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A partner with $500 cash; 1,000 per cent guaranteed in six months. Address Miner, care Constitution office. mar 20 2t

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with wholesale grocery or commission house; seven years' experience and best references. Can control considerable business for a good house. L. F. W., care Constitution.

PYRITIC MATTE smelting, latest handy prospectors' furnace fully illustrated free. The National Ore and Reduction Co., 415 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

$150 INVESTED actually earning 35 per cent weekly profits; rare chance; no stock or Klondike scheme; safe enterprise; control capital yourself. D. Sloane, 110 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. mch-20sun tues thur

WANTED—To sell my half interest in first-class long established business; capital required from $1,000 to $1,250; good reason for selling. Address Health, Constitution.

$1,600—Do you want to increase your capital and income by having your surplus dollars make dollars for you? Our continuous success is the satisfactory results of ability and experience. Last season we realized more than $1,600 per month; write for particulars. Conden & Co., Boon block, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—Capable man with $1,500 to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary $150 monthly and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position, with good future prospects. James Vernon, 125 Franklin street, Chicago.

AN ENERGETIC man will be given half interest in stencil business; one with experience preferred. E. F. G., Constitution.

WANTED—Partner in restaurant business, to invest cash equal to amount of fixtures, etc., on hand; good chance for right party. Address "J.," this office.

FOR SALE—A bargain in wall papering business. Also office business. Apply to Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree.

WANTED—To sell to retail and jobbing trade, house, mill, factory and whisk brooms; prices and samples on application. 'Phone 1075; office 28 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

PARTIES desiring to manufacture all kinds of ciders, vinegar, flavoring extracts, will address Expert 5, care Louisville hotel, Louisville, Ky. feb 27 5t sun

TO PUT $400 or $500 and services in established business. D., care Constitution.

BARBERS—For sale or lease, first-class four-chair shop, doing nice business; owner no barber; terms easy. B. Wolff, 100 Commerce street, Montgomery, Ala. mar 16—5t

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM HABIT—Will sell prescription for making your medicine by your home druggist; is cheap and cures. Box 13, Atlanta, Ga. mar 20 2t sun

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKEY—If interested in the cure of these habits, write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. feb 13 mch 20 april 24 may 29

CURE GUARANTEED, $3 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Dr. Roughton, manager, Atlanta, Ga., jan21-6m fri sun

INSTRUCTION.

PUPILS in stenography fitted for office work in 60 days; day and evening classes; full course $10. Washington seminary, 43 Walton street.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—One 75 h. p. engine and boiler, including all necessary connections; one 4 h. p. engine and boiler complete; one matcher, one jointer, one morticer, one borer, one circular resaw, one swing cut-off saw, one arm sander. C. E. Bell, box 129.

LOST.

LOST—On Whitehall street, between Marietta and Mitchell, a brown mink. Return to 92 South Pryor street; reward.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy or rent a small improved farm of four or five acres; state price. Farm, care Constitution.

WANTED—Bargain in new house or vacant lot, north side; state location, lowest cash price; otherwise answer will not be recognized. Bargain, care Greenwood, mail carrier, city.

For Rent by D. Morrison.

7-r. h., Attwood street $15 00
6-r. h., Capitol ave.; g., w. and b. r... 16 00
4-r. h., Martin street 9 00
3-r. h., Leach street.. .. .. 5 00
8-r. h., Whitehall; g., w. and b.. .. 30 00
8-r. h., W. Cain; g., w. and b.. .. .. 20 00
8-r. h., Spring street.. .. .. 20 00
7-r. h., Kirkwood; fine orchard.. .. 20 00
7-r. h., Capitol ave.; g. and w.. .. .. 20 00
7-r. h., 38 Tattnall.. .. .. 17 00
7-r. h., Mangum; water.. .. .. 15 00
7-r. h., Crew and Bass; g., w. and b.. 25 00
6-r. h., S. Pryor; water, large lot.. .. 16 00
5-r. h., Pulliam.. .. .. 11 50
5-r. h., and one store, E. Fair.. .. .. 12 50
5-r. h., Bass, near Capitol; g., w. & b. 15 00
5-r. h., Lee street, West End.. .. .. 12 00
4-r. h., Baugh, West End.. .. .. .. 6 00
4-r. h., Kelly street.. .. .. 11 75
3-r. h., King; water.. .. .. 8 60
8-r. h., Oglethorpe avenue.. .. .. .. 10 00
7-r. h., Simpson street.. .. .. 16 00
6-r. h., Jones avenue.. .. .. 13 00
5-r. h., McPherson car line.. .. .. .. 12 00
6-r. h., Gordon street.. .. .. 12 50
5-r. h., Thomas street; new.. .. .. 15 00
10-r. h., Garnett; g., w. and b.; new.. 35 00
8-r. h., Spring; g., w. and b r.. .. .. 30 00
7-r. h., Loyd; g., w. and b. r.. .. .. 30 00

Also fifty other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter street. Telephone 754.

For Rent by M. L. Thrower, 'Phone 1450, 88 S. Forsyth Street.

70 Spring street, 15-r. h.. .. .. $65 00
58 Ellis street, 12-r. h.. .. .. 60 00
217 Capitol avenue, 10-r. h.. .. .. .. 50 00
50 Garnett street, 10-r. h.. .. .. .. 35 00
864 Peachtree street, 10-r. h.. .. .. .. 40 00
64 Hurt street, 11-r. h.. .. .. 40 00
33 Garnett street, 10-r. h.. .. .. .. 35 00
452 Washington street, 10-r. h.. .. .. 35 00
90 Ira street, 11-r. h.. .. .. 25 00
251 Angier avenue, 12-r. h.. .. .. .. 22 50

9-ROOM HOUSES.

7 Church street, g., w. and b.. .. .. $40 00
32 Capitol avenue, g., w. and b.. .. .. 35 00
241 Whitehall street, g., w. and b.. .. 30 00
246 Woodward avenue, g., w. and b.. .. 20 00
664 S. Pryor street, w.. .. .. 16 00

8-ROOM HOUSES.

155 Whitehall street, g., w. and b.. .. $35 00
130 Formwalt street, g., w. and b.. .. 22 50
9 Garnett street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 22 50
394 Auburn avenue, g. and w.. .. .. .. 20 00
147 W. Mitchell street, g. and w.. .. .. 18 00
18 Dunlap street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 16 00
115 Kennedy street.. .. .. 15 00

7-ROOM HOUSES.

88 Luckie street, g., w. and b.. .. .. $30 00
50 Windsor street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 26 25
115 E. Ellis street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 25 00
285 E. Fair street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 25 00
174 E. Georgia avenue, g., w. and b.. .. 22 50
53 W. Cain street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 20 00
98 Smith street, g. and w.. .. .. .. 15 00
513 Pulliam street.. .. .. 12 50

6-ROOM HOUSES.

110 Crew street, g., w. and b.. .. .. $25 00
Oak street, near Holderness, furn'shed.. 25 00
Oak street, near Holderness, unfurnished.. .. .. 20 00
45 Richardson street, g., w. and b.. .. 21 00
64 Oak street.. .. .. 20 00
476 Whitehall street, g., w. and b.. .. 20 00
142 Alexander street, g., w. and b.. .. 18 50
391 Luckie street, g. and w.. .. .. .. 18 00
10 Cooper street, g. and w.. .. .. .. 16 00
218 E. Georgia avenue, g., w. and b.. .. 16 00
44 Hayden street, g. and w.. .. .. .. 16 00
296 Whitehall street, g., w. and b.. .. 15 00
43 Garden street, w.. .. .. 15 00
163 S. Forsyth street, g. and w.. .. .. 15 00
412 Edgewood avenue, g., w. and b.. .. 15 00
92 Smith street, g. and w.. .. .. .. 14 00
85 Angier avenue, g.. .. .. 12 50
105 Jones avenue.. .. .. 12 50
15 Walnut street.. .. .. 12 00

5-ROOM HOUSES.

405 Whitehall street, g., w. and b.. .. $20 00
274 Spring street, g., w. and b.. .. .. 18 00
238 Woodward avenue, g., w. and b.. .. 18 00
109 Rawson street, w.. .. .. 15 00
196 Formwalt street, w.. .. .. 15 00
68 Fraser street, w.. .. .. 15 00
153 Formwalt street (and store).. .. .. 14 00
461 Pulliam street.. .. .. 12 50
126 Stonewall street.. .. .. 12 00
Norcross avenue.. .. .. 9 00

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Brand new 8-room house, corner Pulliam and Loyd, one block from Washington; will sell at bargain if can sell in next ten days. Apply 209 Georgia avenue.

IF YOU WISH to sell or buy real estate, I am the man you wish to see. I can furnish a customer for you without delay or can offer you bargains that you are looking for. Money to loan at 5 to 8 per cent. Young A. Gresham, real estate, rents and loans, 35 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—Splendid vacant lot on Magnolia street, corner of Walnut, 110x160 feet. Near Mitchell street viaduct. Apply or address Bargain, 54 Walton street.

FOR SALE—9-r. h., Angier ave., $3,100; all modern improvements. T. H. Sappington, of C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall st.

FOR SALE—Central business property, $12,000; call and see us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 Wall st.

WHY pay rent when you can buy 3-room house, $900, $15 cash, $15 monthly; 4-room house, $1,750, cash $25, $25 monthly; 8-room house, $3,000, cash $100, $30 monthly, all new houses, gas, water, oil finished, excellent neighborhood, or will build any kind of house to suit on same terms. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR SALE—485 foot front on W. and A. and Southern railroads, just outside city limits. Splendid location for manufacturing site; will sell cheap if taken quick. Young A. Gresham, 35 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—That beautiful 8-room cottage home 32 E. Alexander street, three doors from Alhambra; cabinet mantels, bronze fixtures, nickel plated bath and toilet fixtures. A most desirable home; $3,000; easy terms. J. F. Shirley, 42 Wells.

90-ACRE FARM, 8 miles of Atlanta, 45 under cultivation, balance timber, $12 per acre. G., Constitution.

8-ROOM house, gas, water, bath, north side, excellent street and neighborhood, $3,000, $100 cash, $30 monthly. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

WILL SELL houses, 5 and 10 rooms, gas, water, etc., on Georgia avenue, Pryor, Formwalt and Pulliam streets, from $100 to $500 cash and $20 and $30 monthly payments. Money to lend on good real estate security; $2,500 to $10,000. "Earnest," care Constitution.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, all conveniences, lot 50x190; owner going to leave city. S. Goldsmith, 41 East Georgia avenue.

FOR RENT—Most desirable house, eight rooms, north side, excellent neighborhood; terms to good tenant. Apply at No. 446 Equitable building.

FOR SALE—A new 10-room modern home on prominent street; north side, near in; a bargain; easy terms. James P. Field, 34½ Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—$2,500 for very nice 2-story dwelling with water and gas, and nice store attached that has good trade in nice part of the city and finely located. Will pay you 14 per cent interest. Biggest kind of bargain. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

CENTRAL building, renting for $1,800 annually, for $16,000. See us quick. Central lot, on best business street, at a great bargain for a few days. We have over two millions of property listed. Can supply any demand. J. C. Hendrix & Co., No. 7 South Broad street.

TWO beautiful shaded lots on Fifth and Spring street cheap, or will build house to suit. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR SALE—In Kirkwood, handsome cottage home, half acre lot, on monthly payments. Will take desirable residence lot in Gainesville, Rome or Marietta in part payment. Kirk, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Elegantly built 6-room house, handsomely finished in oil, on large lot, with shades, flowers, berries and fruit trees; convenient to two car lines; an ideal home; big bargain if sold at once. Address Right Now, care Constitution. mr9-4t wed sun

NEW 3-room house, $900, $15 cash, $15 monthly; new 4-room house, $1,750, $25 cash, $25 monthly, both have reception halls and water and gas. Good neighborhood. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR SALE—My home, 248 Jackson street. A large, complete and desirable home. Price very low. Enquire at house or corner Mitchell and Loyd street. T. S. Lewis. mch6-sun wed

IF YOU want to buy a farm or exchange your city property for one, see T. H. Sappington, with C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall. mch 16 7t

$60 CASH and $15 monthly, 5-room house, 178 Dairy, near Luckie; would exchange for vacant or encumbered property on fair basis. Eq. Loan & Sec. Co., Gould Bldg. feb 1 6m

BARGAINS IN WEST END—
Shady corner, cost $1,750, for $1,050.
60x177, choice location, $650.
52x235, close to cars, $450.
Apply, 39½ North Broad, room 4.

1 lot corner Washington and Crumly $4,000
5 lots, corner Loyd and Woodward 10,600
2 lots, Factory street 600
5 lots on Lakewood car line 1,500
300 feet front on So. ry. Henderson's store 1,500
2 lots on Gordon avenue 3,000
1 lot on Dunn 600
5 acres Howell's mill road, 4 miles out 800
House and lot, Newnan 900
J. C. Jenkins, owner, 38½ Marietta street.

MATRIMONIAL.

PRETTY GIRL, well educated, excellent parentage, dowry $10,000, more expected, is looking for model husband. Laura, 209 E. 51st St., New York.

IF YOU WANT TO MARRY, write to largest, oldest, most reliable matrimonial bureau in the world; 8,000 clients. Description of the following sent sealed for stamp: Widow, 52, worth $75,000; handsome lady, 28, $7,000; pretty, educated, Catholic maiden, 24; bachelor, 34, $85,000; widower, 54, $150,000; Catholic gentleman, 31, $50,000. Wellman, 333 Eighth Ave., New York.

LADY OF MEANS wants to hear from honorable men over 25 who mean business. Address Sincere, box 85, Toledo, O. sat-sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

MONDAY and Tuesday you can buy charts at wholesale price and 25c. lesson, or on installments. Dress Cutting School, Norcross building.

MILLINERY—Mrs. J. R. Carmichael, 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel, will have her spring and summer opening of pattern hats and invites her friends and customers to call and see them March 22d, 23d and 24th.

SOME SAY 69, some 99, and some $1, but if you want your suit cleaned and pressed, send to us and we will clean and press it to look like new for $1.50. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works.

FLY SCREENS made and repaired by Price & Thomas, 58 S. Pryor, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933.

SHOULD YOU be thinking of making a change in your laundry, remember the Trio's reputation is par excellent. 79 Edgewood avenue.

PURE grape wine, 25c quart. 45½ S. Broad street, upstairs. J. C. Fuller. SUNDAY—

TO THE LADIES OF ATLANTA—Here, as in every fashionable center the accordion plaited skirt is coming to stay all summer, it is the "poetry of motion," an ideal garment. Kiernan, Keller & Co., Chicago, are showing at their southern office, 517 Austell building, this beautiful dress; you are invited to see it, or our representative will call and show it. We import the brilliantine direct and every skirt is made to order; the plaits are put in by a hot steam process, invented and patented by us, and the plaits cannot come out; price $4.75, worth $12; this price will be advanced shortly.

DON'T WAIT until Easter to have your suit cleaned, when the Trio Steam Laundry will clean it now for 99 cents.

IF THE YOUNG LADY who smiled at gentleman on Peachtree car yesterday will send any old stuff she has to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street, they will make it as good as new. Phone 41.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—6-r. h. and lot 50x150 to exchange for College Park or South Kirkwood property. T. H. Sappington, of C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall.

FOR EXCHANGE—New graphophone worth $25 for second-hand bicycle. Apply 449 South Pryor street.

MINES AND MINING.

DREDGING privileges for sale on Canadian rivers tributary to the Yukon. For full particulars address Klondike Promotion Co., Dexter building, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter St.

7-R. H., nearly new, handsomely ... has inside blinds, art windows, ... net oil finish. This house was bu... home, and has all modern impro... and cost over $4,500 when built, abo... years ago. The lot is 50x150 on th... of Crew and Bass streets. The n... hood is one of the best. Three ele... lines within one block. Terms ve... viz, from $300 to $500 cash, balance ... or quarterly. Price this week only...

17-ACRE FARM of choice land ... 1,025 feet on railroad right of way ... station four miles southeast of the c... of this city; just the place for a g... man's residence or a truck and dairy ... branch of pure water runs through ... pasture; nice 6-r. h., 2-r. servant's ... large barn, all new; fine orchard; ... wagon road paved nearly all the wa... the city. If you want something ni... not miss this gem. Terms, $1,000 cash, ... ance easy. Prices only $2,300.

TWO beautiful large building lots ... to ten-foot alley, fronting on Peep... West End. This property is easily ... $1,600, but I am not looking for their value, but for some one that has some cash an... wants a bargain; to such a one I will sel... this gem for $1,050.

5-R. H. and large hall, hot and cold water, bathroom and all modern conveniences; also servant's house, barn and stables; lot 50x150 to an alley; this nice home fronts east on beautiful Pryor st., this side of Georgia ave.; there have been more fine homes built in this section during the last year than any other part of Atlanta; the neighborhood is one of the best in the city; $2,600 of the purchase money can remain for three or more years at 7 per cent; $... cash, balance $25 per month. Price ... $3,750.

6-R. H., nearly new, fronting east on Ingleside ave., which is 100 feet wide and a... joining the railroad right of way and ne... the railroad station at Ingleside, el... miles from the center of this city; ... house is handsomely finished in hard o... very fine front and back veranda, well o... back porch; barn, stables and chi... house; good, large garden with choice fru... trees and grape vines; there are ten cl... lots with the house, making in all ... back to Patterson ave.; this gem of a hou... cost about $2,200, but the reader can buy ... now for a little more than half that amou... on the easiest possible terms—say, $50 cash and $20 per month, or a small farm or other property in part payment—$1,300.

7-R. H. in fine condition and up to date, having all the latest improvements, near in on East Fair st.; fine, large lot 50x209; has four tenant houses in the rear with entrance by alley; as an investment this property will pay well, as it rents now for $33 per month; this property cost its builder about $4,000, but the owner is moving away from Atlanta and has given me very easy terms—say, $500 cash, part of the balance $25 per month. Price cut to $3,000.

4-R. H., hall and bathroom, on a nice high lot 40x125 on the prettiest block on Woodward ave.; all street improvements down and paid for. Here is a chance of a lifetime for the reader to get a nice little home in a fine neighborhood on easy terms—say, $250 cash and $30 per month—for $1,...

TWO fine high lots on Loyd st., one 45x1... for $650; the other 49x153 for $850. Terms ½ cash. You cannot afford to miss this bargain if you want a nice vacant lot. C... tomorrow and get your choice of above.

3-R. H., lot 30x85, Woodward ave., $60...
3-R. H., fine, high lot, McDonald st., $...
3-R. H., lot 25x100, Fair street, $900.
4-R. H., lot 50x100, E. Fair street, $1,...
5-R. H., lot 50x105, Pulliam street, $1,...
3-R. H., lot 27x85, just east of South Pu... vard, in strictly white neighborhood ... take as low as $25 cash and $10 per month and sell for $500.

THERE IS NO QUESTION about my having a larger number of small homes, say from 3 to 7-room houses, than any other agent in this city. The reason is that for the last eight years I have made a specialty of that class of property, so when an owner wants to sell in a hurry he places his property on my list at the lowest possible price for which he will sell. These I show to my home-seeking friends and they do the rest. I have small and large farms at especially low prices this week. Please call and see me about any of the above. D. Morrison, real estate, loan and rental agent, 47 East Hunter street.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

$3,000—For two-story brick store on prominent street; gold standard price; come and see it.

$900—Takes the finest piece of rent-paying property in the city.

$4,500—Capitol ave. home, large lot; worth $6,000.

$2,100—Finest lot on Jackson st., 50x200 feet to twenty-foot alley.

$2,600—Two-story eight-room house, all street improvements, hot and cold water; cheapest home on north side.

$1,200—Two new three-room houses renting for $1,600 per month; big bargain.

S. B. TURMAN, Real Estate Agent, 'Phone 164. 8 E. Wall st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13—...

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street. jan13—tf

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. jan23—...

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, ... Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

$75,000 TO LEND at 5 and 6 per cent; $... at 7. Loans made promptly. T. F. S... 304 Equitable building. mr1...

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can ... row what money you want from At... Discount Company. Office fifth floor T... ple Court. Joseph N. Moody, presiden... tues thur ...

MONEY—Loans on city real estate ... time, any plan, any amount, at from ... to 8 per cent per annum, without comm... sion. Money here; no delays. Purchase money notes, foreign money and exchange bought. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama.

$1,600 TO LOAN on improved property, ... per cent; $5,000, 6 per cent; $3,500, 8 per cent. Fitzhugh Knox.

LOANS made on improved real estate. No trouble to answer questions. Money saved by inquiring at Savings Society, Edgewood avenue, corner Ivy, 10 to 2. mch...

MONEY TO LOAN on good notes. ... transactions strictly confidential. ... dress Miller, Box 402.

IF YOU want a loan of from $500 to $10,... and have Atlanta real estate, call at ... East Hunter street and make applicat... and D. Morrison will do the rest for sm... commission; $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000 spot...

MONEY TO LOAN—I can make it to yo... interest to see me if you want to borro... money at reasonable rates and witho... delay, for either long or short time. C... W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

$3,000, $2,000, $1,000 and $800 to loan on ... proved property. Parties desiring la... loans on business property would do w... to see us before making arrangemen... W. M. Scott & Co., 14 N. Pryor St.

MONEY TO LOAN on good notes. ... transactions strictly confidential. ... dress Miller, Box 402.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for ... delivered free in any part of city. ... phone 155, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

ERN RAILWAY
bruary 13, 1898.

No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev San
11 30 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
	11 25 am	8 35 pm
9 25 am	6 40 am	
1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
9 25 pm		
11 2 pm		
3 00 am		
6 20 am		
8 00 pm		
1 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am
6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am

Atlanta to New York. Pull- Car and elegant Vesti- ts and Washington. Mail, solid train between Pullman Buffet Sleeping

No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
6 20 pm		6 25 am
7 50 pm		7 25 am
8 00 pm		8 40 am

No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
7 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
7 57 am	10 33 am	4 50 pm
8 58 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
4 40 pm		7 20 am
5 05 am		9 50 pm
7 30 pm		7 27 am
8 00 am		

Train with Pullman aches between Cincinnati eeping Cars between Kan- via Birmingham and At- a and Jacksonville.

5 30 am		4 20 pm
6 51 am		6 03 pm
9 35 am		8 55 pm
1 30 pm		

Atlanta to Albany.

No. 53 Daily.	No. Daily.
3 40 am	5 15 pm
7 44 am	7 55 pm
11 45 am	
12 05 pm	
5 20 pm	
5 30 pm	
6 30 am	

4 30 pm
8 40 pm

eeping Cars between Kan- via Birmingham and At- a Atlanta to Memphis. Cincinnati. House Corner.

RLEANS SHORT LINE
Point Railroad Co.
hrough line via Mont- exico and California. na, Pensacola, Mobile, Rumbula, Troy, Union

In Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

No. 33 Daily	No. 3 Daily	No. 33 Daily
25 a m	4 20 p m	00 p m
58 a m	5 25 p m	2 10 p m
35 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
00 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
40 a m	7 55 p m	4 53 p m
00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
30 a m	9 30 a m	7 25 p m
	11 30 p m	
10 p m	9 30 a m	
10 p m	3 05 a m	
30 p m	7 40 a m	
45 a m	10 30 p m	

No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 35 Daily
50 a m		6 55 p m
50 p m		7 10 a m
20 a m		12 20 p m
25 p m		12 30 p m
	7 00 a m	3 30 p m
20 a m	11 45 a m	6 20 p m
20 a m	1 30 p m	
16 a m	2 50 p m	8 05 p m
58 a m	3 31 p m	8 45 p m
25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
27 a m	6 26 p m	10 13 p m
40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

buled train, Sleeping w York and New Or-

rains Washington to New York, New Or-

JNO. A. GEE, r. Gen'l Pass. Agt. Ticket Agent. Trav. Pass. Agt.,

SCHEDULES
ture of All Trains —Standard Time, bruary 13th.

Railway.

No.	DEPART TO	
213	Cincinnati	5 30 am
28	Macon	5 30 am
38	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
205	Birmingham	5 40 am
216	Brunswick	7 45 am
7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
232	Richmond	7 50 am
208	Washington	12 00 n n
19	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
207	Birmingham	4 15 pm
29	Macon	4 20 pm
210	Columbus	4 20 pm
220	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
214	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
206	Washington	11 50 pm

orgia Railway.

No.	DEPART TO	
102	Hapeville	7 00 am
12	Savannah	7 50 am
104	Hapeville	8 30 am
108	Jonesboro	12 05 am
110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
212	Macon	4 05 pm
114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
14	Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:		
116	Hapeville	9 00 am
118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

tlantic Railroad.

No.	DEPART TO	
12	Nashville	8 15 am
12	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
12	Rome	5 15 pm
14	Nashville	8 30 pm

t Point Railroad.

No.	DEPART TO	
205	Montgomery	5 25 am
203	Montgomery	1 00 pm
27	Selma	4 20 pm
11	College Park	6 00 am
15	College Park	8 00 am
15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
17	College Park	1230 pm
19	College Park	2 30 pm
21	College Park	4 25 pm
23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
25	College Park	6 20 pm
29	Newnan	11 25 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:		
41	West Point	8 00 am

24, 26 will stop at Whitehall

rom Union Passenger Sta-

Railroad.

No.	DEPART TO	
12	Augusta	7 50 am
28	Augusta	3 10 pm
10	Covington	6 15 pm
24	Augusta	11 35 pm

Air-Line.

No.	DEPART TO	
12	Washington	12 00 n'n
138	Norfolk	7 50 pm

and Northern Ry.

(Mt to Marietta.)
To
Knoxville..... 8 15 am
ily except Sunday.

IOURS
ATLANTA
) CHICAGO
IBULE
DINING CARS via
ERRE HAUTE R. R.
LE ROUTE)
detailed information, call on City or Ticket Agent of the West- rn & Atlantic R. R., or address H. HILMAN Gen. Southern Agent. ROGERS, Trav. Passengr Agent ATLANTA, GA.

Big G is a non-poisonous emedy for Gonorrhœa, leet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural Dis- harges, or any inflamma- ion, irritation or ulcera- ion of mucous mem- branes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, r sent in plain wrapper, y express, prepaid, for 1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

aint
aphael
vine,

the best and purest of french tonics.

a dessert wine of exquisite flavor,

endorsed by physicians throughout the u. s.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

distributors, atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Jackson African Limbless COTTON SEED.



This cotton has become famous throughout the cotton-growing world. It sprung from seeds obtained in 1895 in Central Africa. It is limbless, stalks grow from 8 to 14 feet high. The fibre is incomparably the finest in the world. It will produce from 3 to 5 bales of lint per acre on ordinary upland.

PACKAGE CONTAINS 200 SEED
PRICE 75 CENTS.
M'MILLAN SEED CO., - Atlanta, Ga.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED
to its natural color by LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT. Produces harmless, pleasant odor, $1.00 a bottle. LEE MEDICANT CO. 116 Fulton st., N. Y. Illustrated Treatise on Hair on application FREE

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT
Kamper's"

Special for Monday.

Another lot of those

SWEET TENNESSEE Hickory-smoked HAMS at 10c pound.

When they get one they come back for more. That's a pretty good test of quality, isn't it?

SMALL PIG HAMS, just the right size to boil, mild, sugar cured, at 12½c pound.

JUST THE THING for your greens—nice smoked bacon, 9c per pound.

FINE "KOSHER" SMOKED BRISKET BEEF for boiling, 20c per pound.

FANCY PONCE PORTO RICO MOLASSES; that red "rummy" kind, delicate and mild; worth 75c per gallon, our price 60c gallon.

Call and see us and the COOKING SCHOOL this week, we have something of interest.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.
The Coffee Roasters.

New Management,
New Methods,
New Stock.

We desire the public to know that all old methods have been done away with and you will find, by calling on us, an up-to-date Furniture House. Next week we offer some rare bargains in

CHAIRS, COUCHES,
Bedroom and Parlor Suits,
Sideboards and Chiffoniers,
Dining Tables, Book Cases
and BABY CARRIAGES.

We will take pleasure in extending you credit. It is not your money but your trade we want.

Bowden Furniture Co.,
6 Peachtree St.

WILL REPRESENT ORPHAN HOMES

Managers Meet in Atlanta Next Wednesday Morning.

ALL CREEDS ARE INCLUDED

Convention Convenes in the Trinity Church Auditorium.

ORPHANS AND HOMES TO BE DISCUSSED

The Delegates Will Receive Social Attention and Will Visit All the Orphanages in the City.

THE orphans' home conference, to meet at Trinity church next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, will be composed of representatives of the homes of all denominations.

The programme will be very interesting, brief, pointed papers and addresses on live topics. On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. R. A. Hemphill, president of the Decatur Orphans' home, will call the conference to order with a real welcome for that home has long desired such a conference. Wednesday night, at Trinity, the addresses of Drs. Vass and Boone on orphans' home work, will be delivered. Excellent music especially adapted for the occasion by Trinity choir will be rendered.

Thursday morning, at Trinity, the conference will be presided over by Mr. J. H. Estill, of The Morning News of Savannah, the president of Bethesda orphanage, the oldest in America. At 11 o'clock Dr. W. E. Mumford, a very gifted speaker, will speak on the influence of religion on childhood.

The delegates will lunch at the Methodist orphans' home, at Decatur, through the kindness of Mrs. George Muse and the ladies of Atlanta. The afternoon session, at 3 o'clock, will be held in the Decatur home and all friends of the work are invited to visit the home and enjoy the exercises. The main topic of discussion will be, "Shall the Orphans Be Trained to Trades While in the Homes?" Rev. G. H. Waddell, of Columbia, S. C., will lead the discussion.

At 6 o'clock the ladies of the Baptist orphans' home on Courtland street will entertain the delegates at tea.

The addresses at Trinity church at 7:30 p. m. will be unusually interesting. Dr. Jacobs, of the Thornwell orphanage, has a national reputation as a speaker. He and Mr. Sonn, of the Hebrew orphans' home, will speak on "The Best Methods to Develop Manhood." Rev. Dr. J. W. Stewart, of the Alabama Baptist home, will deliver an address on "The Care of the Outcasts."

Friday morning the beautiful Hebrew orphans' home will be open to the delegates to the conference and the public for the closing service. The home is on Washington street. Mr. N. M. Lawrence, the able manager of the Masonic home of North Carolina, will speak on "How to Develop Self Interest in the Orphans."

The great question will be, "What Can We Do for the Children of the Outcast Who Are Practically Orphans?" and will be discussed by some of the wisest leaders. At 10 o'clock Rev. W. W. Landrum will speak on "Reformatory Work." At 11 o'clock the Hebrew ladies will serve the delegates a luncheon.

MR. DUMETT DIES OF APOPLEXY

He Was Stricken Thursday Night and Died Yesterday.

The remains of Mr. M. Dumett, who died at the Kimball house yesterday, were sent to his home in Albany, N. Y., last night. Mr. Dumett was superintendent of the southern agencies of the American Tobacco Company and had been making Atlanta his headquarters. Last Thursday night he was stricken with apoplexy and yesterday at noon he died.

Every possible attention was given the sufferer during his short illness, but the medical assistance summoned availed nothing, as the stroke was fatal. Directly after Mr. Dumett's death his wife was notified, and at her request her husband's remains were sent to Albany last night.

OPENING SALE.

The Martin-Bowden Stables, Wednesday, March 23d, 10 a. m.

A rare opportunity will be offered prospective purchasers of horse flesh next Wednesday at 10 o'clock at the Martin & Bowden stables that day. They will hold their opening spring sale, and they will offer some extra high-class horses, such as saddlers, drivers and match teams. These horses are said to be the best lot ever offered in Atlanta, and every admirer of a good horse should be there, whether he be a prospective buyer or not. These horses will be sold without reserve and just as represented. If a horse is not represented at this auction you are not expected to take him. Don't fail to attend this sale next Wednesday at 10 o'clock sharp.

At the Central Presbyterian.

The Central Presbyterian pulpit will be occupied this morning by Dr. Plunket, of Augusta, while Dr. Rice, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian, occupies Dr. Plunket's pulpit. Dr. Plunket is one of the leading ministers of Augusta.

First premium and gold medal at the World's Fair was taken by Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry. Bouquet unrivaled.

In slumber I prithee how is it
That souls are oft taking the air,
And paying each other a visit
When bodies are—heaven knows where.
—MOORE.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. feb27-tf

Office Stationery
And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. feb27-tf

AUGUSTA'S CENTENNIAL.

It Will Be Celebrated on the 25th of April in Grand Style.

Augusta, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—Augusta's centennial anniversary will be celebrated with great pomp. The date of the event is fixed for April 25th. A committee will visit Atlanta next week to invite Governor Atkinson and Mayor Collier to participate. The celebration is the opening day of the Merry Makers' carnival and pageant week.

The Southern Passenger Association has promulgated very low rates for the entire week. The city council has made a large appropriation for the occasion.

In the past one hundred years Augusta has had twenty-seven mayors, of whom twenty-two are deceased. The living ex-mayors are Hon. Robert H. May, Charles Estes, J. H. Alexander and William B. Young. The present mayor is Hon. Patrick Walsh.

The centennial parade will be one of the largest and most interesting civic pageants that has ever been given in the south. The procession will be headed by a mounted platoon of police. Twenty-two of Augusta's most successful young busines men mounted will carry banners with life-size portraits of the twenty-two deceased mayors. Then the living ex-mayors, the governor, United States judges, supreme and superior court judges, visiting mayors and members of the council, city and county officials, health and street departments, school department, police and fire departments, with Augusta's industrial enterprises, will make a parade of many miles.

The committee on invitations has not yet selected the orator of the day.

Tuesday, second day of Merry Makers' week, has been set aside as Military day. The governors of Georgia and South Carolina will inspect the Fifth regiment and the visiting companies of the two states.

The grand occasion of the week will be the floral carnival. This pageant, it is said, will be the most elaborate event that has ever taken place in the south. The ladies are taking great interest in the event. Handsome prizes have been offered by the Merry Makers. Separate prizes will be given for decorations with artificial as well as natural flowers.

Quite a number of ladies from visiting cities have expressed their intention to participate in this contest.

The bicycle parade, road race and tournament, the cavalry tilt and the sensational parade of the flambeaus will be events of the fourth day, and other big parades are in contemplation. A half hundred street performers, high class acrobats and specialty artists will disport on Broad street from elevated platforms—all free, and the entertainment of the public that visit Augusta will be almost continuous during the entire week.

Four of the best military bands in the country have been secured.

The citizens have responded liberally to the committee's call for funds and the committee in charge of the carnival and pageant week feel satisfied that it will be the most pretentious celebration of the kind ever attempted in the south.

Augusta's gates will be wide open and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. George Kennan, the Siberian traveler, spent yesterday in Atlanta. Mr. Kennan has been busy all winter lecturing, traveling thousands of miles and speaking to thousands of people. He says that the lyceum courses are flourishing in the west and south. In the west dollar wheat has given life to everything, and even the lecturers find a difference.

Mr. Kennan was in Atlanta just about one year ago. He lectured before the Atlanta Lecture Association on March 16, 1897, and remained over a day or two here.

Mr. Kennan is engaged on a series of articles for the Century magazine which he desires to conclude during his vacation the coming summer. He would like very much to make another trip to Russia and Siberia, but he says that he would have trouble getting in and might have much more trouble getting out of the country.

Every train has to stop on the frontier of Russia and all passengers must show passports. Often a man or woman is turned back and forbidden to cross the line.

The passport is indispensable in Russia, says Mr. Kennan. Citizens as well as tourists need to keep them and not lose them or loan them. Sometimes a man loans a passport to a friend to get out of the country on. This gets the owner of the passport into trouble if it is discovered. Mr. Kennan tells a story illustrating this. The police had cause to believe that a man in St. Petersburg had loaned his passport, but they did not know his given name and were a little uncertain about his family name. To make sure of getting the right person, they arrested every member of two large families in the city and locked them all up. There was only one man in the whole batch who suspected what the arrests were made for, and of course he did not tell. But after a while the police got around to him in their investigations. He declared that he had lost his passport, and as the officials could not learn any better, they were all turned out after several days' detention. The passport had really been loaned to a friend.

Mr. Kennan is one of the most popular lecturers on the platform. He left last night for Charleston.

Lieutenant Hill, formerly of the United States army and later the fighting officer of the Brazilian dynamite cruiser Niotheroy, received a letter yesterday from a friend in Washington who is thoroughly informed on the inside as regards developments between this country and Spain. The writer, speaking of the probability of war, said: "I have all along thought there would be no war, but the prospects for one grow better every day."

The inference is that not even President McKinley can tell what will come of the negotiations with Spain.

AN HONEST OFFER.

Dear Mr. Editor—Kindly inform your readers that if written to confidentially, inclosing stamp for reply, I will cheerfully make known to them in a sealed letter free of charge the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to perfect health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Seminal Losses, and Sexual Feebleness. I have no scheme to get money from any one. I have nothing to sell or send C. O. D., but am simply anxious to make known to others who may be suffering as I was this means of certain and permanent cure. Address James A. Harris, box 423, Delray, Mich.

A Matter of Justice.

From The Sioux City Journal.

A few lawyers were sitting in one of the city restaurants a few days ago eating lunch and discussing different subjects, when one of them told the following story:

This occurred some years ago in the office of a former justice of the peace. An attorney, who has since left Sioux City, had been engaged to defend a man for the crime of petty larceny. The lawyer knew that the case against his client was a pretty strong one, and he decided to beard the lion in his den. As he entered the room he told the justice of the case, the name of his client, and added he did not think there was any evidence to convict. At the same time he slipped a $20 gold piece in the hand of the justice, and gave him a knowing wink. The court said nothing, but, pulling open the cash drawer, slipped the money in. The case went to trial, and after the evidence had all been introduced there appeared to be no question of the guilt of the defendant. But his counsel was confident, thinking the gold piece had done the work. The court then summed up the case, and, to the astonishment of the defendant's counsel, said:

"The court finds the defendant guilty as charged in the information, and fines him $100, of which amount $20 has been paid. The defendant will be committed to the county jail until the remainder is paid into this court."

Nothing more was said, and the justice settled back in his chair, satisfied that the laws of the state had been upheld and a dishonest attorney had been left in the lurch.

Proverbial Hot Cakes.

The largest shipment of high-class wall decorations ever received in the south, consisting of figures and statues in plaster, beautiful, rich and cheap. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

There are many so-called opticians, but there are few who are really skilled in fitting frames to face of wearer. If you want the services of the best, go to Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

The success of the Atlanta Hygienic Institute in the treatment of rectal troubles is due largely to the excellent instruments used to find out and locate the disease. Original, painless methods are used to cure.

Rather Inconvenient To Own.

From The St. Louis Republic.

In the days "before the war" a family of hard-working people lived in a border country of Mississippi. Their home was situated upon the "big road," which led from Alabama northward into Mississippi. They did not keep a tavern, but they often fed the wayfarer.

One Saturday the housewife roasted a large turkey, baked a batch of bread, and made a number of pies. She was ready for her Sunday dinner, and expected to go to church the next day; the services were held a number of miles away.

After 2 o'clock that Saturday afternoon a single horseman appeared. He asked for his dinner and fed his horse in the ample stable of the farmer. The housekeeper was busy and the man in haste, so she set the turkey before him, thinking that he would not make much of an impression upon it.

The stranger sat down in front of the turkey and set to work. He cut into the breast of one side and ate it all. His appetite was only whetted. He demolished the wing and then cut off the leg. The drumstick disappeared and the upper joint was stripped. The woman stood aghast. She pattered out to the back porch where her pies were cooling, and, selecting a tempting apple pie, set it before the guest. He put it to one side and turned the untouched side of the turkey toward him. He cut off the wing and the leg. The woman saw her Sunday dinner disappear before her eyes.

At length, having exposed all the bones of the large fowl, he attacked the pie and left not a crumb.

The woman sank into a chair near by. She was too much overcome for a moment to speak. Then she said:

"You seem to have enjoyed the turkey. There is not so much left as I expected."

She could say no more. She felt that words were inadequate to the occasion.

The man pushed back his chair, took out his quill toothpick, crossed his knees, and sighed with satisfaction. Then he spoke:

"Well, madam," said he, "a turkey is a very inconvenient bird."

He fell to ruminating. His countenance expressed the benevolence which a good dinner is apt to produce in a man.

The woman waited for him to explain, but he was silent. Then she said:

"Why is the turkey inconvenient?"

"Well, madam, it is a little too much for one and not quite enough for two," replied her guest.

The woman fainted.

Never Touched Him.

From The Elberton, Ga., Tribune.

Dr. McJunkin was a stanch supporter of Governor Atkinson in the campaign of 1894, and is an enthusiastic Candler man. The famous Candler letter denouncing unfair methods in primaries didn't hit the doctor.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. feb27-tf

PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.

50 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our Standards are the Highest, Our Qualities Undeniable and Our Prices Always Reasonable. We will have None But the Latest, the Newest, the Best. We Offer Nothing that can Disappoint, and are rewarded by the Confidence and the Patronage of a Generous Public. . . . . .

Summer Fabrics.

This department is irresistible. Not more charming or winsome the delicate florescence of the early spring than the blush and bloom of tint and texture on our counters.

40 inch English Batiste, splendid 10c

Swiss Mulls in plaids and floral designs 12½c

Organdies, fine sheer material in plaids, checks and florals, regular 35c quality, Special Monday Sale 25c

The tireless loom has turned out nothing more fascinating than our extreme novelty Organdies. The question will not be to suit your taste, but to make your choice among so many tints and designs clamoring for notice.

A very high grade of exquisite fineness, a great value at yard 39c

No toilet complete without one of the above. And now for picnic frocks we give you the ordinary 10c grade of Organdie, 32 in. wide 6½c

Irish Dimities of sheerest weave with graceful vines and dainty blossoms in softest mingling tints 23c

French Ginghams, none better, none handsomer, worth 50c, at 35c

36 inch Madras, the most sought-after wash fabrics for waists at 12½c

40 inch White Victoria Lawn, at 10c

India Linen in 12 yard lengths, pure and close, at $1.30

Misses' Hose.

Plain or ribbed Hose, black or tan, good value 25c

Black ribbed Hose, a good 25c quality 19c

Infants' open work socks in white, pink, blue and tan, as sweet and painty as the little pink toes they are made to cover 25c

Silks.

Here again do gay and gorgeous hues hold high carnival. Striking plaids crowned Queen in Fashion's realm: the new Bayadere stripes in soft or rainbow tints and solid colors, to meet every demand of the sweet summer lassie. In our busy hours our counters are like a burst of sunset glory.

Just received, a splendid line of plaids, Bayadere stripes, varied in widths, styles and weights ..... 75c to $1.50

27 inch black Velours, Bayadere effects, for skirts, at $1.25

Fancy black Taffeta, yard $1.00

Plain Taffetas, yard 89c

Fancy Grenadines in stripes and checks, airy, cool, and always genteel, at from ..... $1.00 to $3.00

Ladies' Underwear.

Unusual care has been taken in selecting our large stock of Underwear. We have the plain and unassuming, as well as the highest grades of Nainsook and Cambrics, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries.

A special price for this sale is put on one lot of Ladies' Fancy Night Gowns, Cambric and lace trimmed, genuine $1.25 and $1.50 goods, now 98c

Ladies' fancy Skirt Chimese, made of Nainsook and Lawn, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery and ruffles of inserting and lace, excellent bargains ..... 98c to $2.50

Very recherche are the pink and blue Corsets now. We have them at only $1.75

We carry all the different makes in summer Corsets.

Gauze and Lilse thread Undervests, low necks and short sleeves 25c

We have just received a new line of Petticoats, linen, satin and gingham, and have priced them very low, at from ..... 75c to $2.50

We can meet every demand and satisfy every want in Fancy Silk Petticoats, at from ..... $5 to $25

Ladies' Hose.

Black Lisle Hose, plain and drop stitched, high spliced heels and spliced soles, pair 33⅓c

Plain Lisle, good 35c quality, this sale 25c

Black and Tan Hose, plain and drop stitch, full regular 19c

Our line is complete in Fancy Plaids and Stripes with all thats new and modish for ..... 50c and up

Ladies' Furnishings.

Our Sterling Kid Gloves, warranted and fitted, all the new shades $1.00

LaFrance Kid Gloves, "good form," all shades, fitted and guaranteed $1.50

New Lace and Ribbon Ties, at ..... 50c to $2.50

New Sashes, heavy and handsome, late colors ..... $2.50 to $5.00

Military Belts, all the rage 50c

Plain Belts, all leather and handsomely made 25c

Leather Purses, worth 50c at 25c

Shirt Waist Sets, 6 pieces to the set, latest and most fashionable, in silver or gold plate, set with pearls, emeralds and Turquoise, from ..... 10c to $1

Link Buttons of the new criss-cross style, only 49c

Combs! Combs! Combs! Round Combs, Combs half round, straight Combs, pompadours, Combs with crinkled teeth, at ..... 10c to 25c

Jeweled Belts, swell things just received, ornamented with amethyst, emerald and turquoise ..... 25c to $3.00

Swiss and Nainsook Edging ..... 5c & 10c

Ready-to-Wear Suits.

A large assortment of Tailor-made Suits. You can take your pick from All-Wool Serges, Cheviots and all the fancy and fanciest novelties, in tan, brown, navy and black, according to taste, from ..... $5 to $50

Shirt Waists.

Percale Blouse Front pleated yoke back 50c

Star Madras, a favorite cloth $1.00

Handsome collection in plain Taffetas, plaids, checks, stripes, and all the home and foreign novelties.

Skirts.

Brocaded All-Wool Skirt, neat and durable, $2.50

All-Wool Serge in black and navy, custom-made, and best workmanship $4.50

Parasols and Umbrellas.

These are necessities. But Madam Fashion says they must be nice to the point of luxury. Our aggregation runs the whole gamut in Parasols from the low C of plain black to the high G in snow-white, including all the minors and accidentals of intervening tints and hues. The handles are of all designs and shapes and fancies. Prices, from $1.00 to $6.00

We offer one particular Umbella; best quality twilled silk, steel rod, natural stick handle of imported wood, only $1.00

Higher styles in All-Silk Serges and Taffetas in all the latest colors, up to $7.50

Extracts.

We have a most excellent assortment of delicate extracts and perfumeries embracing such famous makes as Lumborg's, Woolworth's and Tappan's. Some of these we can sell as low as, per ounce 25c

Some fancy bottles in boxes 2 to the box, per box 89c

CLEVELAND CYCLES
HONEST VALUE

It's Cheaper---but Better.

Experts and riders all unite in saying that the "98" CLEVELAND model is better than any ever made.

The Quality not Sacrificed to Price.

The high-grade of labor and material that has made the "Cleveland" a leader has not been sacrificed to meet the reduction in price. It is still a $100.00 wheel—but is being sold for $75.00.

Uphill and Down on a Cleveland.

A sure and trying test. The wheel will show its metal in a test of this kind. We invite you to make them on a "Cleveland." Call over and examine the wheel. The prettiest and best on the market—and it runs like oil.

AGENTS,
BELKNAP & WALCOTT,
73 N. PRYOR ST., Y. M. C. A. Building.

A TEN-DAY SALE.
H. G. & F. M. WOOLWORTH'S
5c AND 10c STORE.

Will quit business April 1st and must sell everything before that date.

ALL 5c GOODS REDUCED TO 3c.
ALL 10c GOODS REDUCED TO 7c.

Seven cents will buy any article in our store.

Their office and store fixtures are for sale. They consist of two Roller-top Dessk, three Chairs, two Electric Fans, four Show Cases, one Wall Clock and four Counters.

This is a good opportunity for merchants to stock their warerooms at bottom prices.

They Must Sell Out and Vacate the Store by April 1st.

Here is your opportunity to buy most anything you want.

H. G. & F. M. WOOLWORTH'S
5c and 10c Store House,
25 WHITEHALL STREET.

When you want a real fine Whisky go to a reliable dealer and insist on "Echo Spring." We have on the market an extra old goods, our own bottling. It is unsurpassed in quality. S. Grabfelder & Co., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.
fri sun tue

TANSY PILLS!
SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Dept. 16, Phila., Pa.

The largest carpet in the world is in Windsor castle. It is forty feet in breadth and contains 58,840,000 stitches.

Grand Special Sale
OF
50 High Class
SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES and TEAMS.
THE PROPERTY OF
Capt. J. P. Fairlie and Others,
AT
Martin & Bowden's Sale Stables
ATLANTA, GA.
On Wednesday, March 23rd,
Beginning Promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

28 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2. 13-21.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, MARCH 20, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

This is a veritable Mecca for the Prudent Shopper who wishes to provide for herself an Easter Gown at a figure that will be kind to her purse—CORRECT STYLES

KEELY'S

The first essential is Style, the second Quality, the third Price. All three essentials are met here, and they are not of the commonplace—RIGHT PRICES. . .

Great Easter Preparatory Sales of Exquisite Foreign Fabrications!

OUR SHOWINGS this season eclipse all former efforts, and attract the attention of all smart dressers; embracing, in comprehensive and exhaustive assortment, the best things of foreign production, and the choicest designs of the most talented American artists. The goods offered for inspection this week are delineative of the best styles, and are collections of elegant prettinesses which will appeal to the taste and judgment of smart shoppers, and are so easily priced that shopping will be a holiday.

ORGANDIES, PIQUES, FOREIGN GINGHAMS AND FASHION'S RICHEST SILK FANCIES WILL FIND PURCHASERS THIS WEEK. THE EXCLUSIVE THINGS ARE, OF COURSE, IN LIMITED QUANTITIES EACH, BUT THE ASSORTMENT IS UNRIVALLED IN ITS EXTENDED SCOPE AND UNMATCHABLE COMPLETENESS

45c—For Carreau Organdies in new effects. This is the Swell Summer Fabric of '98 . . . . . .

35c—For French Organdies in new designs. Dark and white grounds with flower figures . . . . . .

15c—For the best Batiste known to the trade, in novelty patterns which are a revelation . . . . . .

SILK WAIST SALE.

Exquisite Silk Blouses..—This season emphasizes the Silk Shirt Waist as one of the essential requisites of dress. We show the largest assortment, repleted daily by additions of the newest Fads . . . . . .

$5.00—The popular Black Taffeta, plaited back and front, with detachable crush or linen collars .

$7.50—Heavy Taffetas, new shades, double pointed yoke back, front finished with fine plait . . . .

SILK PETTICOATS.

$7.50—For Roman Stripe Taffeta, corded ruffles, with extra dust frill . . . .

$10.00—Fine Taffeta Skirts with plaited ruffles, dust frill. New Pinks and Blues .

$15.00—High Colored Taffetas, extra dust frill, 9-inch accordion ruffles . . .

We Make Petticoats to Order

NOVELTY WASH WAISTS.

$2.00—Linen Lawn Waists, cluster tucked fronts, yoke back, tucked Blouse . . . . . .

$2.50—Bayadere, cluster tucked, white Linen Lawn, plaited back, self collar.

$2.75—White Lawn Waists, ruffled and tucked blouse front, knife plaited back.

SPECIAL SPRING CAPES.

$7.50—Black Corded Cape, accordion chiffon falling over silk, ribbon and jet trimmed . . . . .

$10.00—Fancy Bengaline Silk, ruffles of Satin, ribbon trimmed, Taffeta lined .

$12.50—Shirred Taffeta Cape, colored Silk lined, with ribbon and chiffon collar.

Headquarters for Tailor Suits

The fame of our Suit Department has gone abroad. The throngs of people who attend our sales, the great number of Suits sold, pronounce our mastery of the Suit subject .

$8.50—For Blue or Black Serge Suit, Silk lined coat, 7 gored skirt, Percaline lined, bound . . . . . .

$10.00—Etamine Suit—Tan, Blue, Brown or Black, fly front, Silk lined coat, new skirt . . . . . .

$12.50—Serge Suit of imported Serge, short Jackets, stitch seams, throughout Taffeta lined . . . . . .

$15.00—Blouse Suit, light weight cloth, belted coat back, blouse front, lined and bound . . . . . .

$17.50—Spring Weight Cloth Suits, Spring colorings, strapped seams, Taffeta lined . . . . . .

Grand Opening of Our Department of Washables

This Department, famous for its output of the best Foreign and Domestic Wash Novelties, is full of new things. Following our unbroken rule, we show the new and crisp things always. No Department South carries such an assortment in point of volume, desirability or value. Always ahead in elegance, daintiness—and being kept continually bright and fresh by the influx of the newest things as fast as they may appear—we feel that we're justly entitled to the praises of our friends, the encomiums of style critics and to the imitations of competitors . . . . . .

KEELY'S WASH GOODS ARE WITHOUT REAL RIVALS

Continuation Sales of Separate Skirtings Monday

We will show Monday nearly One Thousand Skirt Lengths, ranging from 3¾ to 4½ yards in length, and from $1.75 to $5.00 in price. This is the opportunity sale of the season, and when these are sold we cannot replace them . . . . . .

Vigoreaux Skirtings
Cloth Skirtings
Cheviot Skirtings
Plaid Skirtings
Chevron Skirtings
Mohair Skirtings
Brilliantine Skirtings
Crepon Skirtings
Bayadere Skirtings
Victoria Skirtings
Serge Skirtings
Poplinette Skirtings
Tailoring Skirtings
Brocaded Skirtings

All Are Ready for You in Convenient Lengths at Two-Thirds Value

THE GREAT SILK STORE'S STRONG POINTS

Are Variety and Value—Novelty and Style

Tomorrow we show the largest collection of stylish, up-to-date Silks ever gathered under this roof. Fashion's richest dreams are realized, and the exclusive elegance and refinement of the assortment shown appeal at once to the critical tastes. We show new things tomorrow, including . . . . . .

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Great Display
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For 21-inch Rustling Taffeta; best black, both dull and bright finish.

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For Sublime Black Taffeta, extra weight. So popular for Skirts.

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For Imported Taffeta. A gown of this will prove a joy.

THIS WILL BE A GALA WEEK IN CARPET BASEMENT!

GREATEST LACE CURTAIN SALE OF THE SEASON

A lot of Curtains aggregating more than a thousand pairs will be put on sale Monday. Many of the styles are in lots of two and three pairs only, being Manufacturers' sample pairs, secured at 66⅔c on the dollar. They will be sold at this proportionate price, and cannot be again duplicated . . . . . .

SAMPLE PAIRS
Irish Point Effect,
Ruffled Muslin Curtains,
Fishnet Fancy Edged,
$1.39 UP.

ODD LOTS
Scotch Guipures,
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Cross Stripe Curtains,
$2.45 UP.

ASSORTED STYLES
Rennaissance Curtains,
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$3.85 UP.

BLACK GOODS IN HIGHEST FAVOR WITH THE BEST DRESSERS.

BLACK GRENADINES.		BLACK SKIRTINGS.		BLACK FANCIES.	
Chiffon Grenadines up f'm	$1.00	Hard Serge up from . .	$1.00	Silk and Wool Gapon . .	$1.75
Lattice Stripe up from .	1.25	Paquin Serge up from .	1.25	Imported Crepons . . .	1.50
Satin Checks up from . .	1.75	Coarse Sicilian up from .	.85	Bayadere Fancies . . .	2.50
Brocade Grenadines up f'm	1.50	Brilliant Mohairs up from.	.90	Mohair Crepons	3.75

KEELY'S ✦ KEELY'S ✦ KEELY'S

50c—For English Piques, colored figures on white grounds and white figures on pink . . . . . .

35c—For extra heavy welt Piques, down cords and Bayadere effects, for Skirts . . . . . .

25c—For Welts, Cords and Fancy Piques, now so popular for Waists and Separate Skirts. . . .

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Black Taffeta Skirts.—The first requisite of the swell dresser is a Separate Skirt of black Taffeta. We take your measure, guarantee a fit and prompt delivery.

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We Make Skirts to Measure.

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$1.50—White checked Pique, with pointed yoke back, blouse front, self collars and cuffs. . . . . .

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This week we show in great variety new styles in Spring Suits, elegantly tailored and cut in the latest shapes . . . . . .

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$20.00—Broadcloth Suit, light shades, all seams stitched, jacket and skirt, Taffeta lined . . . . . .

$22.50—Covert Suit, tight jacket, extra drop skirt, Paquin skirt, strap trimmed . . . . . .

$25.00—Broadcloth Suit—tan, blue, grey, short coat, bound seams, Taffeta lined . . . . . .

$27.50—Serge Suit, fancy braided coat, new bell skirt, braided, heavily silk lined . . . . . .

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A good comfortable Shoe is like gold, hard to find. But when once found you feel fully repaid for the trouble and expect to find more at the same place.

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We have them for young and old, the rich and poor.

PRICES LOWER THAN COMPETITORS.

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HERE ARE SOME OF THE LATEST NOVEL DESIGNS IN NECKWEAR





"APRIL GOWNS"

SPRING FASHIONS.

Gowns, Shirt Waists, Hats, Sashes, Neck Gear, Shoes, Perfumes.

The week will formally usher in spring and all her novelties in the lines that delight womankind. Each succeeding season brings in some novelty in dress materials and millinery, and one is led to believe that the art of the manufacturer and the milliner is inexhaustible. That the Atlanta market supplies in beauty and variety that which the metropolis affords, there can be no doubt, while a well-known Atlanta modiste showed among her season's prettiest gowns two which she sent to a customer in New York. For dressy wear the grenadine gowns are in the lead; next come the taffeta gowns, and always taffeta lining. Madame's tailor and madame's modiste alike demand taffeta silk lining. The novelty in shoes and slippers lie in the very high heels, which, despite the health and common sense prohibition of them, will be worn by the fashionable woman this season, making her appear an inch taller than usual, and giving her that forward pitch in her gait that recalls to one the old-fashioned "Grecian bend." In hats the "walkers" prevail for morning dress, and Napoleon shapes for dressy wear, now and then an elaborately trimmed Walker coming in among the dressiest hats. Sashes are much in vogue for both women and children, and any perfume used must be violet.

Grenadine Gowns.

Although a great deal has been said already pertaining to grenadine gowns, an Atlanta merchant is showing novelties in the line, scarcely seen in any other shop in the south. One pattern, in pure white, shown over pure white silk, has upon it figures in pink apple blossoms. A border of these finish the skirt, and are scattered gracefully over it. Material for the corsage is similar. A pattern in black has the same adornment woven in the pink apple blossom. Another white grenadine is entirely covered in brocade figures of exquisitely tinted figures, and a black background with colored flowers, makes another effective pattern. In the solid black grenadines the bayadere effects prevail, and the gowns made of it are novel and handsome.

In wash grenadines there is a variety of exquisite patterns that admit of much harmony and combination of colorings. They are called, sometimes, muscovites, and bring out such combinations of old rose and black, pink blue and yellow, yellow and green, white grounds with colored flowers, and what is known as the tufted wash grenadine.

Wash Gowns and Shirt Waists.

Nothing is more tempting to woman than an array of pretty wash materials. They combine all the pretty colorings, are airy in texture and then are reasonable as to price.

In organdies an Atlanta merchant showing nothing but importations in this line has a variety of patterns that bring out the vivid colors through the dimities and other wash materials showing a preference for the paler shadings. In the organdies much admired are those of emerald green, showing pink tinted flowers that are brought out over lining of American Beauty silk. A second pattern is in bright American Beauty and a French design has its ground work of blue overlaid with pink flowers. Navy blues are also seen besprinkled with flowers. White organdie is always a favored material for evening gowns, but this year it will share honors with solid colored organdies, in pink, blut, lavender, red, yellow and black, also navy blue.

In cappet mulls the pale colors prevail and are seen in dainty combinations of lavender, white and green, pink, green and lavender and similar delicate shadings.

In French batistes the favored French combination of pink, blue and white prevails, with an effective tone of color given in a tiny stripe of black.

In Irish dimities there is seen the very best that the celebrated manufacturers of Belfast send out. In all the shades of blue, with white figures, innumerable patterns are seen. Red is a color not slighted in dimity line and lavender comes forward in varied designs. Then there are lovely patterns in the ever popular black and white combination, and an infinite variety of pure white dimities figured, har striped and checked.

In Swiss patterns there is a favored pattern that has in a ground of white different colored stripes, with taffeta figures in between. A pattern in black and white of this material is exquisitely dainty.

In colored batiste of moderate prices there is a variety of lovely patterns that make the batiste rival with the more costly organdies.

In pure white materials for gowns and fancy waists there is shown besides the white French organdies, batiste, batiste claire, batiste mufls, India linens and French nainsooks.

White and Colored Pique the Rage.

Never has there been shown handsomer piques than this season, and in this same shop, when wash materials rival with those shown by any importer in the country, the piques stand out as distinct novelties.

In white they are seen in the corded or bengoline pattern, in those figured, and are as lovely in fabric and design as the costliest goods brought to market. Beautiful toilettes this season will be made of the colored piques seen in pink, blue, yellow and lavender. The pink and blue are especially stylish and trimmed in white embroidery will make the plainest women look pretty. In pique, too, there is shown a pattern of white background with small colored polka dots.

Wash Shirt Waists.

White shirt waists will probably take the lead this season, but they are no prettier than those dainty patterns brought out in madras, that have delicate colored patterns upon them. With tiny blue, or pink or black stripes or checks, it is lovely for shirtwaists. White zepherine is another popular fabric for shirtwaists; it looks like dimity, and launders beautifully. In the two toned zephyrines, one admires pink, electric blue, navy blue and red. Scotch ginghams for shirtwaists and children's dresses are very stylish, likewise the tufted zephyrs.

Hats! Hats!

But hats! Where is the man or woman who can accurately describe the dressy hats that make up this summer's headgear? An Atlanta artiste in the millinery line, who will show to the public the coming week the latest importations, states that the "Shepherdess hat" is the most popular hat, though compelled to share honors with the "walker"—both for morning and dressy wear. Cable cord, rosettes, tucks and shirring are the stylish finishings, and liberty silk plays an important part in the makeup of many hats, and is the soft mode of trimming handsome straws, and of it rosettes are made to finish the flower hats. The general fashion seems to make many hats roll high from the back, and for the every day or shopping hat the short back sailor and stiff-brimmed walkers prevail. In colored straws, a beautiful variety is shown, and among the most elegant hats, black and white is again a favored combination. Though flowers are the most stylish trimmings, the black and white hats retain the ostrich plumes to complete their elegance. These plumes are put on so as to admit of the "dart" in the center of the feather. This dart consists of a line of rhinestones of jet that are placed along the stem of the plume and bend with it so as not to deprive it of any of its wavy grace. The flowers by no means crowd out knots of plumes that are necessary to give height or finish to the hat. The veiled effect in brims is very stylish, consisting of the soft nets, tucked and shirred on straw or wire brims, and giving a softening and becoming finish.

A black and white hat that will attract a great deal of attention has its brim of black and white straw, and a brim trimming of black and white pin tucked liberty silk. The crown is of white neapolitan straw and adjustment is given one side near the back of the hat by full bloom American Beauty roses in silk. Height is given by two black plumes.

A veritable flower hat is of plateau effect in two toned roses in the American Beauty shades. It is tilted high from the back with black rosettes in accordion plaited chiffon, and the front trimming at the base of the crown consists of a broad lace bow held in place by a rhinestone buckle.

A beautiful hat of American beauty straw is tilted high from the back, and has a crown of satin overlaid with black silk embroidered in jet. The back trimming consists of two chiffon rosettes, and a bow of American beauty silk, the loops of which are caught over on the crown of the hat. A bunch of black plumes gives the finishing touch.

A short trimmed round hat of green straw is much admired with a trimming of crinkled chiffon in pink and green. In the front are two silver spangled quills, and underneath the brim are purple flowers.

An "all-flower hat" novel and unique in its beauty has its brim of green foliage and crown of several colored pink roses given height by stems clustered about with foliage. It is adjusted high in the back with rosettes of tucked velvet, the color of the roses. A "walker" hat for dressy occasions has its brim covered with a white net with tiny dots upon it, and the front trimming, consists of "owl rosettes" and two wings with black spangles ornamenting them. These owl rosettes are made of black liberty silk, with a pearl ornament as a center, and are so called because of their appearance to an owl's head.

In the smaller dressy hats one of extreme fashion is the Napoleon shape. The flaring brim is composed of black spangles, and the crown of burnt orange is covered with black and white net. A finishing touch is given in a black plume and aigrette held in place by a buckle.

The favored flowers seem to be the roses, hyacinths, morning glories and violets, with corn flowers coming to the front, and the various flowers in yellow.

Sashes and Neckgear.

Sashes are to be worn not only by children over their white pique cloaks and white dresses, but by women over their white and airy gowns. These sashes are not only seen in solid colors, but in black and white, plaids and the always pretty Roman stripes. The fashionable milliner shows these with great variety of chiffon capes, and choker collars, fancy fronts, and neck pieces that are made of the dainty fabrics in liberty silk, lace net and chiffon.

Violet Perfumes.

The dainty woman who is fastidious about her toilet articles will have on her dressing table this spring not only violet perfume, but her face powder, her soaps and her salves, perfumed with violets. On sale at a leading druggist's are elaborate little boxes that have three different partitions in them. In the first is the face powder, in the second the extract, in the third the soap.

The Russian violet is the favorite extract, so called since it is made of that violet most favored by the czar of Russia. The "orizo" is another violet perfume much used, and of the most refined fragrance. Soaps are made to correspond with all these extracts; also powders. Pasta Mack, that luxury of the senses that a wicked man has made to tempt luxury loving people, is more generally used than ever. It has about it an individual odor more akin to the violet than anything else.

Will She Go to War.

The aspirations and progress of the new woman, her achievements and the factor she has been in the intellectual and cultivating influences of the nineteenth century are subjects that have given the men and women journalists of the country, the lecturers and the novelists abundant theme upon which to manifest their talents and reasoning faculties. The most narrow-minded and prejudiced have been converted into appreciation of what the new woman has done, and she of the conservative type who has retained her dignity in woman's progress will go down in the history of time as having been among the striking features of this age. Not alone in the influences pertaining to enlarge and broaden the educational and social systems has the new woman proved her ability, but she has sought and given many people the right to believe that had she a voice in politics she would bring about a reform in many instances where political scientists deplore its necessities.

Through the women suffragists, one of the most important organizations in the United States, and led by Susan B. Anthony a large contingent of women have aggressively brought forth their rights as citizens, secured them and obtained positions of public trust and responsibility. Men, broad-minded and just, have stood by and commended this new life in woman, and the thinkers of the world have quietly begun to wonder what the result of all this advancement of woman will be.

So luminous have their achievements become, the development of men in lines where there have been most signal instances have appeared insignificant compared to the general star-like ascendency of woman. It seemed as if a revolution were at hand when women in their proven capacity not only to cope with, but outdo man, threatened to give the sterner sex an opportunity of finding out what it meant to be placed in the category of the oppressed and enjoy that happy sphere accorded the "weaker vessels."

In fact, the new woman had become the great subject around which all interest centered when suddenly there came the cry of war! war! and she discreetly and modestly gathered up her femininity and stepped aside to give the men a chance to buckle on their swords and fight for the country's interest if the call came.

Old men who had already known the horrors of war, young men and boys, in fact, almost all kinds of men, have expressed their willingness to fight if such were the country's demand, but not a single new woman of the very newest type has expressed herself as willing to try as her vocation that of the soldier. It seems to me that is one right and privilege she accords man all to himself, and that though she proposes to have her voice in the government and its operation, she is willing to confine herself to the narrow confines of home when war is at hand and let the men do the fighting all by themselves.

True, her hands are full in the advent of war and she would be ready and willing to nurse the wounded, comfort the dying and do more than her duty, but to be herein satisfied, would scarcely be consistent with her aspirations in times of peace. It is therefore not unreasonable for some people to wonder whether or not the new woman will go to war.

Charles Dana Gibson in his series of illustrations has made one entitled "A Future Council of War," in which a group of American beauties of his favored type wear the garb of the soldier, and make particularly graceful figures. The top boots, long full skirted coats and jaunty caps designed by Gibson as the costume of the feminine soldier make a far more becoming attire than the average bicycle costume. It is probable, however, that this lady soldier will remain as merely the conception of the artist, and that it will be another century more revolutionizing to woman than this before she will have attained the spirit that would carry her into actual battle. Then it is to be hoped that through the efforts of women and men civilization will have reached that zenith of glory when arbitration and peace will acquire an ascendency over barbarous customs of modern warfare, as a means of settling international difficulties.

What Women Should Study But Avoid The Reading Of Long Papers.

The meeting at the Atlanta Woman's Club tomorrow morning will be a very important one, since the ladies present will be the committee appointed by the president, Mrs. Charles Read, to look into the lines of study to be pursued by the club for the following year. The club in the matter of studies has been very successful, but it has been wisely suggested that there may be several sections or classes that might be combined, and again, that there may be certain lines of study introduced that would be of interest to a vast number of students. It will then be the duty of the committee of ladies to act upon the various suggestions sent to them by club women during the week and find out the class of study for which there is most general demand, and their decision will be presented to the next meeting of the executive board and by them to the entire club assembled, when the vote will be taken.

Besides this matter of a revision in club studies, another one to be considered is the mode of entertainment to be observed at the general meetings and the introduction of some means by which more general discussion can be brought out at both club and section meetings.

The subjects of study which will be the subject of revision at tomorrow's meeting are: Philanthropy, science, education, ethics, current events, business, literature, art, music, child study and last but not least, home science. Here recently there has been organized the class in "first aids to the injured."

Women of course have the reputation of being great talkers, but unfortunately they do not talk at the right time. For instance, a very important subject of discussion will arise in the club and each and every member may be interested in it and have good ideas upon it. Yet, through misplaced modesty, they will refrain from expressing themselves and leave the discussion to several ladies who have dignity and force of character enough to speak out their opinions and meet opposition if there is any. The president will call for more discussion, and even appeal for it, and will meet a succession of mute responses. Then the vote will be called for. "Aye" will be the unanimous expression, apparently a sincere one. But after the meeting is over and the ladies meet outside or at social functions probably they who were silent at the meeting will give vent to the most eloquently expressed opinions. When asked why they did not express themselves at the right time, they will feign tirglitiger, probably by certain remarks convey the impression that the floor was so monopolized they did not have the opportunity. This is all nonsense, for according to the operation of meetings now in the observance of parliamentary law, every individual member of the club has a right to express her views on any subject. Of course there are those women who are satisfied to imbibe the ideas of others, and taking no action, stand in the discussions in the organization. Such a woman is justified in her silence, but not justified in criticising the movements of the body on the outside and stating what ought to be done in this matter or that, when in the club she may have refused to vote one way or the other when the matter came up.

The proposition to encourage more general discussion therefore is an excellent one and will render the general and section meetings far more interesting to all parties concerned.

There are too many papers read by women in all organizations these days, and though papers in instances are almost necessary as a general thing, they are not a good mode of conveying thought. They hamper originality, weaken the memory and deprive the reader of the opportunity of expressing herself easily or gracefully. The idea that a good paper is based upon the accurate quotations of the encyclopedia on the subject of discussion or the clever weaving together of the ideas of many writers is one entirely mistaken.

True, the compositions of competent scholars are wholesome studies for men and women, not only as a mode of acquiring good thought, but a means of formulating and bringing into discipline one's mind, but in quoting from them it renders the paper or address much more interesting to state who the writer is instead of vaguely stating "a well known writer on this subject says so and so."

Women have to learn to speak in public as well as men, and the fundamental lessons may be taken in the section meetings of the club. By practicing here a woman will acquire the necessary ability to give expression to her ideas at public meetings without fishing out her paper and reading it verbatim. Trial papers are all right for reference, but the best thoughts and ideas lose their force when read from a paper. Consider the men who are orators and those acquiring a reputation as preachers; they never have long-drawn out papers brimming over with quotations. Another thing when a woman makes an address without a paper she very seldom makes it too long, and can hold her audience so much more in sympathy when she looks from one to the other, as she talks and is inspired by their appreciative and intelligent faces.

But both in papers and addresses it must be remembered that brevity is one of the chief charms of a speech or paper.

Chauncey Depew has aptly said that the greatest orator can hold his audience no longer than forty minutes. He probably spoke from experience, both as a speaker and a listener, and his advice is such that it might be followed by both men and women.

The only trouble that might arise from too much public discussion is the fact some women have of making personal matter out of subjects of discussion, and of acting upon opposition to a discussion as it were a personal effrontery. This of course, can be kept down by strict adherance to parliamentary rules and women thinking a moment or so before they speak. It is not unusual on the part of ladies to jump at conclusions and who, under a misapprehension, will think it their duty to arise and defend what they consider a personal reflection, when in reality nothing of the kind has been the intention. Not long since a prominent club woman, earnest in her endeavors for club progress arose and suggested the change of certain methods in operation. At once another speaker arose and through inattention or a failure to fully grasp the idea, she implied by her expression of opposition that she had entirely misunderstood the first speaker and was ready for a personal issue. At once the first lady was compelled to reply: "Since the lady on my left has misunderstood my proposition and deems

Domestic Heroines.

[NOTE FROM MRS. PINKHAM'S DIARY.]

THE real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health.

As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake! For proof read this:



"I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and thought I was going into consumption. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. I was not able to do my work. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me but failed. I had given up when I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I have been doing my work ever since for a large family. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—Mrs. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

If you are ill and need counsel you can secure advice from Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience without cost. Write to her at Lynn, Mass., and tell her the whole truth: you can talk freely to a woman.

The following is the experience of Mrs. Meier in her own words:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. I have suffered for two years, and have spent over one hundred dollars for doctors. There was not a week passed without my doctor being called to my bedside. He said I had falling of the womb, and that I must wear a rubber ring. I wore it six months, but I still had those terrible bearing-down pains, and pains in my back and side. Menstruations were so painful that I was compelled to take to my bed. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and am cured of all those pains. I never felt better in my life than I do now. I would recommend it to all who suffer from female weakness or womb trouble. To all suffering women I would say, "Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will not only save dollars, but restore you to perfect health."—Mrs. C. E. MEIER, Jacksonboro, Ohio.

Free

COOKING LECTURES

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,

In Corner Room, Austell Building.

The Gas Stoves

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Broad and Alabama Sts.

it in the nature of a personal reference I shall restate the question." The explanation was a reflection on the opposing lady, but brought on by herself and took up unnecessarily several minutes of the entire club's time.

But such instances are exceptional in well regulated bodies, and the encouragement in the section and general club meetings of public discussion will be found of great mutual benefit.

A Good Subject For Woman's Thought.

At a recent meeting in New York of one of the most prominent woman's organizations of that city the subject of discussion which was selected by Miss Margaret E. Lindley, well known in Atlanta, was that of: "Extravagance or prudence of American women, financial, mental and physical."

The first lady entereing into the discussion was a Mrs. Hensley, who argued in the affirmative and brought forth some excellent ideas. She said:

"Glance briefly at our physical extravagance. We restrict our bodies, rush from club to club and tea to tea, doing a little shopping in poorly ventilated shops between times as a recreation; lunch off ice cream and oyster patties and make our other meals about the same and then expect our poor bodies to do us good service and to be in good condition when the hour of trial comes. Is it any wonder that nervous prostration is our national disease?

"Mentally, American woman towers above her sisters of other nations. Her broad, tolerant readiness to accept new ideas, her quick intuitive perception have placed her in the front rank. With these qualitities, however, comes lack of mental poise. We cannot be equable in thought. We rush to extremes. We start out, for example, to regenerate the world, a thing not at all above the ambition of the American woman, and wake up to find our young idea of accomplishing this unbalanced.

"I must glance at that twin brother of our mental extravagance, which is moral extravagance. A lack of sincerity runs through our conduct to each other. We are not loyal to one another. The opposite sex are for more loyal and give unstinted praise more freely than we do. On the other hand, our prudence is underrated by the other sex.

"Men still believe that we are children in many ways. One manifestation of this is in allowing a woman to have an account at a store instead of allowing her to spend her own money. It is thought by many women that single items will not aggregate much, but if they had to take the money out of their own pocketbooks every time they wanted a pretty trifle they would learn a good lesson.

"After talking some time about a disease which Miss Lindley terms financitis, Mrs. Hensley concluded: 'I take this platform: No one has any right to complain or appear dejected, no matter what the circumstances. It is this striving to keep up appearances, the attempt to follow friends with larger incomes that makes us so extravagant. It is a fallacy for us to believe that people care for us for what we have or do. If you have such a friend on your list strike her off. Womanhood demands of us concentration and energy. Let us concentrate, let us love, let us live for the highest and in so doing fall not far short of the perfect woman.'

"Mrs. Emily D. Beery was the next speaker. 'Prudence is the golden mean between extravagance on one side and penuriousness on the other,' she said. 'Do American women err on the side of penuriousness or lavish expenditure? We consult Mrs. Grundy's wants and deny our bodies many things. The concensus of the opinion of the world can be relied on; from Iceland to Cape Horn we are considered recklessly extravagant. Do we eat simple food or elaborate dishes that take no end of time and money in preparation? One of our worst extravagances is waste of time. Do we dress suitably and comfortably? No matter how handsome a last season's gown may be we think it is a crime almost to be seen in it. Do we spend merely what we can afford in hospitality and entertain our friends for the pleasure of entertaining them? Many think that if they do not incur debt they are blameless. Prudence always puts aside a margin for a rainy day. Rivalry in dress and display is our besetting sin and arises from a craving for social distinctions so easily obtained for money.'"

Daughters of Confederacy And Soldiers' Home.

The efforts being made by the Daughters of the Confederacy to release the Soldiers' home from the cry of the auctioneer, is one patriotic and praiseworthy. It seems like a disgrace to the state to have this building going to rack and ruin, and it seems, too, that the women are the only ones willing to come to the rescue. At a recent meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy Mrs. Plane appointed the following ladies to act as a committee from the Atlanta chapter to look into the matter of saving the home. They are Mrs. Joseph Raine, Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mrs. Eugene C. Spalding.

The Woman's Exchange.

The progress of the exchange for woman's work, under the efficient management of the new organization should be a source of pleasure to all those who appreciate the great philanthropy there is in any movement in behalf of assistance to the industrious poor. No class of people deserve more consideration than those people who accept poverty gracefully and exert themselves to make use of their talent or industries, no matter in what line they may be. Women especially deserve protection and consideration under such circumstances, and the exchange, under its new auspices, promises to be a great help to women.

The instance of the success of the little biscuit woman who has now a national reputation for her Georgia beaten biscuits, is one that upholds the excellence of an institution like the exchange. She is a Mrs. J. B. Lapsley, who made $800 last year on the sale of her biscuits. She had to assist in the support of her five small children, and could not leave them at home while she earned the wherewithal. Hearing of the exchange she put her biscuits on sale there; in little time they acquired a reputation, and Mrs. Lapley finds herself afforded measures of support without having to leave for a moment her home or her children.

The entertainment to be given by the exchange after Easter will easily warrant the payment of the debts incurred by it before the present management took charge, and by fall the institution will have as an extra medium of support a ladies' cafe, which is much needed in Atlanta at present for business women.

Washington Club Women And Their Methods.

While in Washington, D. C., recently Mrs. William King was a constant visitor to the principal woman's club of that city. She was presented a card by one of the leading members and was the recipient of many courtesies at the club. In an interesting account of her visit there she says:

"My first visit was on the 22d of February, as I was told they would have an unusually interesting programme, but I will first tell you of the club. They own a beautiful home on First street, (1710). You imagine that you are entering an elegant private residence. You find the secretary sitting in the hall at her desk, to whom your card is presented, and you are asked into the parlor—a handsomely furnished room—velvet carpets, lace curtains, handsome furniture and paintings on the walls, and any quantity of pretty things in the way of bric-a-brac, two lovely tea tables



SHIRT WAIST AND TAILOR SKIRT FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

One of the leading models among spring styles in skirts is the combination of the front gore and circular flounce, the rest of the skirt being circular also with a seam in the back.

The plain apron sides curve upward, until they almost join each other in the back, space being left only for the tiny cluster of shirrings which is a characteristic of new models. Such a skirt is suitable for cloths or lighter wools, French mohair, Scotch or English woolens, as well as duck or other heavy cotton fabrics. The width at the foot is four and a half yards. It may be made up with or without a foundation skirt, according to the material chosen. The heading of the flounce can be simply stitched, or banded by folds or braid.

The accompanying shirt waist is a new design with a becoming front, composed of a wide box pleat overlapping another pleat which is the continuation of a pretty curved yoke. Under this yoke are several tucks—a conspicuous feature of the season—that give a desirable extra fullness just over the bust. The sleeves of the newest form have turned-over cuffs, which are appropriate to the narrow rolling stock collar. The back has a pointed yoke, under which is a graduated box pleat. The proper cut of the costume can be obtained from the cut paper patterns furnished by Harper's Bazar, where it appears.

Approximate quantity of material for skirt, medium size—eight yards twenty-two inches wide; five yards thirty-six inches wide; four and a half yards forty-two inches wide. Quantity of material for shirt waist—four and three-quarter yards twenty-two inches wide; three and one-quarter yards thirty inches wide; three yards thirty-six inches wide.

with embroidered cloths and beautiful china, the swinging water kettle, etc.—just as in a private home. From the parlor, separated by rich portieres, is the clubroom. This is the whole length of the house. At the extreme end a deep recess, and projecting from this a half circular stage on which the officers sit. In the recess on the back part of the stage is a Grand piano and also an organ. On these walls also are a number of pictures—it is a beautiful room. Tier after tier of folding chairs (not stools) and very comfortable, fill the entire length of the hall, and are placed on either side. I suppose that it would seat four hundred people. The membership is three hundred. A lady invited me upstairs to the library, reading, writing, card and private rooms; all the rooms beautifully furnished, and the pictures, engravings and etchings, etc., were very noticeable. The reading room was another pretty and cozy parlor. The library a large room with bookcases built half way up the wall and filled with books. On top of these cases were again seen beautiful bric-a-brac in great variety. Down the center of the room was a table loaded with magazines, at which set five or six ladies reading the morning papers, etc. Not a word above a whisper was heard in these rooms. Silence was the motto. I could scarcely realize the beings before me as really women.

"Five or six minutes before the clock pointed to 11 every one quietly arose and moved down to the clubroom. The members are requested to assemble fifteen minutes before the appointed hour, and when the gavel sounded every one was seated. There was only one woman came in after the exercises began and such silence and attention I have never seen anywhere; not a whisper. There was an intermission of two or three minutes after the reading of each paper. The club meetings are not conducted exactly as ours are, there being no general monthly meetings; all the meetings are considered general; there are no subdivisions or sections, every one who can attends each meeting. They do not try to discuss as many things as we do. They have, for instance, Tuesdays for current events, one Thursday for travel talks, the next for books and reveiws, then one day for science and art, and so on, but every one goes—it is a public meeting. They have a lecture committee and have fine lectures. They have no music section, but one of their means of revenue is renting their hall to concert companies, and they have many fine singers and performers at each of their meetings who contribute to the pleasure of the club. The day I first attended was current events. The first thing after the club opened the chairman merely mentioned where contributions could be sent for survivors of the Maine sufferers, etc. Then the programme was taken up, which consisted of five papers and a recitation, all excellent and entertaining. The first on foreign affairs, the next domestic, the next on the subject of increasing our army, and the advisability of war—this lady concluded her paper with a little verse, she said she had heard daily and almost hourly from her little ones who were taught in at school, and they said it with patriotic fervor: "I give my head, my heart and my life for my country—one nation and one flag." But she did not know whether that would be the sentiment of the club. Then there was read a memorial of Miss Frances Willard, and a Mrs. King, of England, was invited to tell them of a dining club she belonged to; then a recitation and the chairman called, "Time is up!" and at once the club was dismissed. I looked at my watch and we had been in session exactly one hour and a half. There had been six papers read and one recitation, all interesting but concise and to the point. There had not been a moment when the audience was not intensely interested.

"I have a constitution and by-laws of the club. They do not differ from our own save in a few points. The affairs of the club are managed by a board of governors, fifteen in number, who are also permanent members of the club, five of whom constitute a quorum. They also have an executive committee of five, house committee of five and a library committee of five. They elect a little differently; members are elected by the governing board, but neither the president or any member of the board are premitted to nominate or second the nomination of a candidate. The name is proposed by a member and indorsed by one other, the name of the candidate and proposer and indorser being placed upon the bulletin board for ten days before the vote is taken. Every member has the opportunity to see the name, and if any one objects they send a written statement to the board, which, of course, is treated with strictest confidence. Two adverse votes prevent an election.

"The entrance fee differs slightly with ours, being $25, and the monthly dues $1, paid always in advance—one-half in January and the other in July. This reveals the secret of a fine clubroom and other things. It sounds like a good deal, but I assure you they get the worth of their money. A point observed by Washington club women that we might profit by in our club is the card of admission to strangers—those visiting our city for a brief period. First, the card admits for ten days and can be renewed for ten more; that can only be done once in a year. It gives strangers the entire privileges of the club and is a courtesy much appreciated. Without this card I could not have visited the Washington club."

The Young Prince Likes American Pies.

As there is a certain contingent of people always interested in tastes and doings of royalty, it will be interesting to them to learn that the young prince of Belgium has done us the honor to compliment our American pies. This will of course put a premium on pies in the minds of many, and it is probable pies hereafter will figure in many stylish menus. This evidence of good taste on the part of the prince indicates that he is possessed of good, wholesome ideas as to what he eats, but good as our pies are, he ought to be warned against eating too much of them, for he might become aware before leaving the country that indigestion is one of the prevalent ailments of Americans.

There are some lovers of pies in New England who go so far as to eat them at breakfast, but of course the gentlemen escorting the young prince will prohibit any indulgence of that kind, and the prince really should only indulge his preferred taste at his noon meal.

It is probable the distinguished foreigner will visit Atlanta before returning to Belgium, in which case he will have an opportunity not only to taste Atlanta pies, but those made by the dainty fingers of young women who have been attending cooking lectures. Tarts or little pies tied with Belgium colors would be delicate souvenirs at any luncheon that may be given the prince.

Pacific Coast Algae Exhibited At The Club.

The Atlanta Woman's Club takes pleasure in announcing that under their auspices Miss M. J. Westfall's famous collection of sea mosses and sea flora will be exhibited at the clubrooms during the coming week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The hours of exhibition will be from 11 to 1 o'clock and 3 to 6 in the afternoon. Miss Westfall will be present to explain the beauties of her collection, which has been pronounced of great value and interest by Professors Farlow and Goodale, of Harvard university, and Professors Crosby and Hyatt, of the Institute of Technology, Boston. For ten years Miss Westfall has collected and studied the marine algae, those to be exhibited here having been

Continued on Eighteenth Page.

The Daintiest and Prettiest of Spring Fabrics and Novelties Are Shown Here in the Greatest Variety.

Rich's

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

Tomorrow Inaugurates a Grand Wash Goods Sale. Some Lovely Styles in Pretty Wash Fabrics Not to Be Seen Later.

Silk Elegance.

Novelty Plaid Silks for Waists. High Toned Brocade Silks for Suits.

It was never our privilege to show, never yours to see, a better or more complete Silk stock. Five grand specials for Monday's selling serve to show how the entire department is price.

At 89c—Lot of fancy Plaid Taffeta Silks, very swell small Waist styles, really $1.25 a yard.

At 89c—Black Brocade and Bayadere stripe Novelty Silks, late and stylish for skirts.

At $1.23—French Novelty Plaid Taffeta Silks, select combination of colorings, worth $1.75.

At 98c—Black Brocade Satins, Gros Grain Damasses, cross stripe Taffetas, Bayadere, Gros Grains, strictly $1.35 value.

At 75c—Black check Taffetas, beautiful styles, late colorings, really worth $1.00 yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

Imported Pattern Suits from all marts of fashion. See our exclusive designs.

Special.

At 50c—Bayadere Brocade Suitings, several shadings, worth 75c yard.

At 49c—All wool Covert Cloths, stylish and serviceable, real value 75c yard.

At 73c—Fancy Etamine Plaids, exquisite combination of colorings.

At 98c—48-inch English Covert Tailorings, soft and pretty shadings for spring.

At 98c—48-inch French Poplins, very new colorings, a fabric worth $1.35 yard.

Black Dress Goods.

One of the strongest departments of the store. We have always claimed Black Goods supremacy. Our selection embraces the newest and latest weaves known to manufacturers, and staple black fabrics from every quarter of the globe.

Special.

Black non-shrinkable Storm Serge, 50-in. wide, splendid for skirts, worth $1.00, at 69c yd

Black Bayadere Mohairs, beautiful lustre, regular 75c number, at . . 50c yd

Black Silk warp Henrietta, worth $1.25, at only 85c yd

Black Silk warp Eudora Cloth, Priestley's make, worth $1.75, at . $1.23 yd

Wearers of black will find here, aside from all the best of mourning weaves, an exceptional stock of Silk and Wool Grenadines, Crepons, Japons Brocades, Bourettes, Cords, Fancies, etc.

Silk Grenadines.

We are showing a lovely line of Black Silk Grenadines, all weaves, all prices, from $1.25 to . . $5.00 yd

Black Drapery Nets.

Plain Nets, Novelty Nets.

Black Lace Nets, Black Lace Bell Skirts, Paquin Skirts, etc.

MONDAY'S WASH GOODS SALE!

Dainty and pretty Wash Fabrics, the product of every manufacturer of note on both hemispheres, bought at a low price, offered now at prices that cannot be duplicated later on.

You never saw such a collection, such a variety, such bargains as are offered here.

At 5c—2,500 yards fine American-made Dress Ginghams; they are regular 10c quality, but in lengths of 10 to 20 yards, so classed remnants, is the why a 5c price can be made.

At 9c—30 pieces 36-inch Figured and Striped French Percales, sold everywhere at 12½c yard.

At 8½c—Lot of Manufacturers' Lengths of Fine Zephyr Ginghams, lengths of 5 to 10 yards; worth 20c yd.

At 10c—25 pieces Pretty Plaid Outing Flannels, very late and choice styles.

At 7½c—Lot of Dark Roman Stripe Percales, the regular 12½c kind.

At 7½c—50 pieces choice Dress Styles Fine Ginghams, perfect colors and strictly a 10c value.

At 10c—60 pieces Amoskeag Fancies and Toile du Nord Ginghams, select patterns.

At 7½c—50 pieces Crown Organdies, a beautiful printed fabric and easily 12½c value.

At 5c—60 pieces Printed Lace Stripe Lawns; later on in the season they will be 7½c.

At 8½c—40-inch Striped Empress Lawns and 30-inch Toile de Alsatia, choice patterns.

At 10c—75 pieces Printed Dimity Checks, very sheer and easily a 12½c value.

At 12½c—Choice line of Organdie Japonaise, very dainty printing.

At 12½c—40 pieces French Printed Tissues, very serviceable and neat.

At 19c—Zephyr Ginghams, a variety of patterns, and are worth 25c yard.

At 23c—65 pieces Irish Printed Dimities, in exclusive and handsome patterns.

At 25c—Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, Plaids, in very rare combination of colorings.

At 25c—20 pieces Muscovite Suitings, lovely styles.

At 35c—20 colorings in Bourette Stripe French Zephyr Gingham.

At 35c—French Madras in exquisite delicate tints, plaids, stripes, etc.

At 35c—65 pieces French Printed Organdies, newest and daintiest patterns.

At 40c—Imported Madras and Zephyr Ginghams, rare and exclusive novelties.

At 25c—60 pieces choice German Printed Organdies.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists.

Possibly other stores may show as large stock, but we know there is not a more select stock of Ready to Wear Garments shown under any southern roof than here. Garments all man-tailored, cut from the most stylish of materials and finished in the best of workmanship. The latest cut; the newest fad; the swellest of everything in fashion's fancy first finds a place in our Cloak and Suit Department.

Cheviot Serge Skirts, lined with fancy Taffeta silk, bound with velveteen, navy and black, worth $9.00. Special Monday at 5.98

Ladies' Serge and Cheviot Tailor-made Suits, silk lined throughout. A very excellent suit for even $18.00; is offered at only 12.50

Ladies' French Serge Suits, coat jackets silk lined, skirt percaline lined, worth $12.50, at only 7.48

Ladies' Blouse and Coat Style Tailor-made Suits, coverts, serge and cloth, worth $15.00 and $20.00, at only 12.48

Ladies' Plain Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, trimmed with three rows of ruffles, apron front . . 12.48

Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, paquin shape, $15.00, $20.00 and 22.50

Black and Navy Serge Skirts, percaline lined, worth $5.00; to go Monday at 3.23

Black Brocade Silk Skirts, $4.98, $8.50, up to. 25.00

Black Taffeta Silk and Satin Waists, tucked bodice, ruffled front, worth $7.00, at. . . 5.00

Novelty Plain and Stripe Silk Waists, very swell styles; $6.50, $7.50, $10.00 and 13.50

Ladies' Wash Waists in magnificent assortment. Percale, Madras, Gingham, Pique, Lawn, etc., 49c to 3.98

Embroideries.

A lot of Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, worth from 15c to 25c yard, Monday . . . . 10c yd

Altogether the grandest Embroidery stock in Atlanta. See our line of new Bell Skirts, Demi-Flouncings, Match Sets, etc.

Bath Towel Sale.

Special offerings—special prices made for Monday.

Lot of extra large unbleached Turkish Bath Towels, worth 17½c, Monday . . . . 10c each

Lot of full bleached Turkish Bath Towels, 18x40-in. worth 15c, at . 9c each

Extra large 24x45 bleached Bath Towels, worth 35c, 21c each

Longcloth.

We sell 100 pieces, 36-in. Nainsook finish Long Cloth, 12 yards in piece, tomorrow . 98c piece

White Piques.

40 pieces new white Piques just in. Prices never so low as offered now.

Special Tomorrow.

10 pieces heavy white Cord Pique, strictly a 35c value, will go at . . 20c yd

Domestic.

100 bolts our own brand, "Watertwist," 4-4 bleached Domestic, a splendid soft Muslin, worth 10c yard, Monday . . 7c yard

Umbrellas.

150 Ladies' and Gents' Silk Cowda Umbrellas, steel rod, natural wood handles, worth $2.00, at 98c each

Kid Gloves.

Kid Gloves bought at Rich's give satisfaction in wear. We have all the novelties in Gloves for spring and can match any shade.

Our "Clara Meer" Kid Gloves black, colors and white, at $1.00 a pair, can't be matched anywhere under $1.50.

Real Kid Gloves, fancy stitched backs, all the new shades and staple colors, $1.50 pair. Better Glove value cannot be had.

Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Mattings

Spring house cleaning is now in order. You will need possibly a new Rug, Curtain, Matting or Carpet. We offer exceptionally low prices the coming week.

75 Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60 inches, worth $2, at $1.39

100 heavy Japanese Rugs, 30x60, worth $1.25, at 85c

25 Axminster Rugs, 30x60, worth $3.50, at $1.90

10 new all-wool Smyrna Carpets, 9x12 feet, worth $30, at $21.50

10 new all-wool Smyrna Carpets, 6x9 feet, worth $17.50, at $11.50

100 Moquette and Axminster made Rugs, slightly soiled, worth $2.25, to go at . . $1.19

50 rolls best all-wool Ingrain Carpets, new patterns, made, laid and lined, yard . . . 65c

100 Hassocks, made of Wilton, Moquette and Brussels carpets, worth 75c to $1.00, all at one price, each 39c

25 pairs Persian Cross Stripe Tapestry Portieres, worth $3.75, at only, pair . . . $2.48

25 pairs Bagdad Tapestry Portieres, worth $9 pair, at $5.98

100 pairs Derby Tapestry Portieres, worth $6.50, at $3.90

60 pairs Frilled Fish Net Curtains, worth $3, at $1.98

72 pairs Princess Bobinet Curtains, lace edge, worth $2.75, at only $1.69

1,000 Rolls Japanese and China Matting to choose from. 100 rolls superior grade heavy China Matting, worth $9 roll, to go Monday at, roll $6.75

Write for our new SPRING CATALOGUE, to be issued in a few days.

Rich's

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

All Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Express paid on all orders for $10.00 and over.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL ..... Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL ..... Business Manager

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To Subscribers.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building are Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA., march 20, 1898.

How Long, Oh, Lord, How Long?

Not so very long ago public sentiment in this country was aroused over the pitiable condition of the Armenian Christians who were then, and are now, completely at the mercy of the unspeakable Turk.

Many Christian people of the United States, men and women, who have a horror of war, urged Mr. Cleveland to intervene for the protection of the Armenians.

But for two years at least we have had at our very doors scenes of suffering and misery that have probably never been paralleled in the history of the world, certainly not since Christianity made a conquest of the nations of Europe. The condition of affairs which now exists in Cuba was deliberately brought about by the Spanish government, and is the direct result of its bloodthirsty policy. It is not a condition due to war. We have had war in this country, but no such misery resulted.

Such suffering and misfortune as came upon the people were among the inevitable incidents of war, and in the nature of things unavoidable; but such a condition as exists in Cuba today was deliberately brought about by, and all the suffering and misery is taking place directly under the eyes of, Spanish officials. They have seized the peaceful rural population of Cuba, the old men, the women and children, and all who are not engaged in the revolution, destroyed their homes, driven the unfortunates into the fortified towns, and there left them to die like dogs.

We hear in some respectable quarters vigorous protests against an American policy that would put an end to the indescribable horrors and erect another standard of freedom in the western hemisphere. We see tremendous denunciations of the "yellow journals," those newspapers that have spent fortunes in their efforts to present to the people of this country the facts of the situation in Cuba. The most active efforts are made to convince the public that the facts presented by these so-called "yellow journals" are invented sensations.

But it is not true. The real truth is that their correspondents in Cuba have not been able to paint with their pens the situation as it really is. Fortunately, however, they have employed another instrument that cannot lie, and that is the sensitive plate of the camera. The camera has no imagination; it does not confuse itself with words that fail; it goes to the heart of the matter and, with its coldly accurate eye, fixes the details and preserves them. With this instrument the correspondents in Cuba have caught Death in the very act, as it were. It shows us the very form and features of Starvation. It draws for us in rigid and imperishable lines a full length portrait of Spanish diabolism.

And, oh, the pity of it all! We see the weak and fainting creatures with famine and death in their eyes, as naked as when they were born into the world. We see their bones almost protruding through the skin; we see them dying and dead; we see starving babies tugging at the breasts of dead mothers—a horrible picture for the Christian mothers of this land to contemplate; and if this were not enough, we hear the strong words of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Senator Proctor, of Vermont, not only substantiating what the camera tells us, but saying that there is misery to be seen in Cuba which has not been and should not be photographed. Misery so foul and suffering so horrible that it would be immoral to photograph it!

"You may sign my name," says Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, "to any picture you may draw of utter wretchedness, destitution and hellishness in that country!" And yet Senator Gallinger has only been in Havana and Matanzas, and so has not seen the worst. Senator Proctor's statement made recently on the floor of the senate, is something more than a confirmation of every line that has been printed in the so-called "yellow journals."

But still we are asked to wait—to make further delay—to give more and more of these unfortunates, with their hands stretched out to us, an opportunity to die. We are told that the nation's honor is not concerned. Well, admit it. Is not humanity and Christian mercy as important as political honor? Does not every humane sentiment prompt the American people to give substantial succor to these victims of Spanish brutality? Is it not Christian-like to rescue women and children from the very jaws of death itself?

Captain J. W. English.

The Constitution presents elsewhere an interesting communication outlining the public services of Captain James W. English, and presenting in a forcible way the part he has played in the upbuilding of Atlanta. This communication is from the pen of one of Atlanta's oldest and most prominent citizens, and even those who are politically unfriendly to Captain English will do him the credit of saying that the views therein expressed do not over-estimate the value of his efforts in behalf of the development of the city. The Constitution presents the article not necessarily as bearing upon the mayor's race, but simply in justice to a loyal citizen. Captain English is an aggressive and a plain-spoken man, and in his participation in public affairs he has no doubt created lasting antagonisms—necessary consequences of determination; and yet it is but just to him to say that his fiercest political antagonist will not deny the credit that belongs to him for his good work in Atlanta's behalf.

There may be two candidates for mayor, and there may be a half dozen, and future developments may entirely change existing conditions. Therefore, what is said above is said more by way of praise of the personal work of a public-spirited citizen than with reference to the choice of Atlanta's next mayor.

At It Again.

Secretary Gage, in his Cleveland address, announces once more that the country is committed to the gold standard. And it is clear, too, that he speaks for the administration. His announcement signifies that the republican party is committed to the gold standard. He was invited as secretary of the treasury and he spoke in that capacity.

For a member of the cabinet, he indulged in some very rash statements. He says that "most of us had cherished the hope that the financial issues which have so long vexed the country had been settled by the political decree of 1896."

Did the republican party cherish the hope? If so, why did that party, when placed in power, spend $100,000 in an effort to abolish the gold standard by means of international bimetallism? If Mr. McKinley believed that the financial issues were settled, or even "cherished the hope" that they were, why did he send the Wolcott commission to Europe for the purpose of upsetting the gold standard?

There is something wrong somewhere. Either Secretary Gage is deceiving himself, or is trying to deceive the people. Certainly he is not deceiving himself. He knew all about the Wolcott commission, and at Philadelphia not long ago, he declared that the gold standard was such a bad thing that an effort had been made to abolish it by international bimetallism.

This being so, what is to stand in the way of bimetallism? If it would be a good thing when conferred on us by foreign powers and monarchial governments, why would it not be a good thing for the American people to confer its benefits on themselves? We call ourselves free, but we are really owned by Europe, if Europe can give us a financial system which we cannot give ourselves.

Advice to a Warrior.

The following letter was received some time ago, but by mistake, was referred to the editor of the agricultural department of The Weekly Constitution. Colonel Redding returns the document with the request that it be referred to the war editor, in whose hands it now is:

Coffee County, March the 8th.

Atlanta Constytusion—

I started a farmin this year an my mule takin with colik and died befo i cood cure him an I aint got nuthin to do now but i seen wun uv your papers in mose Griffins store in pearson las Saterdy an seen our guvernment an the Spanyard goverment is a goin to have a war an every body elce says so to an as befo said my mule is ded i wants to tender my self fur a soldyer an git in the army. i aint afrade of no Spanyard an will fite the Spanyards to a stan still i got er 38 boar winchester so wont need no uther gun an i will fite as cheep as anybody elce if you kin git me ther job een me er tiket an i will cum to atlantur at onct

Yours truly Jim Battle

i no several uthers i kin git they aint dum nuthin neather pertickuler.

Jim Battle

write me what ther wages is

It is worth while to note anew on what trivial events the fate of individuals as well as nations hangs. A man named Jenkins, who had his ears cut off in Florida, precipitated the conflict that changed the map of Europe in the time of the first Napoleon. And now the death of a Georgia mule of the colic has fired the warlike ardor of a citizen of Coffee county to seek consolation and support in a state of war. Mr. Battle, but for the untimely prostration of his mule, would never have realized that his very name stands for one of the chief incidents of war.

Since this is so, we advise him to buy another and a healthier mule on credit and remain at home. If his credit is worn to a frazzle, let him take his "38-boar winchester" and kill squirrels for a living. Or he may hire himself out to some neighboring farmer. In these days of the gold standard, however, a mule doesn't represent much capital, so little, indeed, that Mr. Battle should have no difficulty in securing another.

War is worse even than loafing. Already 200,000 peaceful inhabitants of Cuba who were not and are not paupers, have died in Cuba from starvation, or from diseases brought on by an insufficient supply of food. It has been suggested that our government put an end to this blot on humanity by forcible means, if necessary. But force would cause the Spanish bonds to lose their value, and this would hurt the interests of those great and patriotic citizens—the bondholders—and their financial interests are much more important than the demands of humanity or even Christianity. Consequently, that noble-minded man, Carl Schurz, and Editor Godkin (both of them born abroad) declare we must have peace at any price.

We, therefore, advise Mr. Jim Battle to wait until war is declared and then, in self-defense, take to the woods.

Great Britain in Mexico.

Several days ago we called the attention of our readers to the trade relations existing between the United States and Mexico, and pointed out the fact that the great bulk of Mexico's purchases were made in this market.

We cited the exact figures for 1897, showing that Mexico's trade was divided among the leading countries of the globe in the following manner: The United States, $20,145,763; Great Britain, $7,905,016; France, $6,099,183; Germany, $4,363,229, and Spain, $2,174,298. We repeat these figures for the purpose of showing the utterly absurd nature of the claims which Great Britain now makes with reference to the opportunities which she professes to see before her in Mexico. One of the leading industrial newspapers of Great Britain thus interprets the sentiment which prevails in that quarter:

It is not by any means certain that the United States would be able to maintain their present ascendency if our English merchants and manufacturers were to make a vigorous bid for the Mexican trade. Already the attention of some financial houses in London is being turned to Mexico for new business, and English houses have done a good deal to provide the sinews of war for the industrial enterprises already effected or projected. But in the future much more is possible, and we know of no country that affords a more promising outlook for the judicious investment of capital. We feel sure that it would well repay some of our leading firms of iron and steel manufacturers to send out agents to ascertain the requirements of the country and the conditions of their acceptable supply.

This sounds well enough on paper, but Great Britain is not likely to oust the United States out of her Mexican trade. As the figures above quoted show Mexico's purchases in this market for 1897 amounted to $20,145,763, while her purchases in the British market for the same year amounted to only $7,905,016, or barely more than one-third as much. The United States not only has the advantage of being just across the line from Mexico, but she also has the advantage which her growing commercial and industrial prestige gives to her; so Great Britain had better abandon her vain hope of subduing Mexico and seek some easier field of conquest.

Merchant Vessels as Battleships.

In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, our sea power could be readily increased by annexing thereto some of the vessels now belonging to our merchant marine.

There are not less than sixty of these vessels, which could be fitted up with guns and made to render efficient service in the case of war. In capacity, they range from 1,783 tons to 11,629 tons displacement. Some of these vessels have already been placed at the disposal of the government, and the others will, no doubt, be placed at its disposal also, if hostilities should become imminent. In the following list both the names and capacities of the merchant vessels available for war purposes are given:

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Vessel.	Tonnage.
St. Louis	11,629	Comanche	3,202
St. Paul	11,629	City of Sydney	3,046
New York	10,802	Comal	2,931
Paris	10,705	Colon	2,685
El Norte	4,568	City of Washington	2,683
El Rio	4,564		
El Sol	4,522	Cherokee	2,556
El Sud	4,059	Acapulco	2,552
Seguranca	4,063	Advance	2,094
Vigilancia	4,115	Algonquin	2,823
El Dorado	3,531	Alliance	2,985
El Mar	3,531	Iroquois	2,943
El Monte	3,531	Fiance	2,602
El Paso	3,531	Saratoga	2,820
Chalmette	3,496	San Juan	2,076
Creole	3,501	San Marcos	2,839
Illinois	3,163	Santiago	2,358
Indiana	3,157	Old Dominion	2,022
Peru	3,528	Rio Grande	2,556
Princess Anne	3,078	Roanoke	2,254
City Rio de Janeiro	2,748	San Bras	2,575
City of Para	2,739	San Jose	2,602
Concho	3,724	Charlotte	2,350
Colorado	2,764	Lampasas	2,942
Alamo	2,949	Louisiana	2,849
Nueces	3,367	Conemaugh	2,328
Ohio	3,488	Geo. W. Clyde	1,848
Orizaba	3,496	City of San Antonio	1,604
Yumuri	3,496	Costa Rica	1,783
Pennsylvania	3,196	tonio	
Leona	3,398	Total	217,929
Miami	3,049		

Each of the first four vessels above named could carry from eight to twelve heavy six-inch guns. On the smaller vessels batteries of four-inch guns could be placed. So in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain we could rely upon these merchant vessels for no small amount of supplementary strength.

The Sabbath Day.

A measure which is now pending in the New York legislature emphasizes the worldly spirit which is gradually creeping over the religious life of this country and divesting the Sabbath day of the sacred character of its observance.

This measure provides that such harmless diversions as football, baseball, cricket and other games which are lawful on week days shall be permitted on Sunday afternoons in the larger towns and cities of the state with the restriction that fees of admission are not to be charged to the games. In the smaller communities the measure provides by implication that the Sabbath day shall be rigidly observed in the old style.

But why make any distinction? If there is no impropriety in violating the Sabbath day in the larger towns and cities of the state, why should there be any impropriety in violating it in the larger communities? Or, if it be wrong to play games on the Sabbath day in the smaller communities, why should it not be equally wrong to play games on the Sabbath day in the larger towns and cities? God did not promulgate His commandments to be obeyed only in the rural districts.

So far as the demoralization which attaches to the violation of the Sabbath day is concerned, less harmful results are to be apprehended from the playing of games in the smaller communities of the state than in the larger ones. But there is no occasion for the legislature of New York to legalize Sabbath violation in either; and, of course, what applies to the legislature of New York applies with equal force to the legislature of every other state in the union.

We are drifting too far away from the simple faith of our fathers, and we need to return to the old moorings. Many of the evils which have crept into our national life since the earlier days of the republic are due to the spirit of irreverence which has mingled with our observance of the Sabbath. We cannot choose a better time than the present to reform, and the legislature of New York should inaugurate the movement by overwhelmingly voting down the measure which seeks to legalize Sabbath violation in that state.

Some of the New York papers undertake to defend the measure on the ground that the Sabbath was made for man and that man was not made for the Sabbath; but how can they reconcile this argument with the solemn injunction which has come down to us from the smoke and thunder of Mount Sinai: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Another Dry Dock Needed.

Information received from Washington states that the house committee on naval affairs has recommended the construction of a new dry dock on the Atlantic coast sufficiently large to accommodate the demands of our heaviest warships.

As to the wisdom of this action, there can be no difference of opinion. We have not forgotten, nor are we likely to forget soon, the bitter humiliation to which we were subjected some five or six months ago when we found it necessary to borrow from Great Britain the temporary use of one of her dry docks in which to repair our battleship Indiana. Of course we were on friendly terms with Great Britain at the time, but the necessity of calling upon her for assistance looked somewhat at variance with our professed naval strength, and there can be no doubt of the fact that this virtual confession of weakness on our part served to injure us greatly in the world's eyes. If we had been at war with Great Britain at the time, or with some other foreign power and lacked Great Britain's friendship, we would have been in a most serious predicament.

This experience should teach us that if we expect to build huge battleships for our protection, we should provide ourselves with dry docks in which to repair them in the event of injuries. Otherwise, what protection can we hope to derive from our battleships? To argue this question is to imply ignorance and stupidity on the part of our lawmakers; but the fact remains that they have failed until the present time to give it anything like due consideration. Of course we have several unimportant little dry docks on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, but they are wholly inadequate to the demands of our modern ironclads. They were constructed years ago, when we had barely commenced upon our vigorous naval growth. Only the smallest members of our fleet can be repaired in them.

But if there existed good reasons for constructing larger dry docks some five or six months ago, when we enjoyed peaceful intercourse with all the world, there must necessarily exist much better reasons for taking such action at the present time, when we are liable at any moment to become involved in war with Spain.

Our law-makers will undoubtedly act favorably upon the naval committee's recommendation. If battleships are necessary, it follows that dry docks are equally necessary, for one must accompany the other; and under the spur of existing circumstances, our law-makers can be relied upon to act with patriotism and dispatch. Whether we have war with Spain or not, one good result of the present national excitement will be to make our fortifications and defenses in every way stronger.

Hon. Thomas B. Felder.

The democratic executive committee of Fulton county has called for an expression of the democrats of this county, concerning their preference for congress from this district, on the 21st of April—the date fixed for the regular primary for the legislature and for county officers.

Since there are several candidates from this county, it is manifestly proper that the choice of the county should be made at a reasonably early date, in order that the democrats in the other counties of the district may know which of the candidates from Fulton is most acceptable to the democratic voters of this county. Not until Fulton county acts can the race be said to have taken definite shape; for after Fulton county expresses its choice, it is probable that the candidate receiving its vote will have the race to himself as against Colonel Livingston. Hon. Thomas B. Felder announces that if he does not carry Fulton county, he will immediately withdraw from the race; though his friends are confident that he will carry his home county by an overwhelming majority, and The Constitution believes there is no doubt of the soundness of their claim.

Without disrespect or disparagement to the claims of any of the other candidates, it is generally conceded that the race for congress from this district will ultimately narrow itself to a fight between Mr. Felder and Colonel Livingston.

Fulton county will be the first in the district to act, and it is due to Mr. Felder, as the strongest of the candidates from this county, that he should receive the cordial support of the democrats of the county. He is a good citizen, and has served the county with distinction as a member of the general assembly. The Constitution has no unkind word for Colonel Livingston, nor is its support of Mr. Felder tempered with the slightest resentment or personal hostility to Colonel Livingston. We believe, however, that the democrats of Fulton county will recognize Mr. Felder's claim on them, and that they will give his candidacy their support to such an extent that he will receive overwhelming indorsement at their hands.

Mr. Schurz came here a revolutionist. He is now one of the most successful tories. Like Powderly, he has accumulated property by changing his politics; but he has always been a patriotic tory at heart. Also he can play on the piano.

The "decline of interest in the silver question" continues to be most vehemently manifested wherever Mr. Bryan goes. This "decline" is a bother to the "burial of the silver question."

It is to be feared that all the fuss will be for nothing, if General Miles isn't made a lieutenant general before the trouble begins. He doesn't want to wait to earn the title.

It is said that Mr. Hanna is also for peace. Well, he'll find a soft snap no matter which way the wind blows.

The Washington Post intimates that General Miles should have a title as gorgeous as his uniform. But, first, let him get a record that will fit his gorgeous uniform.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Liberty.

Across the land—from strand to strand
Loud ring the bugle-notes,
And Freedom's smile, from isle to isle,
Like Freedom's banner floats.

The velvet vales sing "Liberty!"
To answering skies serene;
The mountains, sloping to the sea,
Wave all their flags of green.

The rivers rushing to the deep
The joyful notes prolong,
And all their waves in glory leap
To that immortal song!

One song of Liberty and life
That was, and is to be
Till tyrant flags are trampled rags
And all the world is free!

It rises, and an echo comes
From chained and troubled isles,
And roars like ocean's thunder-drums
Where glad Columbia smiles.

Where, throned and great she sits in state
Beneath her flag of stars,
Her heroes' blood the sacred flood
That crimsoned all its bars!

Hail to our country! Strong she stands,
Nor fears the war-drum's beat;
The sword of Freedom in her hands—
The tyrant at her feet!

—Frank L. Stanton.

* * * * *

The Colonel's War Story.

"Talking about war times," said the old colonel, "did any of you ever hear the story of Jim Adkins?"

"No."

"Well, I'm surprised. Everybody in the settlement knew it. Jim was a no-'count sort of a fellow, and the old man was anxious to get rid of him; so, when the war broke out and they were looking around for men, the old man gave him away."

"'Gave him away?'"

"Yes. Jim was in the hay loft, and they were about to leave without him when the old man winked and pointed to the barn.

"That was enough; and they got him, and marched him to the front.

"The old man was sorry, after Jim was gone, and his conscience hurt him bad. But he hoped for the best, until one day he got a message that told him Jim had been killed and buried on the battlefield.

"Then he packed his grip and started right off to bring Jim's body home, if possible; for the grief-stricken mother would have nothing else, and made life miserable for him with her reproaches.

"He went to Virginia, and was there informed that it would be impossible to remove the body. So he stood over the spot where it was buried and wept for three days. Then he went sadly home.

"And, lo and behold! The first man he met as he neared his gate was Jim—safe, sound and right side up with care!

"It was some time before the old man could say a word; but when he found it was really Jim—in flesh and blood—that they had got him mixed up with some other Adkins, and he hadn't been killed at all, the old man was hot! He slowly divested himself of his coat; then rolled up his sleeves, and made for him! It was the liveliest scrap you ever saw—the old man on top, and the two of 'em wallowing in the dust!

"It took the old lady and the three girls and two stout niggers to pull the old man off.

'He never did explain why he did it, and Jim didn't ask any questions. But the next morning he told his mother that while his furlough wasn't out, still he knew his country needed him, and he couldn't stand to stay at home under those circumstances. So he left his blessing for the old man and took the first train for the front."

* * * * *

In Time of Strife.

We may not know
How red the lilies of the spring shall grow;
What silver flood,
Sea-streaming, take the crimson tints of blood.

We may not know
If victory shall make the bugles blow;
If still shall wave
The flag above our freedom or our grave.

We only know
One heart, one hand, one country meet the foe;
On land and sea
Her liegemen in the battle of the free!

* * * * *

A writer in the current Methodist Review—a very excellent literary magazine—has a not very hopeful article on "The Outlook in Southern Poetry." But let us not do any worrying about this said "outlook." Lanier's fame is young yet, but he has left us enough to thank God for. The fittest will survive. If a man hath a song in his soul that is worth while, let him sing it, and ring it, and fling it to the winds. The winds will take care of it. And if Mr. Posterity care enough for it he'll look it up with a dark lantern. If he doesn't; well and good. The song has had its day and its way with the blossoms. In the meantime, it's a fine old world, with violets on her breast of a May morning.

* * * * *

And Editor Hearst has paid the author of "John Brown's Body" $500 American dollars to write a patriotic hymn. Now, let us anticipate that hymn. Here you are:

The Maine's blown body lies mouldering in the mud.
"The Maine's blown body lies mouldering in the mud,
The Maine's blown body lies mouldering in the mud,
As we go diving down!"

But we believe in authors being well paid. This thing of giving them a dollar a day and deducting them for lost time is an outrage. So we congratulate the author of "John Brown's Body" on his good fortune, and we'll take sugar in ours.

* * * * *

A writer in a northern publication accounts for the solemnity of the life of a certain poet by the fact that—

"He moves along
Feeling the weight of song."

The "weight" of song! Lord help us! What a burden it must be if it bear a man down like that! Think of a human going through life with tons of song on his poor, little, weak soul! Why doesn't he get out in the woods and sing the thing out of him? The birds do, when they get song heavy. Besides, suppose that man should stumble and fall on an unsuspecting pedestrian in this vale of tears with all that "weight of song!" Verily, the world should give that man a wide berth. And it will. F. L. S.

An Orange Tree in Georgia.

From The Jackson, Ga., Times.

We now offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash twenty-five visiting cards with the name, "Miss Mary Bracy, City," neatly printed thereon. "Miss" Bracy gave us the order for the printing of the cards about six weeks ago, and as she has not been back since, we deem it advisable to dispose of the goods to our best interest. The Times doesn't want any more of the said "coon's" patronage.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Spain's Absurd Reliance.

Editor Constitution—In The Constitution today appears a cablegram from Vienna, in which Marquis de Hayos, the Spanish ambassador to Austria, in discussing probable war between the United States and Spain, is represented as saying: "If during a war the United States should incite the Philippines to revolt, Spain could avenge herself by raising revolts in the American southern states."

If there is any significance in the language quoted, it is that the people in the southern states, who were confederate soldiers and fought to establish the independence of the southern confederacy, and their descendants, the "sons of confederate veterans," are today disloyal to the United States government.

This opinion may be reasonable to a Spaniard, who knows that his government holds all her provinces and a large proportion of the people of Spain in subjection to their government only by the iron hand of despotism, but as a veteran who entered the confederate army in June, 1861, and surrendered with General J. E. Johnson in North Carolina, on the 26th of April, 1865, I repel the libel sought to be cast upon the citizens of the "American southern states."

And I know that I voice the sentiment of every true confederate veteran.

W. P. BURT.

Atlanta, Ga., March 19, 1898.

Statistics of Longevity.

Editor Constitution—Will you kindly give a concise statement of the relative longevity of persons engaged in different callings, such as farmers, lawyers, clergymen, machinists, etc. J. D. MASSEY.

Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1898.

The British registrar general, Dr. Tatham has just issued a supplemental report showing the influence of occupation upon male mortality between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five, during 1890, 1891 and 1892. According to his figures the clergy lead the healthiest lives. Their numbers in the United Kinghom in 1891 amounted to 36,800, and they died at every age period less rapidly than any other class in the community. All necessary corrections being made, and the general mortality of males being represented by 1,000, that of the clergy was no more than 533. The legal profession, as composed of barristers and solicitors, included 19,978 persons, and their death rate was greatly larger, reaching 821, as against 1,000 for all males, and as against 953 for all occupied males. Among 26,244 "law clerks," the mortality was 1,070, as compared with 953, and was largely due to diseases commonly associated with intemperance. The medical profession at the last census included 18,936 males, physicians, surgeons and general practitioners. The comparative mortality figure for them was 966, as against the above mentioned 821 for lawyers, 533 for the clergy and 953 for occupied males in the aggregate. The mortality from alcoholism among railroad employees and stokers is the same as among the clergy, or only 2, while among guards, porters and pointsmen it is 5, which is still considerably less than half the standard figure for occupied males. An excellent place in the tables is held by agriculturists, including farmers and laborers, justifying the belief that an active life in the open air will do much to neutralize the effects of exposure to cold and wet. The liquor trades are very fatal to those who are engaged in them, and curiously enough the mortality among butchers is exceedingly high. Their comparative figure is 1,056, so that, roughly speaking, in an equal number of both, two butchers would die to a single clergyman. With regard to the causes of these great variations in the mortality of different classes of workers Dr. Tatham inclines to the belief that the abuse of alcohol is the chief cause of excessive death rates.

Against Sensational Politics.

From The Valdosta, Ga., Mercury.

The hint thrown out by certain papers that it is the duty of the people to support the candidate from their respective sections of the state, contains a suggestion that is not at all pleasing, and that is unworthy true democrats. One paper we have in mind goes so far as to say that those in a certain section of the state who fail to support the certain candidate from that section may some day want help themselves which will not be forthcoming unless they stand by the aspirant of their particular region.

Now, we do not for a moment countenance any such method of securing votes. A governor is supposed, at least, to be the servant, and the faithful servant, of all the people, not of a particular division of the state. It is almost an insult to a man to publish words that may convey even an intimation that he will, in case of success, favor his neighbors above the rest of the people he claims to represent. This is one of the most corrupting methods of corrupt politicians. It is the favoritism that is so bitterly and so righteously denounced by all lovers of true democracy and all friends of real political liberty. Should we support Judge Atkinson, it will not be because he is from south Georgia, and we shall certainly not oppose Mr. Candler because he is not a resident of our borough. We want a governor of Georgia, not of Glynn, nor of Tattnall, nor of Fulton, but of Georgia.

What the South Can Do.

From The Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

While many northern dollars have been invested in southern enterprises, it is admitted that by far the greater part of the increased wealth is due to southern intelligence and energy. Yet this is only the beginning. The iron area of the south, 100 miles in length and 200 in width, paralleled by belts of coal and limestone, is only worked in its vestibule, as it were. In a few years hundreds of shops, whose fires will be fed from the coal at the doors, will surround every present one. We are assured that Alabama is now laying down iron in England at prices with which the English producers say they cannot compete at any profit. One-half of all the standing timber of the country is in the south. Much of it is suited to the making of the best furniture, but all has its uses, and will add enormously to the activity and wealth of this section. It is no small matter, too, that the southern products of the soil are no longer limited to cotton, rice, potatoes, sugar and sweet potatoes, but include besides early vegetables and corn, everything that is not prohibited by the climate. In the recent years experiments in fruits and other profitable products of farming have led to enterprises that must swell the riches of the land. It is not so many years since the south bought all its meat and its corn in the north, and the carrying of these, for which vast sums were paid by the impoverished people, was the main support of lines of steamers. The romantic south is passing. So is the impoverished south.

His Leg Was Returned to Him.

The maner of a shop in one of the Lancashire towns, relates The London Telegraph, was standing in the doorway, when a man with a wooden leg and a crutch came along and said: "I want you to do me a favor. I want to leave my leg with you for a few minutes and go round the next street and work a house for half a crown. I've an idea that the folk are very sympathetic. If I go with one leg I'm sure of it."

"Very well," said the shopkeeper, "just leave your leg there and I'll take care of it."

The wooden substitute was unstrapped and handed over, and the cripple used the crutch to help himself down the alley. Five minutes later he rang the door bell of a house in the next street, only to have it opened by the man he had just seen.

"Wha—wha—what!" he gasped.

"Very sympathetic family lives here," quietly replied the other.

"You seem to have met with a sad loss, and I'm anxious to help you. Here is a wooden leg which may fit you."

The leg was handed over. The man sat down on the steps and strapped it on, and as he got up and stumbled through the gate he said to himself: "I've heard of coincidences ever since I was a youngster, but this is the first one that ever hit me with both feet at once."

CAUGHT A HOT BRICK.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The Constitution recently announced that it had polled the weekly papers of the state on the gubernatorial question, and that they stood, for Berner, 21; for Atkinson, 2, and for Candler, 76. The cards sent out by The Constitution simply asked the editor to say for whom he was for governor, and the result would have been published had a majority of the weekly press been for either Berner or Atkinson.

It seems that The Rome Tribune, which is a strong opponent of Candler, doubted the correctness of the poll and called upon the Constitution for actual names and figures. In its Sunday issue The Constitution, which is usually loaded, knocks the wind out of The Tribune by publishing the names of seventy-six editors of country weekly papers who declare they are for Candler, while Berner shows up with twenty-one, and Atkinson with twenty-three, twenty-nine being neutral.

This poll is very significant. It shows that the weekly editors, the men who are nearest to the voters, in closest touch with the people, a very large majority of them, are for Colonel Candler. And these men know what they are talking about. As a rule they reflect very largely the sentiments of their readers. Allen Candler, by his sterling integrity, clean methods and rugged honesty, has won the confidence of the people. And they are going to elect him governor.

INSURANCE FIELD.

Mr. F. H. Bowles, of Milwaukee, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He is one of the leading life insurance men in the northwest. He is interested in the Lyceum theater here and was looking after his private interests. All the older men in the business in this territory know Mr. Bowles.

Mr. Thomas Peters, of the Greenwich, has just returned from a trip to Virginia and through the Carolinas.

Kip, the insurance commissioner of south Dakota who was dropped by Governor Lee for holding up insurance companies, ordered the financial statements of the companies printed in certain papers which he named. Now the new commissioner directs the companies that they need not pay the bills, as the publication was unwarranted. The papers are drawing on the companies for the advertising and they do not want to have to pay twice for publication of their statements.

J. C. Mooney, of Denver, special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn for the mountain field, is dead.

The Colorado Underwriters' Club has been organized at Denver, with C. J. Holman as president.

A new company is being talked up in Chicago. If it is organized it will go to work under the charter of the old Columbia of Freeport, which retired from business years ago.

Application has been made for a receiver for the Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul.

The receiver's report of the Washington and Merchants' insurance companies of Hammond, Ind., shows liabilities of $15,000 and assets, after paying the receivership cost, of $169.

The Grand Rapids Mutual Life has elected Reuben Hatch president, John Snitseler first vice president, Andrew Fyfe second vice president, I. A. R. Van Dugteren secretary, C. B. Kelsey treasurer and Dr. C. H. Johnston medical adviser.

Isaac S. Borley has purchased the interest of F. W. Sweet, of the firm of Allen & Sweet, Fitchburg, Mass. The new firm will have the general agency of the Manhattan Fire and New York Plate Glass for New Hampshire and Vermont.

Fred B. Barnes, a well known local man at Oshkosh, Wis., has been appointed Wisconsin state agent of the North British and Mercantile, succeeding W. E. Main, who retired from the field nearly a year ago. Mr. Barnes has had some field experience, and it is predicted will prove a capable special.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

Germany is now the best educated nation of the continent, yet only 100 years ago German teachers in many parts of the country were so poorly paid that they used to sing in front of houses in order to add to their income by odd pence.

The monument erected by the Chester County (Pa.) Historical Society to mark the site where Lafayette was wounded in the battle of the Brandywine, is incorrectly located and the government contemplates erecting a new and more enduring shaft.

The manager of an opera house in Rockford, Ill., has made a vigorous protest to the city council, claiming that the churches and private halls, which are not required to pay an annual license, and the theater is have ruined the latter's business by entertainments and concerts.

The oldest match manufactory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old, roughly-trimmed splinter of wood, tipped with sulphur, was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used. In twenty-five years the export trade of Sweden in foreign matches increased to 1,000,000,000 boxes a year.

Old Cairo is changing visibly. The electric tramway to the pyramids is an accomplished fact, and the eight-mile trip—before so expensive—is now possible for a few pence. Ismail's great causeway will in no way be spoiled, as the rails have been laid right along the side of the avenue, and, indeed, are scarcely noticeable.

To My Wife.

'Tis many a year since you and I,
In holy troth and faith,
Joined heart and hand, and vowed to be
Husband and wife till death.

Ah me, how much of good and ill,
Of pleasure and of pain,
Our eyes have seen, our hearts have felt,
Dear wife, dear heart, since then!

Yet in our humble home-nest we
Still happy sit, and sing
A sweeter song than skylarks trill,
In praise of love and spring.

When winter comes to us, and clouds
Obscure the light of day,
We murmur not, because we know
That we have had our May;

We know behind the clouds the sun,
Shines somewhere in the blue,
And that the darkest night but brings
The stars more clear to view.

By bearing one another's griefs,
Their weight one-half is less,
And sharing one another's joys,
We double happiness;

Life, measured by this golden rule,
Becomes, despite the tears
Which sometimes blur the bluest skies,
A round of happy years.

And with this golden rule, dear wife,
We ever will comply,
In sweet contentment seeing thus
The tide of time glide by,

Ready, whate'er the outcome be,
Life's shade or shine to share,
Content to know its issues are,
Safe in our Father's care.

They truest live who live for love,
Love is life's crown of bliss,
The soul of life is deathless love—
Who loves immortal is!

—CHARLES W. HUBNER.

CITY PRIMARY DATE MATTER OF DOUBT

Executive Committee's Action Has Left Politicians at Sea.

IT MAY BE SET FOR JUNE 6TH

And There Is the Possibility of a Postponement Until Fall.

NEW CANDIDATES CONTINUE TO APPEAR

Alderman Dimmock Will Run for Assistant County Tax Collector with Perkerson—Political Gossip.

THE refusal of the city democratic executive committee to call the primary for April 21st has left all the politicians at sea. It is said a movement will be started to hold the primary June 6th, with that for state officers. It is possible, however, the city primary may be postponed until fall.

It looked Friday night as if another petition would be circulated for a second meeting of the committee, but the movement apparently died yesterday and every one now seems to have given up the idea of an early primary. The water bond supporters do not seem to be discouraged, as they believe the county primary will be sufficient to bring out the voters and carry the bond election.

One of the latest candidates in the field is Alderman W. R. Dimmock for assistant county tax collector, with Demps Perkerson against Tax Collector Andy Stewart. Mr. Litt Bloodworth is the latest candidate for council spoken of from the third ward. His friends say he will run. Councilman George P. Howard will be a candidate for alderman from the north side and as yet has no opposition. Wylie Pope is said to be a candidate for council from the seventh ward. W. D. Green will be a candidate to succeed himself as city clerk.

The Constitution printed yesterday morning on what were deemed reliable sources the statement that Messrs. King and Brotherton had attempted to bring out another candidate for mayor against Captain English and Mr. Woodward. Captain Brotherton says the story did him an injustice, and when seen yesterday made the following statement:

"Inasmuch as you have printed in your morning's paper of the 19th a report of the action of the city executive committee, which, to my mind, has done me some injustice and calculated to mislead your readers, I trust that your former course of correcting an error when convinced of its existence will cause you to give the same publicity to my subjoined statement as you did to the reports of the proceedings of the action of the executive committee, viz: You say that 'the action of last night is not without significance. It is generally believed it means another candidate for mayor put out by the King-Brotherton forces against Captain English and Mr. Woodward. This faction has been trying hard to get out another man for several days.' In reply to this statement, will say I have not taken any part in getting out another candidate for mayor since the announcement of Captain English and Mr. Woodward. Before the announcement of either one of the above named gentlemen Mr. Hugh T. Inman called at my store to see me on a business matter. I said to him, 'It is reported you will be a candidate for mayor. If you should, you can rely on my support.' He replied he would not run. He and I have had several conversations since that time on other matters, but the question of his running for mayor has never been mentioned by either of us. I have had nothing to do with trying to get other candidates in the field for mayor. Have been approached several times to assist in getting some one else in the race, but have never asked a man to become a candidate, and am certainly not responsible for what others may have done. If I had felt like soliciting any one else to run, would have done so, as I am a citizen and taxpayer and have a right to solicit any man to become a candidage for office if I so wished. And any other citizen has the same right in this free country of ours.

"As to the date of the primary, I have this to say: I had a resolution in my pocket, written by myself, calling for a city primary on the 21st of April which I had submitted to Councilman George Howard. Alderman Frank P. Rice and others, which I would have introduced had the committee not adjourned as it did. It is true I had some doubt as to the wisdom of having so early a primary, as the city primary in 1896 was held on August 27th, about three months later than this. The city primary of last year was held on October 8th, between five and six months later than this, fearing that the nominations and election was so long that independent candidates might spring up and give some trouble. But it seemed that a majority of the committee was in favor of the April primary; thinking likely they were right, I wrote the resolution, as stated above.

"As to my location in the hall, it was purely accidental, as I took my seat without any view to any special place or crowd. There were no ushers to seat the committee, and I took a seat, and it so happened that Colonel L. Z. Rosser, Alderman F. P. Rice and Mr. E. C. Murphy were seated near by. Several seats to my left was Mr. Oscar Turner, a gentleman to whom I had not spoken during the evening or since the call was issued for the committee to meet; in fact, don't remember to have ever had a conversation with him."

COUNTY DATE ASSURES BONDS

ResolutionsNaming April 21st as the Time of the County Primary Introduced by Capt. Brotherton.

The selection of April 21st as the day for the primary for all county officers, legislators and state senator and congressman is regarded as a means of making certain the adoption of the law to authorize water bonds.

To secure the issue of water bonds two-thirds of all the registered voters will be needed and the friends of the bonds have been afraid that not enough voters could be secured. But they feel certain now that the primary will bring out a sufficient number of voters to the polls and they anticipate no trouble in getting the bond issue through.

Mr. Walter Colquitt says his reason for opposing this consolidation was not that he opposed any candidate or favored any particular candidate, but because he did not believe it proper courtesy to the senatorial and congressional district committees for this county to act in advance of the calling of the conventions. He said that it was not Fulton's time to have the state senator and that it was not right for this county to elect delegates to a convention that has not yet been called to nominate a candidate who must come from another county that has not yet taken any action in the matter.

The polls will open at 7 o'clock and close at 7 in the city and will open at 8 and close at 3 in the country districts.

The resolution calling the primary, which was introduced by Captain W. H. Brotherton, is as fokws:

"Resolved, That a primary election be held on Thursday, April 21st next, for the nomination of three members of the legislature and a state senator from the thirty-fifth district (he to appoint his own delegates for the county), and all county officers to be elected on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898. Also congressman for the fifth district to be elected on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, he to appoint his own delegates.

"Resolved, That the polls of said primary shall be opened in each ward in the city of Atlanta at 7 a. m. and shall remain open until 7 p. m., and each country district at 8 a. m. and closed at 3 p. m. The ballot box shall be placed at each voting precinct in the city and county in charge of three sworn managers and three sworn clerks at each place, to be appointed and published at least six days before said primary by a sub-committee of five from the regular executive committee to be appointed by the chair.

"Resolved, That all white democrats registered voters whose names appear on the list of registered voters up to and including April 9, 1898, shall be entitled to participate in said primary.

"Resolved, That no registration certificates will be allowed on election day. The managers will allow no one to vote unless his name appears on the regular registration list.

"Resolved, That the sub-committee provided for above shall appoint and announce the managers and clerks for said primary, shall arrange for polling places, ballot boxes and make all necessary arrangements for properly conducting said primary.

"Resolved further, That the executive committee assemble at the courthouse on Friday, April 22d at noon to consolidate the returns of the managers and announce the result.

"Resolved, That the use of carriages hauling voters to or from the polls is strictly prohibited.

"Resolved, That in the interest of fair and honest election the candidate who, after the passage of this resolution, directly or indirectly, in person or through others, employs workers to solicit votes will be declared not nominated whether he receives a majority of the votes cast or not.

"Resolved further, That a violation of any of the rules by any candidate laid down for the government of this primary should be reported to this committee at 12 o'clock Friday, April 22d."

NOBLES DECISION WEDNESDAY

Prison Commission Will in All Probability Report to Governor Atkinson on That Day.

The fate of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, whose case was argued before the prison commission last Friday, will be known Wednesday. On that day the prison commission will file its report with Governor Atkinson.

Mrs. Nobles is sentenced to hang on next Friday and Governor Atkinson was yesterday engaged in reviewing the record in the case in order to be able to act at once on the recommendation of the prison commission.

The record is very lengthy and the object of the governor in going through it is to enable him to give his decision so that it will be known before Friday what the final settlement of the case is. Governor Atkinson said yesterday that the case will be settled one way or the other by Friday. If the recommendation is for commutation and the governor acts on it the old woman will be saved from the gallows. If there is no recommendation and the governor agrees with the commission then she will die Friday.

CHAPLAINS WILL BE ON HAND

The Clergymen Who Were in the War Will Be Present with Their Comrades at the Reunion.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association it was decided that the chaplains of the army be invited, and the plan of organization has been placed in the hands of a committee, with Dr. E. H. Barnett as chairman.

Yesterday Secretary Waddell notified Dr. Barnett of his appointment, and it is probable that the local committee to arrange this part of the reunion will be perfected in a short time. There are a number of pastors in the city who were chaplains in the confederate army, and with these at the head of the movement to have a general meeting of chaplains here during the reunion a large number will doubtless attend.

This is the third department of the army that will be represented at the reunion which has never in the past met with the veterans of the army. The other two are the officers of the confederate states navy and the medical officers of the army and navy. These features will add much to the interest in the reunion and attract several new bodies of men who were prominent in the war, but have never individualized themselves in the reunions held in the past.

A CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL.

Mr. J. W. Pope Announces for the City Council from the Seventh Ward.

Mr. J. Wylie Pope, well-known as one of Atlanta's most prominent business men, has announced as candidate for council from the seventh ward, and from present indications he will have no opposition.

Mr. Pope is one of the most prominent lumber men in the south and occupies a deservedly prominent position in the business world. He is a man of splendid business judgment—just such as are wanted in the council; and, if elected, as he probably will be, will make one of the most valuable members of the next council.

MUSIC AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE.

Fifth Regiment Band Will Play There Thursday Night.

Wedemeyer's famous Fifth Regiment band will give a concert in the first arcade of the Kimball house next Thursday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m. Manager Scoville is contemplating engaging Wurm's orchestra for Tuesday and Thursday nights—this not to interfere with the regular Saturday night concerts by this same organization.

The following excellent programme will be rendered Thursday night:

March, "The Kimball"—Wedemeyer.
Overture, "Poet and Peasant"—Supee.
"Hearts and Flowers" (new flower song)—Tobani.
Waltzes, "Princess Bonnie"—Spenser.
Reminiscences of Meyerbeer—Henicke.
"La Czarina" (Mazurke Russe)—Ganne.
Selection, "Lady Slavey"—Kerker.
Patrol, "Blue and the Gray"—Dalby.
Mexican serenade, "Leila"—Chambers.
March, "Hot Foot Sue"—Neddermeyer.

IMPORTANT SURVEY COMPLETED

A. F. Walker, of Atlanta, Arranging Plans for Electricity by River.

A survey for the Muscle Shoals Power Company, of Sheffield, Ala., has just been completed by A. F. Walker, a civil and mining engineer of this city.

The company proposes to utilize a portion of the present undeveloped power of the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals by electrically transmitting it to Sheffield, Florence and Tuscumbia, cities eight to ten miles distant. Mr. Walker is at present engaged upon the plans and estimates of the proposed work.

ENTERTAINMENT IS POSTPONED.

Red Men Will Entertin on March 29th, and Not 22d.

The monthly entertainment of the Red Men, which was to have been given on the evening of Tuesday, March 22d, has been postponed until the evening of March 29th.

A delightful programme has been arranged and the occasion will be an unusually pleasant one. The entertainment is one of a series the Red Men are giving, and will be held at the Cherokee wigwam, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

SPACE TOO SMALL.

Rhudy & Co. Make a Large Addition to Their Already Large Showroom.

Look out for bargains in the furniture world. Economical housewives will see Rhudy & Co., 3 and 5 North Broad street, before making any purchases. They have just completed a large addition to their salerooms, giving them a third more floor space. Mr. Rhudy, the genial head of the house, in speaking of the increase in space, remarked: "You can say for me, to the ladies of Atlanta, that in the next few days we will put on our floors the latest and newest patterns in up-to-date housefurnishings. And say, also, that we are not putting them there to stay, but to sell. If our prices don't sell them, the customer will take them at their own price and if we don't sell them we will make somebody give furniture away." Don't fail to call next week and see their new stock.

CITY NOT BOUND BY LIGHT CONTRACT

City Attorney Anderson Rendered His Opinion Yesterday.

GOES TO ALDERMANIC BOARD

Officials Have Authority To Discontinue Contract at Any Time.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION IS SUGGESTED

The First Would Have Established an Unwise Precedent, Judge Anderson Says.

JUDGE JAMES A. ANDERSON, city attorney, to whom the aldermanic board referred the electric light resolution at its last session, sent an important communication to Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock yesterday, making suggestions as to the attitude the city should assume in reference to the controversy with the Georgia Electric Light Company concerning the reduced number of street lights made necessary by a reduced appropriation the first of the year for this department.

The electric light committee ordered the Georgia company to take out thirty-six series lights some weeks ago in order to reduce the light expenses. The company refused to obey, claiming the contract with the city did not allow the city to discontinue lights regularly installed, and that the city should pay for all lights until the termination of the contract. In a joint meeting of the electric light committee and representatives of the Georgia company a resolution was agreed on in which the Georgia company agreed to take out the series lights but not waiving all contract rights in the premises. This resolution was passed by the council, but held up by the aldermanic board at the instance of Judge Anderson, who stated such a measure, if adopted, might establish an unwise precedent, forcing the city to acknowledge the Georgia company possesses certain contract rights to which it is not legally entitled.

The aldermanic board referred the whole matter to Judge Anderson. The city attorney stated in his communication yesterday that the city is not bound to carry out the contract with the Georgia Electric Light Company; that the contract is not binding on the city except to the extent that so long as the city permits the light company to furnish lights they must be paid for at the contract price; that if the city finds it cannot pay for lights now installed it will be necessary to order out a sufficient number of lights to make the total cost come within the appropriation, as it would be unjust to bind future councils with additional costs and litigation on this line. He suggests that a conference be held with a view to arranging the matter by negotiation if possible, and cites that the company has the right to terminate the contract if the city does not comply under ninety days' notice. Judge Anderson's decision is interesting and will probably cut quite a figure in municipal lighting in future. It will be referred to the aldermanic board and considered at the regular meeting Thursday afternoon.

Decision of City Attorney.

Judge Anderson's decision in full is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., March 19, 1898. To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Atlanta—Gentlemen: As directed by your board, I have carefully considered the resolution offered by the committee on electric lights on March 7, 1898, in connection with the existing contract between the Georgia Electric Light Company and the city of Atlanta, and have the following suggestions to make. The resolution is as follows:

"'Atlanta, Ga., March 7, 1898. By Committee on Electric Lights.

"'Whereas the Georgia Electric Light Company claims that under its contract with the city of Atlanta, city has no right to discontinue a light after it has once been duly installed, but is willing to waive that right and make no claims for damages as to the thirty-six series lights ordered out without compensation under the resolution of the mayor and general council of said city, approved February, 1898, provided such waiver shall not be claimed as a precedent or as said company's assenting to any change of said contract of any variation thereof or therein.

"'Resolved by the mayor and general council that compliance by said company with said order by said company be accepted with said understanding.'

"This resolution seems to contemplate that the electric light company takes the position that under the existing contract when lights have once been located and put into service, that all such lights must be kept in service unless the company consents to their discontinuance, but as to the thirty-six series lights ordered out of service under a resolution passed in February of this year the company here waives the objection, provided such waiver should not be claimed as a precedent or as an assent on the part of the company to a change or variance of the contract.

"This contention of the electric light company as to its rights, under a fair construction of the contract, would be sound if the contract in its entirety was binding on the city government, but since the making of the contract decisions rendered by our state supreme court show that the contract is not binding on the city except to the extent that so long as the city permits the light company to furnish the lights they must be paid for at the contract price.

"If on account of the lowered tax assessment and tax rate and consequently reduced income of the city and the needs of the other departments of the city government it has been or shall be found necessary to reduce the appropriation for the maintenance of lights so that the minimum sum stipulated by the contract, $5,313.33 per month, cannot be paid out of the appropriation, the mayor and general council will find it necessary to reduce the number of lights so as to come within the appropriation, for it would be unlawful and wrong to allow the lights to be furnished and remain unpaid for and burden future administrations with their cost or with litigation concerning their cost in excess of the appropriation.

"It is important to remember the fact that the electric light company has the right to terminate the contract if the city does not fully comply with it upon ninety days' notice, under the clause on the third page of the contract, in these words: 'Either party hereto to have the right to terminate this contract on the non-compliance therewith by the other party by giving ninety (90) days' notice of an intention so to do to the other party.' Should the electric light company do this, the further lighting of the city would need such attention as the mayor and general council deem proper to give it. Of course it would be competent for the light company and the city to make a new contract covering the balance of the year, and it might be well to have a confence between the committee and the company to see if the points of difference now existing could not be adjusted by negotiation.

"As to the particular resolution pending, I think if it is concurred in it ought to be so amended as to set forth the contention of the city that the existing contract is not binding in law upon the present city government, and that this resolution is not to be construed as a waiver of this contention on the part of the city. My recollection is that not only the series lights covered by the resolution had been ordered out, but also a number of arc lights. The resolution deals only with the series lights. I think that nothing ought to be done by the mayor and general council looking to the maintenance of more lights from month to month than the city can pay for. Very respectfully, J. A. ANDERSON, "City Attorney."

CAPT. JAS. W. ENGLISH'S WORK

HIS SERVICES IN BEHALF OF ATLANTA'S UPBUILDING.

His Good Work for the City and the Part He Has Played in Its Development.

Editor Constitution—The municipal election is opening up early, but none too early for the good of the city. Anybody has the right to run for mayor of Atlanta who is a citizen. I do not desire to detract from the claims of any, but simply to answer some questions that have been asked about one of the announced candidates. Personal friendship for a man who runs for office, especially for an important office, should count for little unless a man is qualified to fill it.

The question has been asked, what has Captain James W. English done for Atlanta? The captain does not seem to think it required an answer from him, and, in fact, I think there is no occasion for him to go into a statement to the public about what he has done. Those of us who know what he has done do not require to be told, and I do not hesitate to say that if Captain English would detail to the public what he has done, he would be charged by those who made the inquiry with blowing his horn and egotism. Many new citizens in our city may be deceived by the inquiry if not answered, and hence I desire as a friend of Atlanta, as well as of Captain English, to detail a part of the history of Atlanta that Captain English is very closely connected with.

He was elected a member of the council to serve during the years of 1877 and 1878; he was appointed chairman of the finance committee, and rendered the city valuable service in that position. It will be remembered there was a floating indebtedness of about $500,000, bearing 12 to 18 per cent interest per annum. He at once proceeded in placing it at 7 and 8 per cent, thus saving the city a large amount of money. He also aided the incoming administration in funding the floating debt in bonds at a lower rate of interest, and helped to secure an amendment to the charter preventing the city from having any floating indebtedness in future, and in securing an amendment to the city charter that created an annual sinking fund to pay a portion of the current expenses of the city.

Every citizen of Atlanta is well acquainted with the fact that in 1878 the new constitution of the state of Georgia was submitted to the voters of this state for their actions. Among several questions involved was the permanent location of the state capitol. There was much prejudice against Atlanta at that time, by reason of the growth of this city and other considerations, and our people were fearful that the capitol would be located elsewhere. A bitter sectional fight was on, and the city government requested Captain English to organize in the interest of Atlanta, but owing to the embarrassed financial condition of the city they could not appropriate any money to pay the committee's expenses, and he was forced to raise the necessary fund for subscription from our fellow citizens to pay clerk hire, printing, and carry on the work. The amount of work performed by Captain English and the committee co-operating with him is well known to many of the older citizens of this city. It was a grand victory for Atlanta, the full benefit of which was not appreciated at that time.

He retired from office on the 31st of December, 1878, and did not hold any office until elected mayor of the city in 1881, and held that office during 1881 and 1882.

I will not enter into full details as to Captain English's important work during his term of office as mayor. He was first confronted with the important fact that the old waterworks could not supply the city with the necessary amount of water, nor were they all available in case of fire. Notwithstanding the fact that the income of the city from all sources was comparatively very small, he at once arranged to provide the old waterworks with new pumping machinery, which answered every purpose of the city until the new pumping stations No. 1 and No. 2 had been located. Taking it all and all, his administration as mayor was one of the most creditable the city ever had, and is a part of the history of Atlanta.

Some years previous the building of the Georgia Western railroad (now known as the western division of the Southern railway) from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., had been projected, and the city of Atlanta subscribed and paid $300,0000 toward the building of that road. Work on the road was stopped and abandoned when the city's money was spent, and the terminal, franchise and all its appurtenances were sold under an execution for the balance of money due the contractor, and all the property was bought by the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company. I was present at a meeting called by Mayor English when the whole subject received due consideration and prompt attention. In connection with the fact that manufacturers were forced to pay from $3.50 to $4 per ton for steam coal and $5 to $6 per ton for domestic coal, it was conceded by all present that Atlanta could neither increase in population nor prosperity with fuel at such extravagant prices, and the gentlemen present requested Captain English and Mr. Anthony Murphy to confer with the officers and directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company at their headquarters in New York, and see if they could not purchase back from them the property they had bought at the sale of the Georgia Western railway. After twenty days' hard work, they succeeded in the object of that visit, and finally placed the Georgia Western in the hands of those who secured its building, not only from Atlanta to Birmingham, but to Greenville, on the Mississippi river. The price of coal, both for steam and domestic purposes, has been reduced year after year, until now we can purchase the best steam coal at $1.70 per ton and domestic coal proportionately as cheap.

It is hard to determine the vast benefits that Atlanta has derived from the building of that road.

The road known as the East Tennessee was built from Macon to Rome during the two years he was mayor, and he gave to this enterprise his hearty and earnest cooperation. No one was more efficient in the building of the Atlanta and Florida railway, also the Georgia Midland and Gulf and the Columbus Southern railway, which finally gave us another line of rail from Atlanta to Columbus, Albany and Brunswick. I know personally that Captain English and associates built 500 miles of railroad in this state in less than five years, every mile of it being more or less a feeder to the trade of Atlanta. It is true he was paid for his work, but he could have made more money if he had gone to other fields where better opportunities to make money were offered him. He refused to go, preferring to help Atlanta.

During Captain English's term as mayor he commenced the work of permanent street improvement. The first belgian block was laid during his term, at the corner of Alabama and Loyd streets.

The volunteer fire department had become dissatisfied by reason of numerous calls upon their services, and the great loss of time and expense entailed upon them in consequence thereof. He bought their property, both engine houses on Broad street, their apparatus and horses, paying $20,000 for the property, real and personal, and established the paid fire deparment. The city has since sold the real estate then purchased at auction for over $50,000. The paid fire department was organized and put into successful operation at once, also the present signal system, both fire and police, was during his term of office.

The most efficient service rendered by Captain English individually, and one that probably made him more enemies than any other, was the firm stand he took against all gaming houses during his term as mayor. I do not claim too much for him when I say that for his firmness and bold stand on this issue is due the fact that those houses were closed, and have remained closed ever since. His life was threatened, and his motives misconstrued by men who lost their occupation. He whipped the fight, and to no man in Atlanta is more credit due than to Captain English.

For fifteen years he has been connected with the board of police commissioners. He was elected without his solicitation as a member, and has given his time and attention unsparingly to the arduous duties of that office. I know he has time and again tried to resign from this office, but good citizens and the general council have appealed to him to remain. By his firmness and strict discipline there he has made enemies. What man has ever charged that he did not do his utmost to have law and order enforced on all occasions?

Captain English served, and was an efficient member of the board of education. He was one of the original trustees of the Grady hospital, and subscribed his money and induced others to subscribe to the fund to complete and furnish the building. The minutes of both these bodies will disclose what he did to make them perfect and efficient.

The intimation has been made that Captain English has never done much toward building up manufactories. I know personally of three large enterprises he helped to organize. He gave his time and money to all of them, and was as much responsible as any one man for the construction of all of them.

First, the Atlanta Cotton Mills.
Second, the Exposition Mills.
Third, the Whittier Mills.

He and his partners induced the Whittier mills here, and they built their plant for them and gave them twenty-five acres of land for the purpose. I do not claim that he started all of these enterprises, but from a personal knowledge of all the facts, I do unhesitatingly say that they would not have started when they did, but by his efforts.

The best work that Captain English helped to inaugurate in this city was the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building. The first meeting that was held to start this movement was called by Henry W. Grady at the residence of Captain English, and over $25,000 was subscribed at the first meeting. The last meeting was also held there. He was earnest and efficient in pushing the subscription list, and after all the money subscribed had been spent, and the building was still unfinished, he and Mr. George W. Parrott carried it to completion with their own money, taking the risk of the future to be repaid.

Years ago he was a member of the Young Men's Library board, and aided them in purchasing their library building, and is a life member. He was chairman of the finance committee that built Dr. Barnett's church, the First Presbyterian. He is regarded as a liberal contributor to all church buildings, without regard to creed.

He was a large subscriber nd a friend of the Confederate Veterans' home, and helped it until he could no longer do it good.

The help that Captain English rendered in our late Cotton States exposition is fresh in the memory of all our citizens. He was chairman of the executive committee, which was the most important, and gave his undivided attention to its success, and I know that in addition to the time spent, and the worry incident to the important office he held, he also dropped into it about $5,000 to help make it a success. All know what the exposition did for Atlanta.

I have not exaggerated Captain English's record; I have not given it all, but I did deem that it was necessary to say that which has been said about what he has done. He may have faults, he has enemies; but no man that is any account in this life is without both. Whatever may be said against him, no fair-minded man can claim that he has not always been ready to help Atlanta, in season and out of season, and his work has aided materially in building up one of the most progressive and modern cities in the land.

In a word, the whole of his long residence in Atlanta has been spent in the material and moral upbuilding of this great city. AN ATLANTIAN.

Atlanta, March 19, 1898.

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

Not in the Programme.

Right in the midst of Judge Andy's performance yesterday afternoon two peelers made a wild rush for one of the spectators who had gone to sleep and fallen from the bench. Quicker than a cat can wink its eye these two peelers had Lewis Samper, a colored member of the sanitary department, in the lock-up.

Samper took a day off yesterday and got on the outside of too much whisky. It was his honest intention to enjoy the matinee, but the effects of the liquor and the balmy air were too much for his somnambulency and he went to sleep and lost his balance.

Caused by a Tooth.

All the witnesses and the officer swore that Martha Walker was drunk and while under the influence of the liquid spirits made pandemonium reign in her neighborhood. With his usual consideration Judge Andy asked Martha what she had to say to all of that and she braced herself up on her dignity and alleged sanctimony with an earnestness born of a strong desire to escape paying a fine. She said:

"Jedge, I'se a church goin' 'oman and I sure wasn't drunk. Dis is what wus de matter. I'se got a bad tooth and ter ease hit off frum aching I took a little too much morphine, I did, jedge."

Judge Andy said something about it being "tooth-in" and announced that morphine drunks were as bad under the law as whisky drunks.

And Martha's tooth cost her $5.75.

Victim to a Coincidence.

It might have all been purely a coincidence, but the wagon men on Decatur street noticed that whenever David Rusk, a white farmer from Cherokee county, was around eggs and butter disappeared very mysteriously.

So David Rusk was a star on the boards yesterday afternoon. Judge Andy tried to ascertain why Rusk wasn't at home on his farm, but failed and entered a fine of $10. Rusk didn't have the money and was sent to the city chaingang for twenty days.

He claimed that he was in the wagon yard when caught night before last for the purpose of changing his socks, but an examination showed that he didn't own a pair.

She Was "Pitted."

Charley Hill, colored, deserted his wife because she came back from the smallpox camp terribly marked. He found Mary Moore, who wasn't made frightful with smallpox pits, and he paid her much attention. This made the poor, deserted and muchly "pitted" wife mad and she had Charley and Mary arrested. They were sent to the stockade for a month.

'Stenuating Circumstances.

"Hit am all jest lak de p'lice tells hit, Judge Andy. I wuz sho drunk, but dar am 'stenuating sarcumstances which am gwine ter 'peal ter de clemency ob de court."

Frank Hall was making his speech at the matinee and when he had finished, Judge Andy asked him to state the extenuating circumstances, and he replied:

"I wuz pulled last night and dis mornin' de janitor tells me to scour de floor down stairs and ef I made a good job ob hit you sure gwine ter let me off light."

The plea was admitted and Frank got off with a fine of only $1.75.

MORE THAN WAS PROMISED.

An Extra Lecture Is To Be Given by the Lecture Course.

While Governor Bob Taylor's lecture on Tuesday night will be the last regular number in the course of the Atlanta Lecture Association, the executive committee has arranged for another for March 31st. The expenses of this will be met out of money saved by the committee during the year and money taken in at the door.

So the final entertainment will come on the last night of the present month, when Dr. W. James Henry Breasted, of the University of Chicago, will deliver a lecture on "The Pyramids and the Temples of the Nile." This he illustrates with 100 beautiful dissolving views. Dr. Breasted is recognized as the leading Egyptologist of this country. He spent several years in Egypt, and was connected with the excavations and explorations about the ruins of the ancient country.

Dr. Breasted is not a dry, pedantic speaker, but is up to date, and he treats his theme in a most attractive style.

The reserved seat sale for Governor Taylor's lecture opened yesterday morning at the Grand with 100 members in line with books waiting to get their seats. This is an indication of Governor Taylor's popularity. His subject will be "The Fiddle and the Bow."

As this will be the last regular number, blank subscription cards will be distributed among the members and they will be requested to sign their names for next season's course. The first season the course consisted of ten entertainments, and the average cost for each was 25 cents to the holders of membership tickets, each five-dollar-ticket being good for two seats to every attraction.

This year thirteen numbers will be given, and the average cost will be 13 cents. With an increase in membership this cost can be further reduced by giving more attractions.

Invitations will be sent out by mail to the members for the last lecture.

Madame Visby.

Madame Visby is now prepared to make the nattiest and swellest tailor gowns in the city. Besides the dinner, visiting and evening robes she fashions surpass anything of the kind in the south. Her designing parlors are in the Grand, seventh floor.

GRAND SPRING OPENING.

Bowman's

78 WHITEHALL.

THURSDAY MCH 24
FRIDAY MCH 25.
SATURDAY MCH 26.

A Man Of Taste . . . .

Is sure to be pleased with our elegant line of New Hats and Furnishings. We have a most complete stock:

Fancy Shirts, Neckwear and Hats.

THE NEWEST, LATEST STYLES

The Gay Co.,

18 Whitehall St.

Custom Tailoring.

Our facilities are so perfect and so unusual that we can vouch-safe to every customer details of grace and individual fitness that are not possible at "just any tailor shop." We want you to see our grand assortment of Suitings and Trouserings for Spring. It is an exclusive collection absolutely without a parallel elsewhere.

The workmanship on our made-to-measure garments, and the finish cannot be surpassed by any organization in the land.

We built reputation on merit, and are still growing on the same basis.

Spring Hats.

The weather is warm enough to set you thinking about a new Spring Hat. It would be absurd extravagance for you to buy before seeing our stock and learning our prices. Every new shape and shade is on view and the saving on each fine grade Hat is from $1.00 to $1.50. Our Hats are as worthy at every point as the exclusive Hatters', and much cheaper.

Boy's Tuxedo Suits.

Paste this in your hat, if you have a boy who needs to be rigged out occasionally in full-fledged fashion. We are showing elegant Tuxedo Suits for the youngsters, 7 to 15 years. They are natty and surprisingly effective.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall St.

THE THEATERS.

Both the Grand opera house and the Lyceum theater will be open this week and several good shows are promised.

The Lyceum will open Monday night with Punch Robertson and a company in repertoire at popular prices. It is said that this is one of the strongest popular price companies that has visited Atlanta this season. It carries all its own scenery, and the productions are said to be unusually good.

"The Girl from Paris" will play a return engagement at the Grand opera house Wednesday and Thursday, with matinee Thursday. The show was seen here during the winter and played a successful engagement. It was unusually popular, and the approaching engagement promises to be as successful.

Margaret Mather will be seen at the Philips Tomes has left the Bostonians to join the company and will act the part of Tom Everleigh. Miss Carrie Behr will play the title role of Excelsior, Jr., will appear as Ruth, the famous slavey, and render Sister Mary Jane's top note, while Miss Clara Lavine, the noted singer, is to play Nora, the daughter of the Honeycombs. Miss Lavine, by the way, is the young lady who replaced Della Fox so successfully when Miss Fox was indisposed during a New York engagement. Miss Florence Norwood is also a member of the company which throughout its entirety is of the same standard as verified by the names already given.

The chorus is composed of many pretty girls whose voices add materially to the great attraction, while the many fascinating dancers form a pleasing feature of the production. By special arrangement the price admission for this engagement will



MARGARET MATHER:
The Talented Aetress Who Will Be Seen Here This Week in a Splendid Presentation of "Cymbeline."

Grand Friday and Saturday nights, with matinee Saturday. Miss Mather will be seen in "Cymbeline," and to the lovers of Shakespearean plays the engagement of Miss Mather will be a treat.

Miss Mather is said to be supported by a company of capable actors. The scenic effects are said to be magnificent, and the company carries all of its own scenery, made specially for Miss Mather's production of the play.

It has been said from time to time with more or less emphasis that the playgoing public has lost its taste for the work of Shakespeare. It is doubtless true that conditions have changed to a considerable extent, and while a generation ago the drama was studied in the theaters, now many more people attend the playhouses purely as a matter of recreation. It is also unquestionable that Shakespearean presentations are much more uncommon than they were twenty years ago, but this is not so much due to lack of public appreciation as to other causes. Presented as they should be, they still have a strong hold upon the public esteem.

Of all the works of Shakespeare "Cymbeline" is one of the most rarely presented, although the chief role, that of Imogen, has always exerted a powerful fascination over our best actresses, for the part is very strong and eminently a sympathetic one. "Cymbeline" is seen but seldom, not because it is not thoroughly worthy, but because its adequate presentation absolutely necessitates an expenditure of money which very few artists can afford. The changes of scene are very frequent, and many of the sets are unusually elaborate and costly. In Miss Mather's presentation of "Cymbeline" there are no less than eighteen sets—the amount of scenery and properties being almost three times what is given to the average Shakespearean production. In every deail of the staging of the piece Miss Mather has insisted upon historical correctness, and has herself, with this end in view, delved deeply in standard libraries. As far as the scenery alone is concerned it may be said that six of the best artists in America were employed upon it.

Miss Mather's engagement will begin Friday evening at the Grand opera house with a matinee Saturday and concluding performance Saturday night.

"The Girl from Paris" has been secured to play a return engagement here at the Grand on its way from New Orleans, on Wednesday and Thursday with a matinee Thursday.

It is said no production for many years has achieved the tremendous success, financially and otherwise, as that which has been accorded "The Girl from Paris" during its long engagement in London and New York. It is one of those attractions which might justly be termed a comic opera company, and is practically such. With a score by Ivan Caryll, which includes many of the most popular songs now being sung in London and New York, and a book which has produced the now universally plagiarized saying, "It is to laugh." It is one of the most amusing pieces of modern times. To interpret the burlesque Mr. Rice has selected a company of some fifty people whose standing in the several branches of the theatrical profession is unquestionable. It is produced under the direction of Mr. Frank Smithson, who was secured from the Lyric and Avenue theaters of London especially for the purpose. The dancing is under the charge of the famous maitre de ballet, H. Fletcher Rivers, while the orchestration is by George Hays, and under the personal direction of A. M. Langstaff, late leader of the Newport orchestra. The scenic equipment is the work of LaFayette W. Seavey and is of the most elaborate character.

In addition to the excellent cast who present the piece, and whose names are given below, the dainty dancer, Mlle. Fleurette, will accompany the attraction in a new creation—"La Parisienne." Miss Mamie Gilroy won great fame for many of Hoyt's farces and will appear in the title role of "The Girl from Paris." Mr. William Blaisdell as Augusta Pompier, the amusing and volatile French spy. Mr. Edgar Halstead will assume the responsibility of the "Shining Light," Ebenezer Honeycomb. Mr. Harry Hermsen portrays the "Spa Hotel Proprietor," Hans, and Mr. J. C. Marlow appears as Major Fossdyke. Mr.

be reduced from the regular $1.50 charges to $1, 75c, 50c and 25c.

The Lyceum theater will open its doors for the week beginning Monday night and will offer Punch Robertson and his clever company as the attraction in repertoire at popular prices with daily matinees.

Punch is by no means a stranger to the theatrical patrons of this city as he has been an annual attraction at the Lyceum for several seasons and has always succeeded in drawing large audiences throughout his engagement here.

This season it is claimed he has surrounded himself with a company of unusual merit, and has paid special attention to the selection of the plays presented. Few, if any, standard price attractions claim to carry every scene and accessory necessary for the complete production of the play presented, depending largely upon the stock of scenery and properties owned by the theater. But Punch Robertson claims a diversion in this direction as he proposes to produce each and every play used with specially constructed scenery and properties, using nothing whatever owned by the theater.

At each performance the play will be changed, as will also the specialties, which are said to be numerous and clever. Monday night every lady accompanied by a person holding a paid ticket will be admitted free with the usual requirements.

Seats for the entire week were placed on sale yesterday.

The management of this house announces for the week of March 28th the great Sam T. Jack Burlesque Company direct from their successful engagement at Chicago.

This combination numbers among its members the popular and well known artiste, Miss Jennie Yeaman's, ably seconded by Mlle. Karnia, the famous dancer.

The specialties will all be new and thoroughly up to date. Manager Jack's reputation for pretty and shapely girls will be well sustained by the bevy of beauties embraced in this company.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Continued from Fifteenth Page.

gathered on the Pacific coast. The specimens will be exhibited in various ways, some under glasses, some being mounted in velvet, lace, ribbon and ivorine. It is to those who have a love for the beautiful that the collection is said to be of particular interest, since Miss Westfall, rather than make scientific presentation alone of her algae, has made an art gallery of them. Those at all familiar with "sea flowers" will appreciate their delicacy of texture and form and the lace work designing, to which nature has given her artistic touch. Miss Westfall's exhibition is the first of the kind ever held in Atlanta and will be a source of much curiosity and great pleasure.

Social Items.

Miss Pet Dargan has returned from Florida.

•••

Miss Annie Nash is visiting at Stone Mountain.

•••

Miss Bailey has returned to her home in Marietta.

•••

The Atlanta Musical Club meets next Wednesday morning.

•••

Mr. William Scott has returned to his home in St. Louis.

•••

Miss Addie Maud is expected home from St. Louis at an early date.

•••

Miss Myrtis Cotton, of Grantville, is the guest of Miss Gertrude Branan.

Mrs. McKiveen will return from Floida, the first of April.

•••

Miss M. J. Westfall, of California, is in the city.

•••

Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick has returned to her home in Americus.

•••

Mr. George Speer, of LaGrange, who has been quite ill, is now very much better.

•••

Mrs. Aurelia Speer is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Speer, in LaGrange.

•••

The friends of Major Livingston Mims are distressed to learn of his illness.

•••

The entertainment committee of the Atlanta Woman's Club met yesterday morning with the chairman of the committee, Mrs. William C. Glenn. Arrangements were perfected for the coming exhibition of the sea flowers, under the auspices of the club.

•••

Mrs. Richard Peters entertains at dinner today in honor of Mr. Walter S. Thomson.

•••

Mrs. James W. English, Jr., was better yesterday, but is still confined to her room.

•••

Quite a large party of Atlantians will attend the Thornton-Kontz wedding in LaGrange.

•••

Mrs. Stephen Palmer, of Washington, Ga., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins.

•••

An engagement to be announced soon is that of a beautiful Atlanta widow and a wealthy northern man.

•••

Miss Carter of Albany, is receiving charming attentions as the guest of the Misses Sisson, at Kirkwood.

•••

The friends of Mrs. Charles Northen will be delighted to learn that she is very much better.

•••

The French circle met Friday afternoon with Madame A. J. M. Bizien at the Grand.

•••

The Children of the Confederacy will meet next Thursday afternoon in the Woman's Club rooms at the Grand.

•••

Colonel R. F. Maddox, after spending several weeks among the Florida resorts, returned home yesterday.

•••

Misses Estell and Kate Carroll have returned to the city, after spending the winter in southern Florida.

•••

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Wilkins entertained at dinner last night in honor of Mr. Walter S. Thomson, of Philadelphia, the guest of Mr. John Sanders.

•••

Mrs. Corning, the charming guest from New York that visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis in February, will be their guest again in May.

•••

Among the brilliant after Easter functions will be a lawn fete at the Piedmont Driving Club, at which Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Neal will entertain their friends.

•••

The executive board of the Woman's Exchange meets Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock with Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, the chairman, at her residence. A full attendance is urged.

•••

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Grant Wilkins entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Lute Gordon and Mr. Walter S. Thomson, of Philadelphia. About twelve guests were present and the occasion was one of great happiness.

•••

The ladies of the Unitarian church will hold a dime social at the residence of the pastor, Rev. W. S. Vail, 42 West Pine street, Friday evening, March 25th. An excellent programme has been arranged and refreshments will be served.

•••

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton gave an elegant dinner party in honor of the neice, Miss Elizabeth Thornton, and her fiance, Mr. Ernest Kontz. The occasion was one of the most elaborate and enjoyable of the season, and the young people were the recipients of happy congratulations.

•••

Yesterday at noon Captain and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry gave a beautiful luncheon in honor of Major Lewis and Mr. William Scott, of St. Louis. The table was artistic in decorations of pink roses, and the following congenial party was assembled: Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. S. E. Freeman, Mrs. MacAllen Marsh, Miss Block and Miss Emily English.

•••

On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Mr. M. A. Woodbury and Miss Willie May Cowart were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blackstock. Those present were Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, Mrs. M. E. Woodbury, Mrs. J. B. Swanton, Mrs. B. G. Kelly, Mrs. C. F. Henly, Mr. T. Cowart, Dr. H. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Henly, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. G. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Symmers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Woodbury, Misses Stella Woodbury, Minnie Minton, Maud Woodruff, Mallie Caigle, Emma Whiting, Clara Owens, Messrs. Roy Woodbury, John Ray, Sam Hicks, Stacy Davis and Wesley Woodruff.

•••

The Woodmen of Atlanta will be visited Thursday by Commander J. C. Root and Clerk J. T. Yates, two prominent officers of the Omaha department, southern division Woodmen of the World. They will be entertained by the Woodmen of the city, who will give them a car ride over the city and a luncheon at the Woman's Exchange on Forsyth street. After the ride and luncheon, they will be tendered a formal welcome by the Woodmen of the city at 72½ North Broad street, where speeches will be made by Messrs. Root, Yates and others. A full attendance of the members of the order is expected. Woodmen are requested to carry their friends.

older people. The books given by the Pansy Circle are freely read and appreciated by those who can read, and the "mothers' meetings" grow in delight to those who attend. Miss Mamey Hatcher and Miss Cobb, of the Young Ladies' Auxiliary, were present, and reported the net proceeds of the valentine ball to be $135, making the amount in the treasury over $300. The Young Ladies' Auxiliary is the most valuable aid to the Kindergarten Association and is a constant proof that charity and kindliness thrive in the hearts of the most popular young society women of Macon. Of the Pansy Circle were present the president, Miss Margaret Plant, and the treasurer, Miss Lulu Hussey. These young girls have donated the library for the school, and have assumed the responsibility of the weekly bread and milk treats to the children. They reported $20 in the treasury and are making arrangements to give the kindergarten children an Easter egg hunt. A letter was read from Mr. Henry Horne, manager of the opera house, stating that Mr. Franklin Careney would appear in Macon on the 28th or 29th of this month, and offering the Pansy Circle 50 per cent of the gross receipts at the matinee performance if the Circle will aid in selling the tickets. The offer has been accepted and there is no doubt the matinee audience will be the largest of the season, as the members of the Pansy Circle are beyond doubt capable of arousing universal enthusiasm. The entertainment is a good one, too, as Mr. Franklin Careney is a famous elocutionist and illustrator and in addition to all other pleasures, furnishes the freshest of amusement to his audience by drawing chalk pictures of the people before him. The matinee will probably make $100 for the Pansy Circle and in their hands will mean treble that amount of good in charitable work. A number of entertainments will be given during the summer months by both the Young Ladies' Auxiliary and the Pansy Circle for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association and there is little doubt that by next fall an additional school will be opened and supported.

The ballad concert given Monday night in the Wesleyan college drawing rooms for the benefit of the Macon hospital, was another achieved success for the ladies of the hospital auxiliary. The programme which was arranged by Mrs. Samuel Randolph Jaques and Mrs. Stallings was as follows:

Duet—Mrs. Harry Jones, Mrs. Ed Schofield.
Lullaby—Mrs. Findlay.
Selection—Mrs. Calaway.
Selection—Mrs. Wallace McCaw.
"Asthore," Trotere—Mrs. Stallings.
"I Love Thee, I Adore Thee!"—Mrs. Clifford Williams.
Recitation—Mr. Arthur Bradley.
Selection—Mrs. Manly Curry.
Selection—Miss Woodruff.
"For This," De Koven—Mrs. Schofield.
"Cupid and I"—Mrs. Harry Jones.
Duet—Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Stallings.

The accompaniments were played by that accomplished musician, Mrs. Homer M. Austin.

In addition to this delightful list of Macon's sweetest singers, the audience listened with pleasure to a beautiful song from Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren. Mrs. McLaren has but recently returned from a long absence from Macon, during which time her magnificent voice has received culture from the best masters in Paris and New York.

The concert netted over $40 for the hospital.

The Sidney Lanier chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy met Tuesday morning at the public library for the purpose of considering the proposed idea of buying and maintaining the soldiers' home at Atlanta in conjunction with the other Georgia chapters. Mrs. Appleton Collins presided and a letter was read from Mrs. Hallie Alexander Rounsaville, of Rome, state regent of the Daughters of the Confederacy, proposing that the Georgia chapters should buy the home. The chapter has decided that while the money to buy the home could probably be raised, it would be impossible to support and maintain it without an appropriation from the state legislature, and this the Macon chapter is unwilling to solicit for three reasons: First, because the bill for this appropriation has already been voted down or killed; second, because statistics show that Georgia is more liberal in the amount of pension money paid to confederate soldiers than any other state, and lastly, but perhaps the most important thing to consider, the old soldiers almost invariably prefer to receive a small pension and remain at home to being taken care of at any soldiers' home. The preferences of these veterans is beyond doubt a thing of importance, and the members of Sidney Lanier chapter are convinced that all the money raised by the chapters can be more advantageously used in contributing to the wants of the local confederate heroes than investing in the soldiers' home. The chapter voted $2 to be sent to Mr. Daniel Decatur Emmett at Mount Vernon, O. Mr. Emmett is the author of "Dixie," is eighty-three years old and is in want.

Miss Turner, of Atlanta, arrived in Macon Wednesday and is giving lessons in embroidery at the woman's exchange.

Mr. Clem P. Phillips, the popular haberdasher, has generously offered to let the ladies of the hospital auxiliary take charge of his store for one day and receive 10 per cent of the money taken in. Mr. John Hoge has also consented to let the ladies have all they can make out of the soda fount at Lamar's that same day. Mrs. Louis Stevens is president of the auxiliary and will be ably assisted in these business ventures by a number of the most attractive matrons and young society women of Macon. The experiences of the day are yet to be told, but there is no doubt that the sales will be great.

Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren and her nephew, Master Lamar Washington, are visiting Mrs. Jack Lamar in Vineville. Mrs. McLaren has just completed the publishing of her book, "Scenes and Dreams in Other Lands," and her publishers have received a great number of orders for the volume. Mrs. McLaren, however, will not consent to the sale of any, however, until the 200 volumes given by her to the Macon Hospital Association are disposed of.

Mrs. McLaren will remain in the south for several months, spending most of the time here, but also visiting her sisters, Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Eli Shorter, of Eufaula, Ala. In June Mrs. McLaren goes to Old Point Comfort, from there to Narragansett Pier and thence to Newport, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Carroll, of New York.

During Mrs. McLaren's stay in Macon she will give an informal reception to her friends every Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Nolan, of McDonough, is the guest of Mrs. Turner, on Madison street.

Miss Mamie Wiley has returned from Eatonton, where she visited Miss Frankie Reid.

Mrs. Henry M. Wortham and Mrs. Lee Jordan have returned home after spending the winter in Paris and Rome.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Jake Lazarus to Miss Madeline Kauffman, of Columbus. Miss Kauffman is a beauti-



CHARACTERS IN "THE GIRL FROM PARIS."

Society News From Macon.

Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—The Current Topics Club met Monday morning at the residence of Mrs. William McEwen Johnston. The programme for the meeting was arranged by Mrs. Mary Lamar McCaw and Mrs. Frank Rogers, and was very interesting, as the meetings of this club invariably are. The subject was: "Wars and Rumors of Wars;" and under this head followed, in addition to the papers read, much animated discussion on the questions of war with Spain, the Dreyfus case, and incidentally the general state of affairs in France, and other like and live topics of the day. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Frank Rogers, Mrs. M. L. McCain, Mrs. George W. Duncan, Mrs. Appleton Collins, Miss Bessie Rogers and Mrs. Robert H. Plant. Mrs. McEwen Johnston read a splendid editorial from The New York Sun on the subject of "War with Spain and the Part the South Should Take in Such an Event." The Sun agreed with General Wade Hampton that this section of the United States had suffered most keenly from the civil war, and that if possible the north should assume the burden of this one.

The Free Kindergarten Association met Monday afternoon at the public library, with Mrs. R. E. Park presiding. One object of the meeting was to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the following ladies were appointed on the nominating committee: Mrs. Mallory Taylor, Mrs. A. L. Miller and Mrs. Wallace Eugene McCain. This committee was absent from the room only a few moments when they returned and nominated for re-election those already in office. This action was unanimously approved by the other members of association, and the excellent and efficient officers remained as follows: President, Mrs. R. E. Park; first vice president, Mrs. Calder B. Willingham; second vice president, Mrs. H. M. Wortham; secretary, Miss Essie Deitz; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Willingham; auditor, Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher. Miss Maude Blount Campbell was present, and gave an interesting report as teacher of the kindergarten school. The average attendance is larger than heretofore, and the good influence of the kindergarten is reaching through the little ones to the

20 Decatur St. — Opposite Kimball

Waxelbaum's

20 Decatur St. — Opposite Kimball

NOW that Spring Business has commenced to encourage ready buyers we are going to give you, for the entire week, commencing Monday.....

THE USUAL MONDAY LOW PRICES

Read carefully and then come and get your share of the good things.

Full Yard-wide Percales, choice patterns; worth 10c, at . . . 5½C

Full Yard-wide Bleaching, 5 to 10-yard pieces; worth 8c, for 5C

Colored Organdies in plain and lace effects; worth 10c, at 5C

Checked Nainsook which we purchased as a Drive to sell at 8c, reduced to . 5C

A very choice selection of Shirting Prints; are worth 5c, at 2¾C

Nobby styles in Dress Ginghams; worth 6c & 8c, this sale at . . . 2½C

20 Decatur St. — Opposite Kimball

Waxelbaum's

20 Decatur St. — Opposite Kimball

ful and popular young woman, and Mr. Lazarus is prominent in Hebrew circles in Macon.

Miss Cora Walker has returned from Thomasville.

Mrs. John B. Cobb leaves in a few days for Lynchburg, Va., where she will visit Randolph-Macon college.

A hundred clustered diamonds are no more dazzling than a piece of Libbey cut glass. This cut on every piece marks the genuine Libbey ware. Libbey

Mrs. Adler's Grand Spring Opening.

A feast for the eyes of womankind is the array of dress goods and novelties that have been imported by Mrs. Adler for her patrons this season. No one dress pattern is similar to another in her stock, and there are certain importations in the way of lace dresses and embroidered fronts for handsome waists that cannot be duplicated in this country. Decidedly the novelties of the season are her grenadines, shown in infinite variety, and with their trimmings of the most unique and artistic patterns.

But no matter how handsome the materials or how novel the design unless fashioned by the artist, all the beauty of a gown is lost. Those who know Mrs. Adler appreciate that she is an adept in her line, and that her gowns have compared equally with those made by the celebrated modistes of New York or Paris. She has an exquisite appreciation of harmony in color and knows well how to adopt style to the beauty of the wearer. It is said that the Parisian woman wears what is becoming to her; that the English woman adheres closely to style, but Mrs. Adler declares that she can fashion the gown of the American woman so as to combine what is becoming and what is stylish and make of her patrons queens of fashion. Whereas the style adopted by Mrs. Adler has its artistic individuality, she never duplicates a gown as to material or fashion, and though one can say on seeing a gown she has made, "that is an Adler gown," they can never say "I saw one like it before." Mrs. Adler has as her first assistant this season one of the best known modistes of New York. Her opening will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 21st, 22d and 23d of March.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. feb27-tf

Easter Lilies.
Orders taken now for Easter lilies at present retail prices. Brookwood Floral Company, 13 Decatur street. sat sun

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
Be prepared for war, and get one of our combination blacking sets. Special for this week 33c and 49c per set.
FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
'Phone 230. 17 E. Alabama St.

PERSONAL.
C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

TO MAKE SMOKE CONSUMERS

Company Has Been Formed To Construct Hawley-Down-Draft Smoke Destroyers for Furnaces.

The Down-Draft system, a company recently formed in this city for the purpose of the manufacture of smoke consumers for this section of the country, is indorsed by the largest manufacturers and steam plant owners in the world.

The broad statement of guaranteeing the prevention of 95 per cent of the smoke—the saving of 10 to 20 per cent in fuel bills and the added capacity of 25 per cent of the furnaces give to the boilers with the clause in their contracts that if the furnaces fail to perform guarantees made—they will remove them at their own expense, thus leaving it in the hands of the purchasers entirely.

The Consolidated Gas Company, the Pullman Car Company and the Edison Electric Company, of Chicago, have purchased over $100,000 worth of these furnaces during the past five years, and highly indorse them for their economy and smokelessness.

Colonel C. E. Beeyer, the vice president of the parent company, the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace Company, of Chicago, has recently organized a local company with a capital stock of $150,000, and has interested a number of leading bankers and business men who are the company's directors and officers.

The cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and others who rigidly enforce the smoke law, have adopted the Down-Draft system as the only successful and practical smoke consumer—in their water works, public buildings and school power.

These furnaces are now being applied to the boilers of the Atlanta Brewing Company, the Georgia Electric Light Company, the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills and other places. A number of large steam users have asked for bids on their plants already and if the furnaces do all that is claimed for them, the new company will do a prosperous business. The late Mr. Pullman once stated that the only thing he had against this furnace was that in the absence of the smoke at the Pullman car work (where they have thirty-three furnaces in daily operation) the place had the appearance of being shut down or Sunday.

This company is now a Georgia concern and amply responsible for any statements they may make.

If you are not feeling well, why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla? It will purify and enrich your blood and do you wonderful good.

THE GRAND
THE GIRL FROM PARIS

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
March 23 and 24,
MATINEE THURSDAY.

Magnificent Scenery. Gorgeous Costumes. Dainty Music. Beautiful Chorus. FIFTY PEOPLE.

100 NIGHTS IN LONDON.
300 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK, AT HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.

EDW. E. RICE'S SUPERB SPECTACLE
Greatest Production of Many Seasons.
NIGHT PRICES, 25c to $1.00. MATINEE, 25c to 75c.
Sale Opens Monday at Grand Box Office. Phone 1079.

THE GRAND

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
MARCH 25 and 26.
Matinee Saturday.



THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,
Margaret Mather
And Her Excellent Company in a $40,000 Production
"CYMBERLINE"

Exactly as played by MISS MATHER at Wallack's Theater, New York.
18 Superb Scenic Masterpieces.
200 Handsome Armors and Costumes.
Brilliant Electrical and Mechanical Effects.
Sale Opens Wednesday at Grand Box Office. 'Phone 107

LYCEUM THEATRE

One week, commencing Monday, March 21st. Matinee every day 2:30 p. m.

PUNCH ROBERTSON

And his excellent company in an entirely new

REPERTOIRE.

Night prices . . . . . 10, 20, 30 cents

One carload of special scenery carried and used at every performance, making each play perfection with scenic embellishments. Ladies will be admitted free Monday night if accompanied with a paid 30-cent ticket. Seats must be reserved before 6 p. m. Monday.

Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's and Kimball house news stand.

UP-TO-DATE HIGH-GRADE PIANOS

New ideas, new methods in the piano business. Not going out of business but just going in, wanting patronage. Will get it if you compare our methods and prices:

McARTHUR & SONS, 321 N. Pryor St.

Sole Agents Kranich & Bach Pianos.

Echo Spring! Echo Spring Echo Spring! The oldest we have ever put on the market, and superior in quality. Try our bottling. We make it. First class places have it. S. Grabfelder & Co., Distillers; Albert L. Dunn, Selling Agent, Box 657, Atlanta, Ga.
fri sun tue

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Congress.

I hereby announce my candidacy to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the fifty-sixth congress on the Chicago platform. I promise if elected to give attention to every matter pertaining to their interests in a business-like way. I refer the people of this district, in which I have lived for thirty-eight years, to my public and private record in forwarding the interests of those whom I have represented. Yours to command,
CHARLES L. BRANAN.

For County Commissioner.

To the Voters of Fulton County—I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner, subject to a democratic primary. If elected, I pledge myself to the decrease of taxes to the lowest point possible consistent with good government, the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the people's money and an equitable distribution of public road work. Respectfully,
H. MOZLEY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner for Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic executive committee. The law requires one of the commissioners to be elected from the country, whose residence is outside of any corporate town. This is the place for which I am a candidate, and most respectfully ask the support of the voters of the entire county. B. F. WALKER.

County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of county commissioner from the city subject to the primary on April 21st. I respectfully ask the public to support me and promise faithful service if elected. EDWARD C. PETERS.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary. If elected will give my entire attention to the affairs of the office and conduct it in a business-like and careful manner.
GEO. J. DALLAS.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer. My friends will please kindly nominate me for the office at the democratic primary. C. M. PAYNE.

As heretofore announced, I am a candidate for county treasurer and will greatly appreciate the votes of Fulton's democracy at primary, April 21st. The time is short, preventing me from seeing every voter, but shall be in the race to the finish. (D. V.) MARK W. JOHNSON.
mch 20 2f e o d

It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

"The Old Red Hills of Georgia;" Gen. Henry R. Jackson's Poem

How the Venerable Lawyer, Soldier and Diplomat Came To Write the Celebrated Verses Which For Years Have Been Familiar In Every Household of Georgia

BY REMSEN CRAWFORD

General Henry R. Jackson, the distinguished lawyer, soldier and diplomat, has recently revised his celebrated poem, "The Old Red Hills of Georgia."

These verses are as familiar to the people of Georgia as the most familiar paragraphs of the big, old family Bible, which has always been the joy of every fireside, the comfort of every home. Whenever a Georgian wants to speak of his native state with reverence, or in terms of caressing patriotism he uses the term, "the old red hills of Georgia." The phrase has gone abroad. Alien lips have been taught it, and Georgia is known everywhere by its "old red hills."

There is always a world of interest in the story that tells how a famed song or poem came to be written—what inspiration gave it birth in the author's mind. John Howard Payne, the author of the immortal "Home, Sweet Home," died before telling the world just how he came to write the song that has soothed mankind the world over. It is known that Payne never had a home to call his own—that, like the swallow in a storm, he was blown by the winds hither and thither over the face of the earth; and this lends all the sweeter charm of pathos to the song and its sentiments. It is further known that the author of "Home, Sweet Home" died on a foreign shore, thousands of miles from the land he loved and glorified in his living verse.

Edgar Allen Poe gave a somewhat disappointing account of how he came to write "The Raven," declaring that a miserable mood simply burst forth into verse; that he selected the name "Lenore" for no other reason than that the sonorous roll of the final "o-r-e" rhymed so aptly with "nevermore" and "nevermore" had been ringing in his ears as the one word that carried with that idea of woe, eternal woe that was the environment of his brain at that gloomy moment.

"I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying," it has been claimed, was written by General Lytle during the Chickamauga campaign, and it is said that he composed the verse in a field hospital after he had received a mortal wound in battle.

Nothing is more interesting in the lives of men who attain fame in the great fields of literature, art and science than knowing something of how they came to hit upon their masterpieces—some special production of their brains that made them famous. The story of the creation of the poem, "The Old Red Hills of Georgia," cannot fail to interest those who have for so many years been familiar with the verses.

General Henry R. Jackson, who now resides in Savannah, was in the Mexican war at the time he wrote the poem. He was a young man who had graduated from Yale college with high honor, returned to Georgia and began practicing law. He had been United States district attorney for Georgia and colonel of the First Georgia regiment of infantry, which he led to the Mexican war. As a gifted jurist he was known all over Georgia. As a gallant soldier he was known everywhere. But nobody had ever known him as a poet.

The Mexican war was one of hardships, necessarily, and General Jackson and the Georgia troops suffered greatly in the clime and amid the rough plains of the land of cactus blossoms, a dreary, desolate land at best in those days for campaigning. Amid such surroundings General Jackson showed himself a man of a dual mind. His stubborn resistance against the foe when it came to battle won for him with several signal victories the plaudits of a nation. And yet, around the campfires he, like many warriors, grew sentimental, and at such times devoted many leisure hours to literature, particularly verse. Chief among these poems was "The Old Red Hills of Georgia," which became famous at home and abroad.

General Jackson Explains It.

"Homesickness is a malady which I believe to be hereditary," said General Jackson the other day, speaking of his poem, and how he came to write it. "I know it is a malady that is chronic with me. The emotions which prompt the utterances of its pang seem to grow stronger as mind and body grow weaker.

"Yes, I wrote the poem when I was homesick. It has been the wearer of somewhat varied draperies, but I give you here the one I prefer, which is my latest revision, and put it in the way I want it to remain."

New Version of the Poem.

The poem, as General Jackson revises it, is "The Red Old Hills of Georgia," instead of "The Old Red Hills of Georgia," and several verses have been changed completely. It follows in its latest dress:

The red old hills of Georgia,
So bald, and bare, and bleak;
Their memory fills my spirit
With thoughts I cannot speak.
They have no robe of verdure,
Strip naked to the blast;
And yet of all the varied earth
I love them best at last!

I love them for the pleasure
With which my life was blest,
When, erst, I left in boyhood,
My foot-steps on their breast;
When in the rains had perished
Those steps from plain and knoll
Then vanished with the storm of grief,
Joy's footprints from my soul.

The red old hills of Georgia!
My heart is on them now,
Where, fed by golden streamlets,
Oconee's waters flow.
I love them with devotion,
Though washed so bleak and bar
How can I cease to love them
For all that has been there?

I love them for the living—
The generous, brave and gay—
And for the dead who slumber
Within their breast of clay.
I love them for the bounty
That cheers their social hearth;
I love them for their rosy girls,
The sweetest of the earth!

The red old hills of Georgia!
Where on the world's broad face
Has heaven-born Freedom's spirit
Updrawn a nobler race?
In Switzerland and Scotland
Each patriot soul it thrills:
But sure! it wields a mightier sway,
Among our Georgia hills.

The red old hills of Georgia
I never can forget.
In work, in joy, in sorrow,
I fondly see them yet.
And when my course is ended—
No more to toil or rove,
May I be held by their dear clasp
Close, close, to them I love.

Something of His Life.

In this connection it is interesting to review at a brief glance the life of the author of the poem so widely known.

Returning from the Mexican war, General Jackson became judge of the superior court in Chatham county. He was later appointed minister to Austria by President Franklin Pierce. He became confederate judge for Georgia in 1861, and afterwards was made major general for Georgia. He has been minister to Mexico and held several high positions of honor as a statesman and diplomat. He is now living in advanced years a quiet life in Savannah.



GENERAL HENRY R. JACKSON.

READY TO TRADE WITH THE ROADS

Governor Russell of North Carolina Sincere in Favoring a Compromise.

THIS IS HIS SECOND OFFER

A Few Weeks Ago He Authorized a Friend To Compromise.

TERMS TOO HIGH FOR THE SOUTHERN

Evidently Both Sides Have Made Some Concessions, and Former Rates May Be Restored.

The Constitution published a dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., yesterday to the effect that a compromise may be reached between Governor Russell on the one hand and the railroads on the other.

Governor Russell has been conducting a bitter fight on the Southern railway almost from the time he took the oath of office. He tried to break the lease which the Southern has of the North Carolina railroad. He tried in the legislature and in the courts. Not having succeeded in either way, he inspired the state railroad commission to reduce rates. Recently the commission cut the passenger fares down about 25 per cent.

Now it is reported that the governor is willing to compromise and have the old rates restored if the Southern will lease the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, another line in which the state is interested. Under the democratic administration this road paid a small dividend on its stock but under Governor Russell it has scarcely made expenses. The road is a load and there is something in the report that the governor would be willing to have the former rates restored if the Southern would take the unprofitable line off the state's hands.

A few weeks ago this subject was broached to the Southern railway people. They were inclined to doubt the governor's willingness to compromise until they were shown a letter which he had written authorizing a personal friend to conduct the negotiations for him. The Southern's officials thought the governor wanted them to pay too much for the road and they declined to compromise. Whether he has modified his figures, is not known here in Atlanta, but it is probable that concessions have been made on both sides.

There is no question but that the reduction made by the commission was too sharp to stand a test in the courts and it is likely that the governor, reflecting on the decision of the United States supreme court in the Nebraska maximum rate case, has concluded to make less stringent exactions in regard to the lease of the Atlanta and North Carolina.

The Southern, Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line and all the principal roads in the state have declared that the new passenger rates would cause them heavy losses in running their passenger trains.

Mr. W. W. Finley, vice president of the Southern, said in his argument one day last week before the commission that his company has been losing money on its passenger trains, so far as local business was concerned, in the state before the cut was made in rates. In the course of his argument he said that the passenger rates were based on the density of the population in the territory through which the railroads passed. In Minnesota the passenger rate is 3 cents per mile, while in an adjoining state the rate is 4 cents, and in other western states it is even 5 and 6 cents. Mr. Finley expressed the opinion that the conditions in North Carolina were not such as to justify a reduction of passenger fares. Especially in western North Carolina is this so. Mr. Finley stated that any reduction of rates would necessarily result in impaired service.

Mr. Finley stated that there has been comparatively no increase in traffic in North Carolina in the past three years. There may have been some little development in certain localities, but it was the result of excursions or something of the kind.

Mr. Finley filed papers with the commission showing the income of the Southern Railway Company in North Carolina from intra-state passengers during the year ended June 30, 1897, to be $580,700. Among other things these papers show that the expenses of operation chargeable against such earnings (including taxes) were $602,287. The deficit therefore was $22,317.

A statement was made showing the deficiency from operation of intra-state passenger traffic on the lines of the Southern railway in North Carolina after charging against said lines the proportion of interest and rentals properly changeable to intra-state passenger traffic in the state. The deficiency from operation of intra-state passenger traffic as above is $22,317. The proportion of interest and rentals in North Carolina properly chargeable to intra-state passenger traffic is $157,661. The deficit, therefore, is $179,978.

Under the rates recently promulgated by the commission, whereby first-class local fares are reduced to a rate of 2½ cents per mile and second-class local fares to 2 cents per mile the annual earnings from intra-state passengers upon the Southern railway lines in North Carolina would be reduced, approximately, as follows:

W. N. C. railroad, between Salisbury and Paint Rock	21,276
A. T. and O. railroad	4,668
Piedmont railroad	7,617
A. and C. Air-Line	6,664
C. C. and R. railroad	1,636
N. W. N C. railroad, between Greensboro and Winston	6,223

The total reduction in earnings amounting to $110,500.

If, therefore, the said reduced rates had been in effect during the year ending June 30, 1897, the deficiency in income from the intra-state passenger traffic necessary to meet interest, charges and rentals properly assignable to such traffic would have been increased from $179,978 to $290,478.

In order to have earned a fair return upon the actual cost of the properties, the Southern Railway Company should, therefore, have received an income from the intra-state passenger traffic sufficient to pay not only a fair proportion of the interest and rental charges, but also a proper proportion of dividends upon its stock, which represents cash invested in said properties.

The intra-state passenger earnings per train mile on the Southern's lines in North Carolina have been shown to be $.49. The operating expenses incident to such earnings per train mile were shown to be $.74.

Railroad Notes.

Major A. Pope, general freight and passenger agent of the Georgia and Alabama railroad, was here yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Appler, formerly of Atlanta, has been appointed a traveling freight and passenger agent of the Mexican National railroad at Chicago, succeeding Mr. Falkenback, who goes to the City of Mexico as assistant general passenger agent.

It is reported that Chairman Midgeley, of the western traffic bureau, who has been getting $15,000 a year salary, will resign and take a position with the Vanderbilt lines. The bureau is about to go to pieces, hence the resignation.

James H. Alger has been appointed superintendent of the western division of the Southern Pacific, succeeding the late A. D. Walker. Mr. Alger began railroading on the Chicago and Rock Island as a brakeman in 1871.

Vice President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific, has been elected president of the Columbia and Western.

Joseph McCabe has been appointed general manager of the Washington and Columbia river railway, which was recently bought by the Great Northern.

The Big Four is loading 200,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago for Joe Leiter. It has already hauled 400,000 bushels to the coast.

Richard English, general master mechanic of the Santa Fe Pacific, has resigned.

The Philadelphia and Reading has secured H. H. Vaughn as mechanical engineer, taking him from the Great Northern.

The Nickel Plate and the electric lines running east and west out of Cleveland, O., are fighting each other on fares.

C. W. Bein, assistant traffic manager of the Southern Pacific's Atlantic system, is spoken of as the probable successor to Traffic Manager Schriever. A. D. Montserrate, general manager, is mentioned as Bein's successor.

The Baltimore and Ohio has opened new freight terminals in New York city at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street.

It is suggested that the position of passenger traffic manager on the Santa Fe made vacant by the death of W. F. Whyte may be abolished and the passenger officials be directed to report direct to Vice President Paul Morton.

GAVE STAMPS FOR WHISKY

Postoffice Burglar Trapped by Officer Ozburn.

TWO ARRESTS WERE MADE

Negroes Exchanged a Great Number of Stamps for Whisky—Believed To Be Postoffice Burglars.

Yesterday morning the police succeeded in making an arrest and securing evidence which will probably lead to the discovery and conviction of a postoffice burglar who has been badly wanted for several days by the United States authorities. The capture of the burglar was due to his thirst for whisky and was the result of a good piece of work by Officer Ozburn.

A short while ago the postoffice at Panthersville, in DeKalb county, was broken open and a large number of postage stamps stolen. Most of the stamps were of the 1-cent denomination. Since then every effort has been made to capture the burglar, as it was believed he was implicated in other thefts of a similar nature.

Friday Patrolman Ozburn learned that a negro called at a saloon on Decatur street every day and purchased whisky with postage stamps. Yesterday morning the officer, dressed in citizens' clothes, hid himself near the saloon at 5 o'clock, the hour of opening.

At about 6 o'clock Munroe Robinson called and asked for a quart of corn whisky and offered a number of 1-cent postage stamps in payment. The negro was arrested and as the officer started off with him for the police barracks he exclaimed:

"You ain't got the right man. Another fellow gave me the stamps."

Robinson piloted the policeman to where Merritt Chandler, another negro, was waiting for the whisky and he was placed under arrest also. When Chandler was searched at the police headquarters a big roll of postage stamps was found in his pockets. He made no explanation except that some one had given the stamps to him. It is believed Chandler is the burglar, as he was seen at Panthersville.

The two negroes had been buying whisky from the saloon several days and had exchanged stamps for the liquor to the amount of several dollars.

"The truth is," said Patrolman Ozburn, "the negro who did the stealing did not know how to get rid of the stamps and kept them hid away. His thirst for liquor got the best of his judgment and he fell into a trap."

The negroes will be sent to jail to await trial for burglary, and they may be turned over to the United States authorities.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by all druggists.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by all druggists.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by all druggists.

THE CONSTITUTION'S PULPIT: FILLED BY REV. CHARLES B. HUDGINS, OF ROME.

He Discusses the Necessity of Repentance as the Way To Grace.

(A series of sermons preached to the readers of The Constitution by leading clergymen throughout the state.)

Rome, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—"I come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." St. Luke v, 32.

When Our Savior came to this world He found mankind laboring under the delusive idea that the church of God was intended for only the righteous. The long expected Messiah was to come to call together the select few. The common people and sinners were to have no part or lot in Him, just as the prevailing idea exists in the world to this day, namely, that the church is intended for only the sanctified ones. But Christ plainly said: "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." And as the church, like the Sabbath, was made for man, not man for the church, it is evident that all men need the church, just as much as the sick body needs a physician and medicine. A perfectly well person needs not the medical attention of the physician, nor a hospital. Medicines, physicians and hospitals are for the sick.

The Christian church is a hospital into which the disabled and diseased can enter and be healed. There is no man that sinneth not; no, not one, and as all mankind are tainted with sin, called by the theologians "original sin," inherited by all the children of Adam and Eve, all are reckoned by Christ as sinners, and, therefore, all are called by Christ to repent, to be baptized and to receive from Him the remission of sins. If we were as righteous as those old zealots thought themselves to be, whom Christ found as leaders in the ancient church at Jerusalem, but who were really hypocritical religious formalists, we would not need the church, or have any cause to listen to Christ's call to repentance.

The sacraments and ordinances of the church are for all, because all need them. If it were not so, God would not have sent His Son, Jesus Christ, into the world to redeem mankind by offering Himself as the one all-sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the world. He came to save all who would believe on Him and hearken unto His call to repentance. His apostle St. John tells us, "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us, but if we confess our sins God is faithful and first to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

Doubtless we are all sinners—churchman and moralist, and the worldling—and as such Christ calls us to repentance. Every honest and humble human being must admit the necessity of each individual's reformation over and over again.

The keynote of all true reformation is repentance. That is, there must be a change of purpose manifested by a corresponding change of conduct. Not merely a change of heart, but a change of living and thinking. He who steals must steal no more. The liar must henceforth speak the truth in love. There must be sorrow for past offenses—a reparation, a restitution and a determination to live a better and holier life.



REV. C. B. HUDGINS.

Regret is not all of repentance. St. Paul wrote to the Corinthians that there were two sorts of sorrow, and that he rejoiced not that they were made sorry by him, but rather that they sorrowed to repentance, and were "made sorry after a godly manner." "For," he said, "godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death." King David's sorrow, so penitentially expressed in Psalm li, written just after he had committed the grossest sin of his life, and St. Peter's sorrow, manifested by the bitter tears he shed at the consciousness of having denied his Lord, was the godly sort of sorrow, which produced in them repentance, and by which they received forgiveness. But King Saul's sorrow and that of Judas Iscariot was the regret of the worldly sort, which worked in them death, because they did not truly repent. Worldly sorrow produces despair and destruction, but godly sorrow, repentance and forgiveness and peaceful happiness.

We are not left to bear our sorrowful burdens alone, for the God-Man, Christ, who calls us to repentance, tells us, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He alone can cure our sickness, for ours is the leprosy of sin, incurable by human aid. Ours is that sort of sickness that can be cured only by the Great Physician of our souls. Christ came not to condemn, but to save. To the sinner He says, "Go and sin no more." If any one has sinned by thought, word or deed, either by commission or by omission, and seeks pardon from both his fellow beings thus wronged and, above all, from God, and resolves, by God's help, to sin no more, he may be sure that Christ's call to repentance has come to him, and if he has faith in Christ's power and willingness to forgive sins, he will surely be fully forgiven and cleansed from all unrighteousness, and shall enjoy the peace of God which passeth all human understanding.

CHARLES B. HUDGINS.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETS IN MACON

Programme Arranged For the Week's Services.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS ON HAND

Mrs. E. M. Whiteman, of New York, Will Be Present.

THE PURPOSE OF THE LEAGUE

It Claims To Be the Enlistment Camp of the Methodist Church—The Work Which It Has Done.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—The programme of the sixth annual state Epworth League conference will disclose that it is one of unusual interest and merit. This is true, though the conferences are noted for the excellence of their programmes. The programme is built on practical lines; every feature of the league work is given prominence. It takes up methods, it emphasizes the how, its effect on the work throughout the state will be beneficial and lasting.

In addition to the practical features, the programme is one to enthuse. The list of speakers contains some of the most prominent names in the whole country. They are men and women from near and far, selected because of their fitness to talk on the subject assigned. Their addresses will be of a nature in inspire their hearers with noble purposes.

Among the prominent speakers from abroad is Dr. S. A. Steele, of Nashville, Tenn., the general secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has held this position for the past four years and no one in the whole church is better posted on league methods and work than he. Dr. Steele is a speaker of much renown. His addresses are always clear and logical and as an orator he has few equals. During the great international conference in Chattanooga in 1895, when congregations of 15,000 gathered under the immense tent, Dr. Steele was always asked to make the announcements, as his voice could be heard better than that of any speaker present. He will speak on the "Successes and Aims of the Epworth League" and will charm and instruct all who attend.

Another prominent speaker is Professor W. R. Webb, of Ball Buckle, Tenn. Professor Webb is principal of the famous Webb School for Boys, a school widely known as the "Rugby of America." He is a member of the Epworth League board and has its welfare much at heart. His attention has been given in an unusual degree to the literary department of the league and his address on this department will present vigorous suggestions on this line. He is far-famed as a speaker, combining as he does intense force of thought with delightful humor.

Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, of New York, is probably as widely known and loved as any woman in America. She is the foremost woman in the country in the rescue work among fallen women, being at the head of more than fifty rescue homes. She is also identified with all kinds of missionary work in cities. Her whole life devoted to such service, no one could possibly be better fitted to talk to the leaguers on "Conservation" than she. This will be the subject of her address on Sunday evening and will lead up in a most appropriate way to the love feast and conservation with which the conference closes.

The programme also includes such well-known speakers as Rev. Sam Jones, Dr. Alonzo Monk, Professor Lawton B. Evans, Rev. J. E. Wray, Miss Emma Tucker and Miss Daisy Davies, who are too well known to the people of the state to need any comment.

The programme has been pronounced by competent judges as the best that has been yet presented at any convention, and will attract a large attendance. Every session will be of interest.

The Epworth Army.

The Epworth League is the enlistment, organization and mobilization of the young soldiery of Methodism. It aims to enlist in a "league offensive and defensive" all the active, enthusiastic, zealous, hopeful young people of the church, and to organize and train them for the most effective service in the campaign against sin and suffering. It is the realization in the Methodist church of that greatest religious movement of modern times, which may be termed the young people's crusade. In a marvelous manner God seems to have awakened the church of today to a discovery and utilization of the power lodged in the youthful portion of her membership, and at the same time to have called the young people themselves to more active, united service. This call was answered by the Methodist church south eight years ago in the partial organization of the Epworth League, and four years ago in its complete organization and the election of a secretary and the establishment of an organ, The Epworth Era. There are at the present time about two hundred thousand members in the leagues of our church, and it has proven a great blessing to the church.

It aims first to enlist the young people for the service of God. There are so many allurements to worldliness and vice, the world makes so many bids for the young that unless special effort is made to win them to a true life they are lost to the church. In the league not only the higher incentives are used but the social life is called into play and made subservient to righteousness.

After enlistment, the aim is to train them for service. The league is a sort of drill corps. It is being trained in head, in hand, in heart. It is not only important to be willing to work, but to know how to work. The various departments are specially adapted to this end.

Having been enlisted and trained, the aim is service. It is intended to make real the divine ideal "to every man his work." To help men and women to righteousness, to spread the reign of the truth, to feed the hungry, nurse the sick, visit the stranger, are some of the things we mean to do. Many a heart has had cause to bless the day when God called this movement into being. It has carried sunshine into dark places, and filled the atmosphere of suffering chambers with the sweet perfume of Christly ministry.

To promote these ends, social, literary and devotional meetings are held by local chapters, the Bible and other good books are studied, and district, annual, state and international conferences are held. Thus enthusiasm is kept alive, intelligence promoted and the influence of the movement extended.

In brief, the Epworth League is an organization in the church, of the church, by the church, for the church and "all for Christ."

Handbook of the Tariff.

The understanding of the complicated provisions of the new tariff has been greatly simplified by the issuance of this manual. To digest the tariff law is no easy task, but to digest the food taken into the gastric receptacle is rendered easy by the use of that through stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It prevents and cures malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, remedies nervousness and insomnia, and removes constipation and biliousness. Appetite, as well as the ability to satisfy it without subsequent abdominal disturbance, is restored by this fine stomachic, which also accelerates convalescence. Persons in the decline of life, and the infirm of every age and sex, find it of material assistance.

Egg-Maker.

Ask for Bucher's Egg-Maker, the poultry raisers' friend. For sale by druggists and grocers.

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Are you getting well under the treatment that you are following? If you are using patent medicines or employing physicians, no matter whether they are free or expensive, and you are not getting well, is it right for you to continue and run the risk of dying or becoming incurable? We say NO; make a change. Consult us. It will not cost you a cent for consultation, either at the office or by mail, and if we tell you we can cure you we will guarantee it, if necessary by the best of financial backing. If we cannot cure you we will frankly say so. We have the largest business in the United States in our specialty, and have built up a reputation for skill and honesty that cannot be questioned. We do not claim to treat and cure all diseases, but we do claim to cure those private and delicate diseases peculiar to men and women which form our distinctive specialty.



Call on or write to them and you will certainly be pleased with the results. Consultation is free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES.

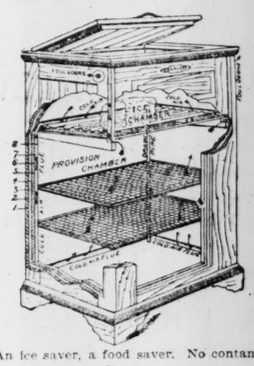
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BIG CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

C. P. Byrd Printing Company Secures Supreme Court Reports.

The contract for printing ten volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, from 101 to 110, inclusive, has been awarded to the C. P. Byrd Printing Company. In making this award Mr. G. W. Stevens, reporter, exercised the discretion granted him by the law governing the printing of the reports, and did not give it to the lowest bidder.

The specifications call for the best law book that has ever been published in Georgia, and the lawyers of the state are looking for something very handsome.

There will be about three volumes issued each year.

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Should the weather prove too much for you tomorrow, call up Nunnally and order to your home the best, cleanest and purest cream on the market.

When ice cream is made perfectly pure, as Mr. Nunnally makes it, it is considered by the most eminent physicians as being very nutritious and a most healthful article of food.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From The Chicago News.

The Atlantic cable is a large-sized cable pool.

The pretty girl's hat is always a take-off at the theater.

Many a poor man has an off-hand acquaintance with a buzz-saw.

The office spends more time dodging the man than it does in seeking him.

It cost some people more to keep up appearances than it does to live.

His honor, the magistrate, is about the only honor to be found among thieves.

The young woman who is in love should not bleach her hair, for true love never dyes.

When a political boom is launched it frequently comes home to roost in the shape of a boomerang.

The numerous lives of great men to be found in book stores tends to disprove the theory that death ends all.

The clubs in the National Baseball League will not strive for the Temple cup again, Pitchers is what they are after now.

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A. L. DELKIN.



By Mary Brent Read

M. Zola's "Paris" is a novel of surpassing interest. How could it be otherwise, when it deals with such basic questions as religion and social progress—questions which are racking the brains of such a vast number of thinkers among the civilized nations of today.

Zola is a writer of vast experience, skillful in analysis, picturesque in description, forcible in logic, and keen in satire. What is more, he writes in this book with a stern purpose and is not backward in expressing convictions. His arraignment of Christianity—catholic Christianity—is severe, but not pitiless. The system is weighed in the balances, and found wanting, something better must take its place.

The social fabric of civilized life is examined and condemned. Justice is lacking. Charity is a rotten failure; politics is a hot-bed of all the vices. Looked at soberly the anarchist is the legitimate product of the times. He has his raison d'etre. He is the supreme symptom of revolt.

The story of "Paris" opens upon the summit of Montmartre, in front of the great basilica of the martyrs. Two priests meet on their way to say mass. The elder delegates the younger to execute an errand of charity, as he descends into the city after the morning services. It is a question of visiting a sick and superannuated workman, who occupies a garret in a neighboring tenement house, and ministering to his more pressing wants. The young priest hunts up the sufferer and finds him in the midst of harrowing destitution.

Helpless and starving, the poor wretch is coiled up on a few rags in the corner of a dark attic. Food is hastily procured, and the man's most urgent wants supplied. Then the priest, horrified to find a human being in such a dreadful condition, hurries forth to secure if possible his admission to a charitable institution, known as the asylum of the "Invalids of Labor." This enterprise is one that is presided over by a baroness and supported chiefly by the "haute monde."

There are exasperating formalities to be fulfilled and the good priest is sent from pillar to post. From the baroness he goes to parliament to see a member of the chamber of deputies; then he hunts up a princess, then another member of the aristocracy, then he brings up at the house of a famous actress, etc., etc.

These visits enable the author to open rich fields in public and private life, and the stage of action is speedily peopled with diversified groupes of characters. These characters live and move. They have in themselves the springs of action. Zola excels as a delineator, because he is a tireless student of human nature—writes only out of abundant knowledge, and is documentary. His people are sure enough people. However horrible or debauched they may be, their counterparts exist in the world of reality. When you have read one of Zola's books you have completed a serious study. You have not enriched your fancy with unrealities, and with specters, but you know, even to photographic minuteness, the people and the actual life about which he writes.

Late in the afternoon of that busy day the good priest secures at cost the supreme word, jotted on a visiting card, which he believes will, when presented to the directors of the charity, secure the admission that very night of his old workman to the asylum.

Two hours must pass, however, before this official will be at home. He enters a church where service is in progress, and there comes face to face with the elder father, who gave him that morning the charitable commission which had consumed his day, and learns that the old workman is dead—dead while they sought to snatch him from his icy garret—dead, "like an old animal that has laid itself down for the finish on a heap of rags, in the depths of a hole."

The readers of contemporary works of fiction will search long before finding anything finer than the storm of revolt which shakes the innermost being of the young priest as in the presence of this death, he reflects upon the "imbecility of social cruelty."

A sudden despair of the world drives the young ecclesiastic out into the night and through the crowded streets of the city. Fate carries him in front of a rich man's palace just as an insane anarchist hurls a bomb at the owner's entering carriage. In the mist of the awful reverberations of the explosion which followed the first day of the story, and the first volume of the absorbing narrative are brought to a close.

What follows is a fitting continuation of the amplitude of this opening. The social life of the great newspaper world, the theater, politics, the courts, religious experience, anarchism, poverty, domestic virtues and love in protean shapes—and more, far more than I have time to specify are depicted in this living, palpitating book. It is a fitting finish to M. Zola's trilogy of cities—Lourdes, Rome, Paris.

"PARIS," by Emile Zola. Translated into English by Ernest Alfred Vizetally; two volumes. The Macmillan Company, publishers. Price $2.

I launched forth gaily enough into "The Celebrity." The book is decidedly well made, with large clear type. The style is fresh and pleasing, and altogether I had a sense of general well being. There is undoubtedly an air of good breeding—almost polish about it. But as I went on reading I began to experience a sense of fatigue. After a little while I laid the story aside; I felt as if I had been at work.

I picked it up again and went bravely at it, but the same old sensations arose. Somehow it failed to either entertain or instruct. Yet the book has many good points. Some of the characters are cleverly delineated, but "The Celebrity" reminds me of Dickens' description of Mrs. Gradgrind: "She was a transparency, with a feeble light behind it!" The situations are frequently humorous.

Probably the characters are too negative, the action of the story too long drawn out. Anyhow, it falls in being an interesting novel. I find this conclusion a little exasperating, because it does possess so many elements which go toward making a good book.

"THE CELEBRITY." By Winston Churchill. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Heretofore I have always claimed that prefaces were, for the most part, entirely unnecessary, but in the matter of handling "Thirty Years of American Finance" I not only find a preface available, but entirely necessary. I should as soon think of skating on ice too thin to bear me as to attempt—even after reading it—to give any summary of the book. But the preface supports me, and I lean upon it entirely, with a child-like confidence, that the author ought to know better than any one else what he means his book to convey.

The author says: "This book undertakes a single task—to narrate the series of events which influenced American financial history between 1865 and 1897, and to point out clearly and concisely the relation of those events to one another. * * * I have not limited my narrative to public finance. Taken alone, a story of administrative experiments in revenue or currency could hardly be other than a dry and barren chronicle. But when surveyed along with the political history of a period, with its industrial and commercial history, the story of government finance becomes a vivid panorama in the struggle of society to solve the riddle of material progress."

Mr. Noyes reviews in minute detail such episodes as the resumption of specie payment, the silver coinage movement of 1878, the Matthews resolution, the treasury's efforts to circulate the silver dollars, the revenue laws of 1883, of 1890 and of 1894, the silver purchase law, the expulsion of gold, and the collapse of the treasury reserve, etc.

It is at once evident that the book will be of invaluable service to students and readers interested in the problem of American finance. Mr. Noyes is the writer of The Evening Post's "Free Coinage Catechism," which had a circulation of two million copies during 1896.

"THIRTY YEARS OF AMERICAN FINANCE." By Alexander Noyes. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. Price, $1.25.

The title "All's Right With the World" will have a reassuring ring to all who are seeking a wholesome optimistic philosophy of life. This work is one of the most helpful, inspiring and suggestive of any of the publications on the line of the so-called "new thought." It is in reality a revival of old thought. But this much used and misused phrase "new thought" often conveys an indefinite and sometimes erroneous meaning.

The "new thought" idea is of the immanent God, the God of love, within as well as without his creatures, as apposed to the old conseption of a great, but distant God in a far-away heaven. The religion of the new thought is claimed to be based on science, knowledge and love, rather than on the old superstition, ignorance and fear.

The author strikes the notes of self-reliance, fearlessness, happiness and opulence. He believes in the glorious possibilities of every human soul and that we are in a sense our own makers. We make for ourselves happiness or misery, health or disease. "Nothing can delay or hasten us except ourselves. No one can hinder or obstruct events related to us."

According to Mr. Newcombe adjustment to life depends entirely upon our mental attitude. "We need not be either tempest-tossed or fog-bound," he says, "upon any day of our human existence. It is always we ourselves who raise the billows that threaten to engulf us and the fogs that limit our horizon through our own mental agitations. In the severest storm that ship rides easily that is encircled by the oil thrown out from her own cargo."

The problem of life is not solved by postponement or even death itself. "So to be is the sole inlet of so to know."

The chapters especially forcible and suggestive are "Antidotes to Worry," "The Selfishness of Sorrow," "Thought Vibrations," "Insomnia," etc.

"ALL'S RIGHT WITH THE WORLD." By Charles B. Newcombe. The Philosophical Publishing Company, 19 Bladen Street, Boston.

The American novels that take high rank for 1897 are, (so saith the American letter in Literature of February 19th) "Hugh Wynne," by Dr. Weir Mitchell. Many claim that it is the best American novel ever written. The letter says that Mr. James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible," with all its popularity, fares by no means so surely among the reviewers, some of whom "think its luck exceeds its merrits, while some of them are scandalized at its success," Amen, say I. "The Descendant," and "The Gadfly," by Mrs. Voyrich, have claimed the recognition of the reading world.

Mr. Howells's "The Lord of the Lion's Head," and an "Open-eyed Conspiracy," have been widely read, and have a hint of the earlier manner of Mr. Howells. The writer, toward the conclusion of the list, says somewhat in a jocular way, "Mr. James, too, whose name we are so used to join with that of Mr. Howells, is felt to have succeeded almost too well in his dealings with "Maisie."

Mr. George Mederith's conferes on the 21st of February gave him good wishes and congratulations on his seventieth birthday "Literature" generously and understandingly identifies itself with these congratulations. Here is the tribute which will be heartily indorsed by all lovers and admirers of Mr. Meredith:

"You have attained the first rank in literature after many years of inadequate recognition. From first to last, you have been true to yourself, and have always aimed at the highest mark. We are rejoiced to know that merits once perceived by only a few, are now appreciated by a wide and steadily growing circle."

Another recognition of the genius of Mr. Meredith comes from Paris. Mr. Henry D. Davray writes that he is at work on a translation of an authorized version of "The Adventures of Harry Richmond." This announcement suggests something of a conquest for Mr. Meredith, as very few writers of outre manche, strike the Parisian reader.

The New York Critic has published a most amusing record of some of the queer things said to Anthony Hope at a reception in Indianapolis. Here is the record:

"One lady said, 'I am very happy to meet you. I've heard a great deal about you and your books, but I've never read any of them.' 'You have not lost anything, madame,' said he. 'I'm very happy to meet you,' said a bright girl,' 'but I'm sorry that you don't like women.' 'How do you know I do not like women?' 'Oh, because I saw it in the paper this morning.' 'The article was not signed, was it?' asked Mr. Hawkins. 'I am very glad of the opportunity to meet you this afternoon, Mr. Hawkins,' said a merry lady, 'because I have an engagement and cannot go to hear you tonight. I've read your stories.' 'Then I will not spoil any impression you may have formed of the stories.' 'Oh, I wanted to have the good impression strengthened,' and after she had walked away she said to her friend, 'I wonder if that last speech of mine was complimentary!' 'You are not half as old-looking as I thought you would be,' said another. 'I thought you had white hair.' 'I am sorry to disappoint you, madame' said he. 'What stories are you going to read from tonight, Mr. Hope?' The author told the questioner 'The Prisoner of Zenda' and 'The Dolly Dialogues.' 'I wish you were going to read something else, for those are the only stories I have read of yours.'"

I do not know whether it is due to the fact that "Quo Vadis" has been advertised at 18 cents, but we are beginning to hear very strong talk from another point of view, and it is in the language of violent opposition. The New York Times has expressed the opinion that "a more conscienceless 'potboiler' was never written by a man of talent. The Times says that, the explanation of its vogue lies in the fact that it has "enabled the large class of readers who admire E. P. Rowe, to get from a trail nominally religious minute descriptions of certain kinds of wickedness about which their curiosity is very great."

This criticism is so exaggerated and so unfair to a large number of intelligent readers that I can only conclude that the writer repressed his honest opinion about "Quo Vadis," for such a long time, that the opportunity for expressing it fairly got away with him, thus illustrating that old eastern proverb, "repress nature and she will come back at a gallop." Anyhow, the door is open for anyone who wants to tell the truth, so far as the individual is concerned—about this over-rated book.

It is announced that something as yet unpublished by Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the "Immorality of the Soul," will soon appear in print.

Mr. Anthony Hope has recently expressed in a newspaper interview his preference for the "God in the Car" among all his books I thoroughly agree with Mr. Hope, and only ask that he will include "The Dolly Dialogues."

Books Received.

The Peter Paul Book Company, New York:

"In the Depths of the First Degree," by James Doran.

Harper & Brothers:

"The Vintage," by E. F. Benson; price $1.25.

"The Rise of the Dutch Republic," by John Lothrope Motley, condensed; William Ellis Griffis; price $1.25.

"Elements of Literary Criticism," by Charles F. Johnson; price 80 cents.

Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago and New York:

"How to Play Golf," by H. J. Whigham; price $1.50.

"Across the Salt Seas," John Bloundelle-Burton; price $1.50.

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All creditors of the estate of Gresham B. Stewart, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

ALICE STEWART, Executrix.

March 11th, 1898. mr15-3t

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

28 Peachtree Street.

$2,500 buys good modern house on Spring street, renting now for $22.50 per month. Half cash, balance easy.

$6,500 buys a big block of property on south side, near state capitol, can be improved so as to yield large returns. This is a snap.

Bargain in a close-in corner on East Hunter street. Large frontage, good improvements. Reasonable terms.

For Rent.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Cheap.

Offices in the Fitten-Healey and Emery Steiner buildings at low rates.

No. 3 North Broad street	$ 75 00
No. 9 North Broad street	75 00
No. 8 Peachtree street	125 00
No. 51 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard	35 00
No. 450 Courtland avenue, 7 rooms	20 00
Six elegant rooms over 50 N. Broad street	50 00
No. 310 Whitehall, 10 rooms, modern.	35 00

$15,000 in bank to loan on city property at current rates. If you want a loan we have the money. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peachtree street.

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G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I Want Two Tenants

One for No. 47 Whitehall street, formerly occupied by J. P. Stevens & Bro.; unquestionably the best retail stand in the city for any retail business.

The Other

I want for No. 96 Whitehall, formerly occupied by Glover. I am willing to make a reasonable concession in rent to a good tenant.

My rent list of residences is very attractive. If you want a house, call.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.

A. J. West. H. F. West.

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

Splendid office space for rent cheap, with every possible neatness and convenience.

The finest 40-acre farm in Georgia, with very fine orchard of all kinds of fruits and berries; near R. R. on W. and A. railroad.

Splendid residence, No. 77 Fairlie street, right in heart of city, at great sacrifice.

Beautiful home on West Harris street very cheap.

Fine little place, Edgewood avenue, $750.

Capitol avenue house and lot $2,500.

Big bargain in Inman Park lot.

All kinds of real estate for sale and exchange. Come to see us or write us.

A. J. West & Co., 18 North Pryor street.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.

PEACHTREE HOME—Elegant 9-room house on most desirable section of street. This side of North avenue. Large lot, 60x255 to another street. Lot alone worth the money. Price will please you if you wish to buy.

$4,500—Beautiful West End home near Park Street church; has refused $3,000 for it several years ago.

$2,100—Beautiful cottage home at Edgewood, fronting Georgia railroad; lot 145 feet front. Very easy terms.

$4,500—Elegant 9-room home on north side; near in; easy terms.

$2,000 for property renting for $24 per month.

$3,500—9-room house near Peachtree; $500 cash, balance monthly.

Money to lend at 5½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Come see us.

Office 12 E. Alabama St. Tel. 263.

Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown, Ex'rs.

For Rent

Stores, Offices and Rooms

Elegant offices in the Joseph E. Brown building.

Rooms in the Brown block and 20 Alabama street.

STORES.

No. 5 N. Pryor street	$150 per month.
No. 22 Wall street	$100 per month.
No. 42 Wall street	$200 per month.
No. 46 Wall street	$125 per month.
No. 20 E. Alabama street	$150 per month.
No. 65 E. Alabama street	$125 per month.
No. 89 Decatur street	$40 per month.
No. 91 Decatur street	$40 per month.
No. 93 Decatur street	$40 per month.
No. 95 Decatur street	$40 per month.
Hotel Washington, Loyd st.	$100 per month.

Call on us before renting elsewhere.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg.

MODERN 7-R. H., between Peachtrees, on North avenue, for $4,250.

MODERN 8-room house, Peachtree street, for $4,750.

MANUFACTURING SITE—Large lot, one-half of block, 200x350 feet to 20-foot alley, fronting Southern railway and near Hunter street, in one-half mile union depot, for only $8,000.

PIEDMONT AVE.—New six-room house, never occupied, east front, only $3,150.

SPRING STREET—Lot 50x150, east front, near North avenue, $1,850.

MODERN new 9-room house, Pryor street east front, near Richardson, for just $5,500.

GEORGIA AVE. LOT 50x150, alley on side, 160 feet east of Capitol avenue, $750.

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---REAL ESTATE AND LOANS---

Also buys and sells good notes.

Office 500 Temple Court, Corner E Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.

Telephone 332.

$10,000 buys corner lot 70x275 feet, close in, on Forsyth street; fine location for stores and wagon yard or factory site.

$4,500 takes brand new 2-story, 9-room house, double flooring, storm sheeting, 2 bath-rooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot, all street improvements down and paid for; in the choicest residence locality of the city. Terms easy.

$1,250 buys Luckie street lot 46x215 feet through to Venable street; paved street; water, gas and sewer.

$5,300 takes W. Peachtree home, near Linden avenue.

$600 takes nice lot on Loyd, near Georgia avenue, good for a home or speculation.

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Real Estate Agent, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

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President.
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We are pleased to announce our engagement of the services of Major Lewis, the noted mineralogist and mining engineer. The developments of the past few months indicate a demand for minerals, timber, water powers, factory sites and real estate generally, and we invite all owners of such property to list in time with the exchange in order that it may be exposed to the notice of prospectors. We advertise for our customers free of charge.

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange.

28 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 3. 21=28.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, MARCH 20, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE GLOBE

89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.

..NEW SPRING NECKWEAR...

Greater New York's Greatest . . . . . Colorings==Lovely Patterns,

50c

Spring HATS. President McKinley

All the new Spring Shapes are ready. Not the exclusive-hatter-one-shape, but shapes to suit all faces, at prices to suit all pocketbooks.

Derby or Alpine Hats

98c

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

TROUSERS

Spring line NOW READY.

$1.50
$2.00
$2.50
$3.00
$3.50
$4.00
$5.00

CORDUROY TROUSERS, $2.50 $3.00

Boys' and . . . Children's Suits

Which are receiving the attention of the mothers of Atlanta. A multitude of pretty patterns, a mammoth stock, a mite of prices, and you have the satisfaction of knowing they are all right.



Boy's Mixed Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, nice material, at..... $1.50

Boys' Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cheviot and Solid Color Suits, sizes 3 to 16..... $2.00

Boys' Worsted and Scotch Cheviot Suits—every Suit a trade maker; sizes 3 to 16..... $2.50

Boys' Tweed, Worsted and Cheviot Suit, new spring patterns, sizes 3 to 16... $3.00

Boys' Fine Blue, Black and Fancy Worsted Suits, excellent material, sizes 3 to 16..... $4.00

Boys' Extra Fine All-wool Worsted and Scotch Cheviot Suits, sizes 3 to 16.. $5.00

BOYS' KNEE PANTS—
Boys' sizes, 4 to 16.....50c
Junior sizes, 3 to 8.....75c
Stout sizes, 10 to 16.....$1.00
Boys' Jeans Pants.....25c
Boys' "Brownie" Overalls.....25c

And Mr. Bryan both agree that prosperity is largely a matter of confidence. A man who wears our Clothing inspires confidence wherever he goes. Therefore your prosperity is largely a matter of whether you wear GLOBE SUITS.

To close 167 Men's Fall Weight Suits—all sizes, properly cut and made; some worth up to $10.00 YOUR CHOICE

$5.00

121 Men's Fall Weight Suits; extra good quality, worth up to $15, all sizes— YOUR CHOICE

$7.50

Men's Furnishings

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

40 dozen Wire Buckle Suspenders, strong Webbing, full length..... 5c

27 dozen Plaid Sox, correct colorings, full regular made..... 25c

48 dozen Men's and Boys' Caps, the new Golf-Yacht style, all silk lined, the quality you pay 50c for elsewhere; here... 25c

Men's Vici Kid Tan and Black Shoes, the best Shoe for the price ever brought to this city. We are sole agents for this Shoe. None better at $4.00. OUR PRICE..... $2.00

THE GLOBE

89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.



LET US SELL YOU YOUR SPRING SUIT NOW.

We can fit you, please you and save you money. Isn't that what you are after? We can sell you a good ready made suit nice enough for anybody to put on Easter Sunday at $10 or $12.50, and if you are willing to pay $15 or $18 we give you a suit that has all the ear marks of a merchant tailor suit.

WE ALSO MAKE

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Suits from $15 to $50.
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MEASURE this store by any standard, and you will find it strong at every point. Low prices can only be made when expenses are low in proportion to the volume of business. Our expenses are comparatively lower by long odds than any store in the South. Prices are lower in proportion. We invite your attention to Monday's special offerings. . . . . .

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15 pieces gray and brown mixed Suitings, the new spring colorings..... At 7½c a Yard

20 pieces All-wool Serges and Fancy Suitings, full 36 inches wide..... At 25c a Yard

15 pieces fine All-wool Imported Suitings, are in stripes, checks and plain..... At 33c a Yard

10 pieces finest Imported Novelty Suitings, Dresden styles, silk and wool mixtures .....At 49c a Yard

7 pieces All-silk Changeable Taffetas, newest coloring, At 59c a Yard

SHOES! SHOES!

Free from every fault or flaw, made by masters of the Shoe building art; the kinds we are building our business on.

360 pair Ladies' Chocolate or black Vici Kid, Button or Lace Shoes; new tan patent leather toe caps, latest styles...At $1.48 a Pair

144 pair Men's black Vici Kid Shoes, Balmoral or Congress, coin or globe toes; very soft, dressy and durable..... At $1.98 a Pair

240 pair Infants' Vici Kid Button Shoes, chocolate or black, hand turned, silk tassel... ..At 46c a Pair

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50 pieces new Percales, finest made, is full yard wide, light or dark colorings... .....At 10c a Yard

One case Merrimack Shirting Prints, Percale styles and are fast colors.....At 5c a Yard

One case Outing Flannels, plaids or stripes, light or dark colors, extra good 10c grade.....At 8c a Yard

Simpson's American, Allen's Windsors and Pacific fancy and staple Prints, in all the new season's work; 6½c val...At 5c a Yard

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The American Lady Corset is considered by all wearers of fine Corsets the perfect Corset—fit, style, material and workmanship is correct. They are here in all the new and popular shapes—dress form, long waist, medium waist and the new short ones.

FOR MONDAY'S SELLING.

Ladies' white, black and drab Corsets, full 75c value, a true bargain and should be seen to be appreciated .....At 46c Pair

LININGS.

50 pieces good grade Cambric Skirt Lining, all colors and black, At 2⅞c Yard

25 pieces Moire Taffeta Skirt Lining, in black, brown or drab, At 5c Yard

36-inch Silesia, fine even twill, drab or black, At 7½c Yard

10 pieces Collar Canvas, best quality black, drab or linen; a bargain At 15c Yard

HOSIERY.

We offer only the reliable kinds, made by reputable manufacturers; new Plaids, best blacks and tans, at close to cost prices.

Come See the Bargains.

50 dozen Ladies' fast black and tan, full regular made, 40 gauge, Maco Yarn Hose.....At 19c Pair

72 dozen Misses' Derby Ribbed, full regular made, fast black Hose, double heel and knee; full 25c value... .....At 15c Pair

60 dozen Men's fast black seamless Half Hose, fine gauge, Egyptian yarn, full 15c value, At 10c Pair

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Extra heavy blue or brown Denims, will keep out the oil.....At 11c Yard

Extra heavy and fine smooth twill Feather Ticking, to go At 8½c Yard

Amoskeag A. C. A. Feather Ticking, best made At 9⅞c Yard

Very good heavy blue Denims, fast color, the usual 12½c kind, At 8½c Yard

EMBROIDERIES.

Fifty pieces Cambric Edgings and Insertions, good material, fine work and new designs, At 5c Yard

75c pieces new Cambric Edgings and Insertions, a fine quality of Cambric, newest designs, At 7½c Yard

100 pieces or more new Cambric Edgings and Insertions. You can't match this line for less than double price,...At 10c Yard

200 pieces or more fine new Cambric Edgings, Flouncings, All-Overs and Insertions, 19c, 23c, 29c, up to..... ..... $1.00 Yard

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1 bale of extra heavy Shirting, 32 inches wide, a 6c value. ...At 3⅞c Yard

1 case fine Ginghams, staple or fancy styles, At 5c Yard

1 bale 40-inch Sea Island, fine even thread, regular 6½c value .....At 5c Yard

1 case yard-wide Bleached Cotton, quantity limited to each buyer, At 3½c Yard

OUR NOTIONS.

Helix drilled-eye Needles, Cake good Toilet Soap or Paper good Pins At 1c Each

Ball J. & P. Coats' best Darning Cotton or a cake of Turkish Bath Soap, At 2½c Each

Bunch best Dress Stays, Ball J. & P. Coats' best Crochdt Cotton or Ball Jewell Knitting Silks At 4c Each

Extra large Pencil Tablet or cake Cold Cream and Glycerine Toilet Soap At 5c Each

Bunch 4-yard Velvetee Skirt Binding, bunch 9 or 10-inch Whalebones At 8c Bunch

LINENS.

25 dozen of extra large Turkey Red Doylies, extra good, $1.50 kind, At 98c Dozen

72-inch Bleached Table Damask, 65c value, At 39c Yard

56-inch Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors, worth double the price, At 15c Yard

25 dozen extra large Bath Towels, good, heavy weight, half bleached, At 10c Each

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=PIANOS.=

The Celebrated CONOVER Grand and Upright,

The Artists Favorite.

. . Unexcelled for Quality, Beauty, Durability and Tone. . . .

SCHUBERT PIANOS.
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Bargains in slightly used Upright Pianos can always be found in our warerooms. We have the largest and most beautiful stock of instruments in Atlanta.

Our Gigantic Capital Enables us to sell on Very Low Monthly Payments.

Old Square Pianos taken in part payment for new Uprights.

The Strongest Piano House In the South

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RIO COFFES ARE CHEAP.

We keep all kinds of fine Coffees from 15c a pound to 40c a pound . . . . . .
We do not keep the lowest grades of Coffee, as their sale is unsatisfactory to both buyer and seller.

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Ceylonia for Iced Tea, beats the world, 50c a pound. This is the only exclusive Iced Tea sold. Our blended Teas are always satisfactory at 50, 60 and 70 cts a pound. We blend Tea as low as 25c a pound. All varieties in stock . . . . . .

. . .SUGARS. . .

Granulated 18 pounds for	$1.00
Cut Loaf 15 pounds for	1.00
XXXX 15 pounds for	1.00
Confectioners A, 19 pounds for	1.00
White Extra C, 20 pounds for	1.00
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N. O. Brown, 22 pounds for	1.00

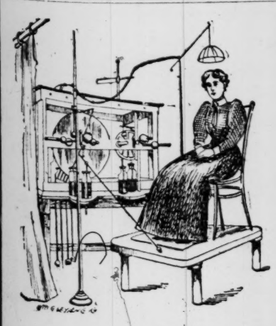
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Grandmother Crushed Oats	12½c
Imperial Cream, unsweetened, small	6c
Imperial Cream, unsweetened, large	12½c
Full Weight Brand Condensed Milk	9c
Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk	15c
Courtenay's Best Worcestershire Sauce	12c
Best Corn Starch, per pound	7c
A. P. Baking Powder, per pound	45c
Lemon Flavoring Extract	10c and 25c
Vanilla Flavoring Extract	10c and 25c

We give Tea and Coffee tickets to customers. The little chaps who decry our ticket system can't afford to share profits with customers, as they, themselves, buy in retail lots—and pay about what we charge you . . . . . .
We have forty years of fair and square business dealings as a foundation for the great business which we are conducting today.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

75 Whitehall St. 116 Peachtree St.



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Of the blood is the cause of rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Gout.

Static Electricity tones up and strengthens the system. At the National Surgical Institute, 72 South Pryor street, they have a large, powerful influence machine for the cure of these diseases; charges moderate.

A cordial invitation is given to all who are interested to examine the facilities offered at the Institute for the treatment of these affections. feb 27-sun wed sat

N. B.—
In future all cut glass sold by me will be marked with my name. Glass not so marked is not from my establishment. This is done to protect my trade, as the market is full of glass of cheap manufacture, and frequently this glass is brought to me to exchange, being represented as coming from my store. I only carry the finest quality and choicest patterns, and my glass has a distinct individuality, and when a piece is marked with my name you may be assured it is first quality. It has been my practice and my desire to furnish to my trade only goods of quality and merit. In the end the best is always cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.

$50.00. CRESCENT. $75.00.

Our Prices have remained the same since 1893 "Honest Prices Need no Change."

Our '97 Sales Over 83,000 Crescents, or more than any two makers in in the United States.

PRICES:

897 Models at Very Low Prices.

CHAINLESS	$75.00
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ROADSTERS AND RACERS (Best Chain Wheels Made)	50.00
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We solicit repair work on all makes of Bicycles

ATLANTA BRANCH Western Wheel Works, 38 PEACHTREE ST

F. G. BYRD, Manager.

BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME WITH A

FINE BLOOMING PLANT.

Hyacinths, Cineraria, Primroses, Etc's

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Standard Printing Co., 16 E. Hunter street, first-class PRINTING of every description at moderate prices. Give us a call.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. III. ATLANTA, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1898. NO. 144

We Discriminate.

We throw out and throw out even from the best. Our aim is not to heap up mountain masses of every possible thing in the clothing way, and so make the assortment bewildering, confusing—but to eliminate and eliminate until every line of goods in the store is the cream of its class and exactly fitted to some special service.

Then you have no mistakes to pay for. That is one reason why prices here are so fair.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

38 Whitehall Street.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Springtime Has Broken Upon the Country in All Its Glory.

PRETTY GIRLS AND FLOWERS

The Flagism Has Been Introduced and Bids Fair To Become Popular.

For The Constitution.

It has come, it is on us—spring.

We have the wild flowers, the birds and the trees,
Such things as the haughty might not care to see—
I hold in my heart a pity for these
And thank God for giving the country to me.

What a time the rich people of the towns could have if they only knew it. Get out to the country and breath the fresh air of these spring mornings. Romp over the fields and smell the fresh plowed meadows. Go into the woods and gather the honeysuckles and dogwood blossoms. Pull off your shoes and wade up and down in the branches. Swing on limbs and jump the ditches or do whatsoever you please till you are tired enough to sit down on some mossy spot and watch the birds and hear them twitter—this is what I call great.

The rich people of the cities will soon be starting off to the fashionable resorts and spending thousands of dollars to find such things as are only found in a country life. The fascination of travel and the dissipations of fine resorts can never bring that freedom from anxiety and that peaceful repose which can be had right around you and at a price which will lessen suicides and save many from the brand of defaulting, giving a peace and ease which can only be had by keeping outside the strain which living beyond one's means is sure to bring.

It seems a wonder to me that millionaires do not learn that the life of a prosperous Georgia cracker is beyond anything they can find in foreign lands, and far more wonderful does it seem that the class of people who must strain to ape these very rich cannot work up a "rad" on living in the country and make it fashionable for such a thing to occur. The country don't need any fools, but if good, sensible girls and boys will come out they stand in position to be the admired of all their surroundings, for country people, as well as others, are susceptible of being caught by the graces which wealth may lend when used in the right direction. Only think of how grand one of the rich belles of the city could make herself at a good old country church, and the same thing would apply to the boys, provided, of course, that all their uses of wealth be tempered by good common sense and toned to the key of modest refinement.

But knowing what I know, and feeling as I have felt, it is the "old man" millionaire that draws my envy when I think of what he could be if he only knew it. What a man he could be! It seems to me that their heads would grow dizzy if they knew just with what admiration the average cracker would look upon them if they would only spend as much in hospitality among these as they now spend for car fare and theater tickets, not to mention wines, beer or other luxuries of the rich. Any man worth a hundred thousand dollars could be a regular George Washington if he was so minded. The chief end of most men is to be held great among the people with whom he is surrounded, and I think it an honorable ambition. I even go so far as to believe that a man should go to Africa if he can find no place this side of there where he can be great. What good does it do you old misers to remain among your own ilk? You are thought nothing extra of, and more than apt, the remark is often made that "it is a pity you don't die." A fine house on Peachtree street is no great object of admiration—they are common on that street—but if you would take all the money there is in that house and spend it on a country home, I assure you that you will be the talk and the admiration of every passer, and if you are the right sort of man you will be loved by all the people around you.

And the "old lady" millionaire—what could she be? It does me good to contemplate the homage she would receive if she only knew how and would do it as her means would warrant her. I can imagine just how she would be admired and talked of as she drives up to the little church on Sunday. She is famous at once—and a pattern for good, let us hope. Her chickens and ducks and turkeys are better than any others. Her dinners are the finest ever seen, her hams the sweetest, gravy the reddest, coffee the clearest, milk the coolest and her vegetables consist in rare up-to-date things which but few have heard of before. All such as this is talked of and suggested by her appearance, and if she be a good, sensible, Christian woman, it will not be long till you will begin to see the effect of her good examples. Where the pillows have been stuffed into broken panes you will see new glass, little flower beds will appear in the yards of the settlement, the unsightly woodpile will be moved back of the house, the rickety old fence will be repaired and gates put upon hinges; all of these things and more will add a new charm, and this in imitation—provided, always, that a beautiful character in womanhood is the foundation stone for the rich woman's handiwork.

Of course, the very rich people care nothing for expenses, but all good men and women should care, and will care when they see it in that light, that their example of extravagance is damaging to the country and that thousands of fools live in an eternal strain striving to follow the pattern set by them. There is not a doubt but what young America is running too fast a schedule. The tension is too intense to keep up appearances, and when we consider that the whole thing is nothing more than a vexation we should work together to stop it. Crimes and criminals are on the increase, and much of it can be accounted for through the extravagance or dissipations of the times. The demands of extravagance has caused many a young man to take desperate risks. Some are so lucky as to never have their sins find them out, but enough of them are found out to set every good man and woman at work to correct the evil. We like to cuss and discuss the evils of intemperance when applied to the drinking habit, and we should not dislike to cuss or discuss any other evil. If the society people of the towns would make it popular to spend their outings in the country about them it would keep the money around them and be a saving beyond measure in the matter of expense. If it is for health that these people visit the resorts, I can promise them that there could be no healthier thing than to live in the rural districts and romp over the fields and woods just as the young people of our district are doing and have ever done. As old as I am I would walk a mile and wait an hour to see a crowd of sweet country girls coming up a path loaded with dogwood blossoms and honeysuckles, and I would like for every one to have their hair down, and red sacks and white aprons. Blooming with health, happy as birds and as innocent as doves, they make a picture to have us well exclaim: "God bless the country and bless the girls."

There has been one little ripple of discontent at things in our settlement this past week, and but one, but I am asked to write of it.

A new flag has been introduced or trying to be introduced. It is another one of the "isms" started up, and of course I'm against it as I have been against all "isms."

This time they want all Christians, irrespective of church or creed, to rally under a universal flag. I told them that the old stars and stripes was good enough for me, while Brown blasted it as a Spanish trick. Spanish or no Spanish, there is going to be a lots of people agreeing with the idea. If this succeeds, then fanaticism will have full sway—of course, it will be the flag of flags and the champions of all the "isms" will wave it above their ranks.

I do not mention this in idle talk. The movement is on foot to establish such a flag, and never yet have I seen a word against it in the denominational papers. I have watched the Baptist papers, the Methodist and the Southern Presbyterian especially, to see them come out against such a movement, but as yet they have said not a word. If the religious papers do not cry out against it and crush it, then the secular papers should do so. To my thinking, there never has been a more dangerous thing suggested. Once have such a flag and the flags of nations are gone, just as the old churches and the old preachers have gone.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

P. S.—In my letter of last week I made the error of putting Mr. Summers in the Forty-second Alabama regiment. It should have been Forty-second Georgia regiment. He was captain of company F, Forty-second Georgia. S. P.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

The Third Ward and Summer Hill Woman's Christian Temperance Unions will give an entertainment March 28th at Allen temple for the benefit of the young men's reading room. This is a worthy undertaking, and the house should be crowded. An excellent programme has been prepared, and will appear in this column next Sunday.

Miss E. M. Carter, a gifted lecturer and field agent of the Home and Foreign Mite Missionary Society, of the Fourth Episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is in the city, the guest of Bishop and Mrs. Holsey, on Auburn avenue. She spoke at Butler street Colored Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday night. Tonight she will speak at Bethel church.

Rev. C. T. Walker, D.D., was in the city this week continuing his meetings at Wheat street Baptist church. The meetings were a success, and many joined the church.

The friends of Mrs. Willis Murphy will regret to learn that she is ill at her home on Decatur street.

The Union Missionary Society, which met at Shilo church last Thursday, was largely attended and successful in every way. The next meeting will be held at Bethel church, on the second Thursday in April.

The bazaar which has just closed at Shilo was a success. Eighty-three dollars was realized. Rev. P. G. Simons and his people are pushing things. They have made extensive repairs since Rev. Simons has been there, and today they only owe $50. That is a good record. Rev. Simons believes in the "pay-as-you-go" plan, which is a good one for all of our ministers. Bishop Gains delivered an able sermon to the congregation last Sunday.

Rev. D. T. Greene, of Rome, Ga., was in the city this week. He says our people, schools and churches in that city are moving forward in fine shape.

Rev. J. M. S. VanBlunk and wife, of Pittman, N. J., under appointment for missionaries to the Congo Free State, Africa, by the Christian and Missionary Alliance, are in the city. He will speak at Bethel this afternoon. The public is invited.

The citizens of Atlanta will be glad to know that The Appeal building will soon be erected on Auburn avenue, between Fort and Bell streets. The contract has been let, and the work will begin at once. The building will be a large two-story brick. It will be supplied with the latest paper and job presses. This building and its equipments will be an honor to our race, the city and state and, indeed, the entire country. C. H. J. Taylor is the brainy editor of The Appeal, and is, therefore, at the head of this worthy undertaking. This will open up new fields for our young men and women. This is the best way to solve the so-called race problem. Do something yourself and open up ways by which others can do something.

The Inter-collegiate Baseball League for this year promises some good games. They will play according to the following schedule:

March 16th, Atlanta Baptist college at Morris Brown college; Atlanta university at Clark university. April 23, Morris Brown college at Atlanta university; Clark university at Atlanta Baptist college. April 9th, Morris Brown college at Clark university; Atlanta Baptist college at Atlanta university. April 23d, Clark university at Morris Brown college; Atlanta university at Atlanta Baptist college. April 30th, Atlanta university at Morris Brown college; Atlanta Baptist college at Clark university. May 7th, Morris Brown college at Atlanta Baptist college; Clark university at Atlanta university.

Dr. J. M. May, of Meridian, Miss., has been elected to fill the chair of science in Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college at Westside, Miss. He will receive a salary of $1,500 a year, and will have ample time to continue his practice. This is a step in the right line. The chairs of science, and especially those of physiology and hygiene, ought to be filled by physicians in all large schools. It would be better for the school and for the patrons.

Experience has taught me that there is much unnecessary suffering in many of our boarding schools by the students having to use teas, decoctions and other nostrums prepared by some good teacher who knows little or nothing of diseases or medicines. Life is too precious to be played with. The time will come, and it ought to be here now, when the state will pas laws compelling all boarding schools, orphanages, etc., to have a physician to visit them at least every other day, and oftener, if necessary.

I trust the faculties and trustees of our institutions will give this subject their careful consideration. Our physicians are well prepared to fill the chairs mentioned and to look after the health of the schools thus appointing them; and besides that they will inspire some boy or girl to turn his or her attention to the study of medicine.

Professor A. J. Wade, well known here, has been instructor in the shoe department of Alcorn Agricultural Mechanical college several years. He reports the school in a flourishing condition. He says our people in that part of the country the getting on nicely. They are improving educationally, financially and spiritually. Professor Wade's friends here will be glad to learn of his continued success.

Rev. William P. Johnson, Jr., of Albany, Ga., is gathering material for an "Encyclopedia of African Methodism." This is a worthy undertaking and his denomination in particular and our race in general should render him all the assistance possible in his work.

Dr. F. A. Stewart, professor of pathology at Meharry Medical college, in Nashville, Tenn., was in the city this week. He is spending a short vacation among friends in this state and in Alabama.

Miss Butler, the elocutionist, has been appointed teacher in the Episcopal school at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Editor H. A. Hogler, of the Southern Age, is at home again after an extensive trip through the state in the interest of his paper.

H. R. BUTLER.

With the Constitution's Poets

To a Sweetheart in the North.

A jasmine spray I send you,
The fairest bud that blows
In far off Carolina,
'Mid vine and southern rose.

May it bring you, dear, a vision
Of this land of flower and sun,
With its wealth of happy promise
In the springtide just begun;

And your life breathe in the sweetness
And simple grace and power
That God hath here embodied
In this dainty southern flower.

Hid in its fragrant beauty,
I fain would have you see
The message of affection
That Love is sending thee.

—HARRY F. GROUT.

A Farmer's Idea.

I wus readin' in er paper,
Thet our Silas got in town,
Thet wheat an' corn an' oats an' pork
Wus jumpin' all erround,
But worst of all them Spanish
Wus jest a raisin' Cain,
An' we're goin' to hev some trouble,
Er a
War
With
Spain.

Them Spaniards won't be in it,
Ef we begin to fight;
They think they're purty heavy,
But they'll find they're purty light;
Our warships 'ud be travelin'
Frum Floridy ter Maine,
Jest ter eat up Spanish gunboats
In a
War
With
Spain.

And ef they tried ter land their men,
Up here er near about,
I'd hev the farmers git their guns
An' wipe the varmints out;
We'd make 'em all apologize
Fer blowin' up the Maine—
The farmers 'ud be fighters
In a
War
With
Spain.

But when I sez ter Liza Jane,
Perhaps I'd hev ter fight,
She purty nearly busted,
'Cause she said I'd be a sight;
I wished they'd hev a war so I
C'ud show Eliza Jane
Thet her feller 'ud be a fighter
In a
War
With
Spain.

—BIDE DUDLEY.

Life's Keynotes.

Is there somewhere a keynote in your life?
Does your heart hold the refrain?
Does your soul accord to some magic word
As thirsty flowers to the rain?
Do you ever feel o'er your being steal
A tremulous musical thrill,
That pulses and throbs, and quivers and sobs,
And will not be silenced at will?

Was there ever a song which filled your soul,
With a restful peace and calm,
Till the sweet tones lay in ecstasy
And rounded a beautiful psalm?
Was there ever a flower which meant to you
More than mere words could express?
And which brought to you from the infinite blue,
A feeling of restfulness?

—ADA M. FITTS.

Buffalo, N. Y.

To the Mocking Bird.

(Terza Rima.)

Listen while the mocking-bird
In yon grove is singing sweet;
Fairy music now is heard,
For he sings where fairies meet,
When they circle hand in hand
And with merry laughter greet
Each late comer to their band.
For their singer fairies chose
Him from all within the land;
For his song more sweetly flows
Than the song of his compeers
In the time of grape and rose.
Not alone for fairy ears
Is his lovely music sung,
For a mortal often hears
Melodies to breezes flung
By this songster, loud and clear.
Young is joy and age is young,
When this bonny bird is near.

H. W. TICKNOR.

Clanton, Ala.

After Awhile.

I may not know why the wish of today
Should be deferred till the morrow,
Or be denied to my heart alway;
But after a while I shall see—I shall say;
"'Lead kindly light,' let fall thy ray
On the solaced heart of sorrow."

I may not know why my hands should bleed
As they work my will in blindness,
Or why He does not hear, or heed
The anguish-prayer from lips that plead;
But after awhile I shall know my need
Was housed in the heart of kindness.

—JOSEPHINE PUETT SPOONTS.

Fort Worth, Tex.

Recompensed.

If desert places of the earth
Are ours, no vast sky-kissing heights,
No tropic plains, why, still 'tis worth
Some joy forgone to dream of them.

If no skilled hands or voices bring
To us earth's symphonies and songs,
Our spirts, keenly harkening,
Find music strangely sweet in dreams.

If voices of beloved ones speak
In tones our gross ears fail to hear—
These sounds are echoless we seek—
They lay so near our ears in sleep.

If lovers' hands do never meet
With ours in this sun-clinging world,
To pulse with them, yet, heav'n, 'tis sweet
To thrill at but their touch in dreams!

—J. WHITTAKER.

"The Greatest Thing."

It's love alone that lifts the heart to heights
of vast infinity.
And likens it to God above,
Whose life is but a living love,
And makes the human measure power
with excellent divinity.

Here, what are riches? Wretched things—
the wealthy meets a wealthier.
Or what is rugged health and strength—the
hardy meets a healthier.
And what is fame and noble name—some
else may gleam more gloriously;
Or what is power, or what is place—another
wins victoriously?

But love alone can lift the heart to heights
of free infinity,
And liken it to God's above,
Whose power and truth and life are love,
Love lends the human equal power with
excellent divinity.

Atlanta, Ga. —D. G. BICKERS.

To Cora.

Violets, so sweet and fair,
Bright gems of the lea,
Blest the message thou dost bear
Dear—so dear to me!
And tho' now ye faded lie
O'er thee tenderly I sigh;
Mists of longing dim mine eye
And I fain would flee.

With thee, violets, back to her—
Back to that sweet spot
Whence ye came as messenger
Enchained in love's own knot.
Violets from a sunny land
See! I kiss thee where her hand
Grasped to pluck thee from thy strand,
And added sweetness fraught.

—LULA TUMLIN LYON.

Time.

Time swiftly passes
On its outspread wings;
Time's open pinions
Bear it through many springs.

Time quickly passes—
One instant, and it's gone;
Long before we know it
'Tis another morn.

Years ago seem yesterday
When borne on Time's fleet wings,
And joys and sorrows quickly pass,
While Time brings other things.

The ever-living age of Time,
That never, never dies,
Carries many a soul to heaven,
Then silent down it flies.

Then men grow old and feeble,
The women's hair turns gray,
But never-dying Time
Keeps steadily on its way.

When all the world is laid to rest,
And judgment day has come,
Will Time be one more in the grave,
Or will it fly straight home?

1895. BESSIE TOMPKINS, Aged 9.

The Girl and the Ambassador.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was introduced at a reception during the week, says The Washington Post, to a Chicago girl, whose fine color led him to suppose she was English.

"Did you say she was English?" asked the genial ambassador of the lady who introduced them.

"No," said the amiable young lady, "I am only an American girl. I sometimes wish I were an English girl."

"Don't ever wish it, my dear," said the ambassador; "you don't know how well off you are. You can go where you please without your parents being obliged to go, too. The house you visit is a protection in itself. You don't have to drag the old people about, and, oh! what a relief it is to the people," said the ambassador to some other listeners.

"My daughters are out late every night now, while the gay season is on. The other night, when we had our last poudre, the young people kept it up until 5 o'clock in the morning, and I was getting so tired that I asked the band to play 'Home, Sweet Home,' but they played it to a waltz and all began to waltz instead of taking the hint, as I had hoped they would, so that it was fully half an hour before they seemed to understand that it was time to go home."

Sir Julian laughed heartily at this, and the Chicago girl thought he was "dear" to stand up for her country.

Betrayed by Two Words.

"I spent last night in a little Kansas town not more than 500 miles from Kansas City," remarked a traveling man at a leading downtown hotel to a Times man, "and I was a guest at a hotel which is owned and conducted by two ex-Kentuckians, a father and son. The old colonel has nothing to do with the active management of the business, and occupies his time by sitting in the hotel office and entertaining travelers with his stories of Kentucky before the war, when his family was in the height of prosperity, with negro servants to spare. It is his particular delight to meet travelers who are native Kentuckians, and when a son of the Blue Grass State happens along he may be sure that the old colonel will entertain him as only a Kentuckian can.

"Yesterday morning the son called the colonel into the office and told him that 'a gentleman from "Sawville" ' had just registered, and would be back for dinner. The old man said that he 'would be mighty glad to meet the "gaintelman," ' and at once began to spruce up a little, and got out his favorite bottle, and put it within easy access.

"Noon arrived, and the 'gaintelman from Sawville' duly put in an appearance, and was met at the door by the colonel.

"'I understand you ah from Kaintucky, suh,' was the greeting of the colonel, as he extended his hand.

"'I be,' replied the new arrival.

"'I am sorry to tell you, suh," said the colonel, suddenly changing his manner, 'but you ah a liah, suh. That remahk smells too much of nutmegs foh a true Kaintuckian.' And the old colonel turned his back upon the stranger and at once went and put his black bottle away.

"To the Manner Born."

"There was a "lean and hungry" look about him as he opened the door of the lunch room and advanced toward the desk, says The Washington Star.

"I want to see the proprietor," he said, with the air of one born to command.

The man behind the desk took in at a glance the heavy fringe on the stranger's pantaloons, the I-have-seen-better-days aspect of his torn coat and the mutilated and discolored appearance of his hat.

"Well, what'll you have?" he said, shortly, his eyes moving suggestively toward the door and back again to the stranger.

"Sir," said the latter, straightening himself and proudly throwing back his head, "you see before you a gentleman to the manner born, who has just returned from the Klond—"

"That's enough!" interrupted the proprietor, and there was a coldness in his voice that reminded the stranger of an Alaskan blizzard he had read about.

"There's the door," went on the man behind the desk, pointing toward that aperture.

"Surely I am at liberty to ask a civil question," remarked the stranger, in an injured tone. "I merely wanted to know the price of a square meal."

"Twenty-five cents, and in advance!" snapped the proprietor.

The stranger sighed and stepped back a pace. "Unfortunately for me at the present moment I gave my last half-dollar to a poor man last night who was in search of a lodging; but, gentleman to the manner born though I am, I can work. Is there something I can do to earn a meal?"

"I think I showed you the door once," said the proprietor, bouncing up from his seat.

"One moment," said the stranger, edging regretfully toward the door. "I notice that your place is in one of the older buildings in the city, and it occurs to me that perhaps the rats are a source of annoyance to you."

"Well, what if they are?" asked the proprietor, pausing abruptly.

A new light shone in the stranger's eyes, and the gentleman to the manner born instinct showed itself in the graceful bow he made.

"Because I am a great rat exterminator. Give me a square meal and I am ready to kill the vermin, wipe them out."

The proprietor seemed impressed. He hesitated only a moment, then bade the stranger to be seated. An hour afterwards the stranger sat back in his chair with a sigh of contentment as he finished his dessert.

"Here is 10 cents," he said to the waiter, "but I am a gentleman to the manner born and spurn the thought of giving you so small a sum," and he returned the dime to his pocket.

"Now for the rat killing," he muttered, rising from his seat.

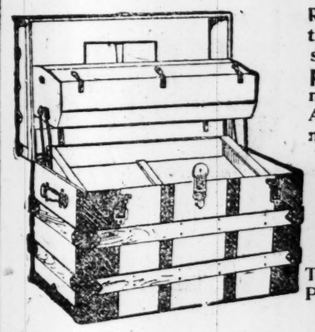
"I am going to ask you for a biscuit roller," he said, suavely to the proprietor. When that implement was brought he rolled up his sleeves in a businesslike manner, and looking at those who were crowded around him, "Are you ready to go ahead?"

"Certainly," said the proprietor, a little puzzled.

"Well, I'm ready, too. Just waltz out your rats and I'll kill them, according to the letter of my contract."

The neighbors didn't know just what was happening, but it seemed as if a merry-go-round was in operation within the restaurant. Half an hour later the proprietor was caressing his eye with a piece of raw beefsteak and a tall, soldierly man was walking down the street. Part of his coattail was gone and he looked as if he might have been used temporarily as a patent floor scrubber, but his face was illuminated with a seraphic smile, such as arises only from a clear conscience and a full tomach.

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WINE OF CARDUI
WOMEN IN AGONY.
PATRICK, W. Va., Nov. 14th, 1897.
Nobody will ever know what terrible agony my wife suffered from falling of the womb. It was terrible. I cannot describe it. She commenced to improve from the very first dose of Wine of Cardui that she took. At the end of two weeks she is better than for three years before. She cannot praise Wine of Cardui enough. She tells everybody about it.
W. J. JENKINS.
SALLEVS, S. C., June 24th.
I have used one bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui, and it has done more for me than all the medicine I have taken from my doctors in the past twelve months
LIZZIE GARDNER.

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui
WOMEN are the real heroes of the world. What burdens they do carry! How they do suffer from the ills peculiar to womanhood! They endure this dragging torture weeks months, years. The story of weakness and suffering is written in the drawn features, in the sallow skin, in the listless eyes in the lines of care and worry on the face. But there is a remedy that will cure nearly every case of this kind of trouble. McElree's Wine of Cardui is a vegetable wine that is made for women. It exerts a wonderful healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the organs of womanhood. It invigorates and stimulates the whole system. It is almost infallible in curing the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of women. Year after year in the privacy of the home—away from the eyes of everybody—it affects remarkable cures. Every druggist sells it. $1.00 Per Bottle.
LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.
WINE OF CARDUI

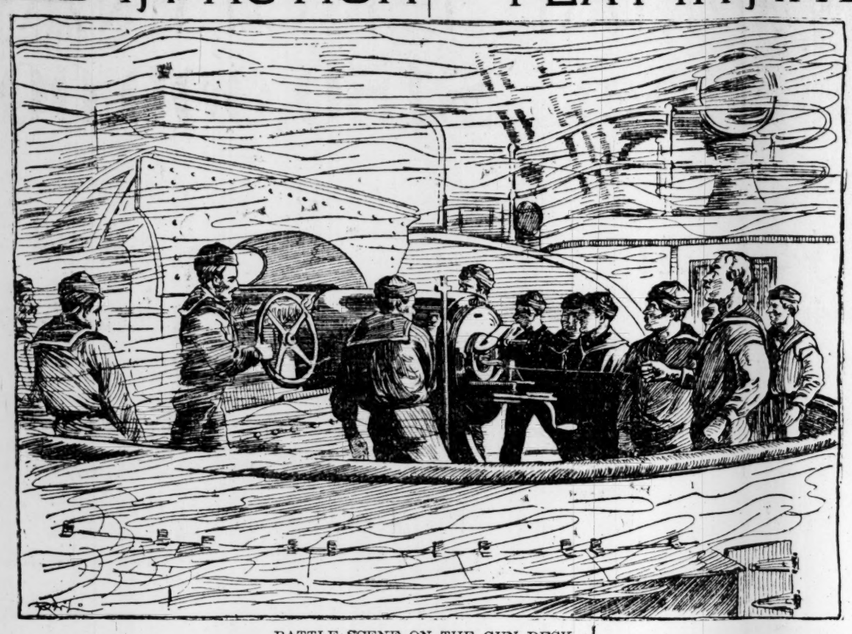
HOW A BIG BATTLESHIP IS HANDLED IN ACTION

Account of Stirring Scenes on Deck and Below.

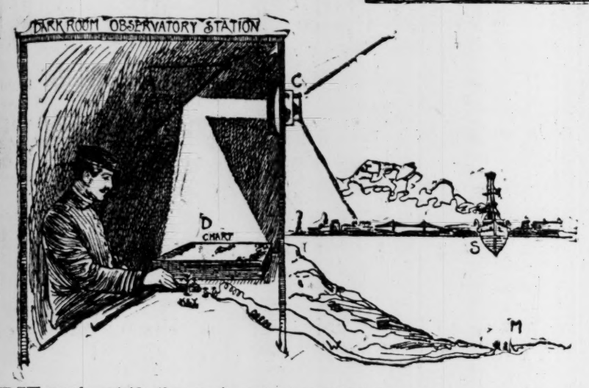
MOVE LIKE CLOCKWORK

How the Magazine Squad Handles the Ammunition to Get It to the Guns.

The Ten Words of Command



BATTLE SCENE ON THE GUN DECK.



FEW people outside the naval service know just how a war vessel goes into a fight. To put a battleship like the Iowa or Indiana in thorough readiness for action ordinarily requires about two hours, though, of course, it can be done in much less time in case of urgency.

There is one thing that makes it a comparatively simple and orderly task. On board a fighting vessel every man has a certain assigned post and a certain task laid out for him, with which he is perfectly familiar. This holds true from the captain himself down to the little coolies who wait on table for the different messes. When the signal is sounded it brings every man to his place, and long familiarity makes the work, so involved and complicated to the eyes of an outsider, a mere matter of routine.

"Clear for Action."

If a ship engages an enemy unexpectedly, so that there is not the usual time for preparation, the call to quarters is sounded immediately and the men take their places in divisions. In this case each division attends to a part of the work of clearing the ship, but ordinarily the first signal is, "Clear for action!" At the boatswain's whistle and the verbal command the men move to their positions, those whose places are on deck forming in squads under direction of the different officers. The captain takes his place on the bridge. Later, when the battle begins, he will go into the protected conning tower, through the narrow slits of which he can watch everything that takes place on deck and the movements of the enemy as well. But for the present, while the preparations are being made, he must decide the general plan of action, how the guns are to be used, and the class and nature of projectile on which he will depend.

Near the captain stands the navigator, who will have charge of the handling of the ship during the engagement, the signal officers and the various aids. First of all, the decks and working spaces are cleared. The spars, rigging and boats are secured. Everything movable that will not be needed during the engagement is firmly lashed into place, where it will not interfere with the work. The topmen, who are in charge of the little platform high up on the mainmast, haul up arms and ammunition and make everything ready in their lofty quarters, even to filling the fire buckets with water with which the put out a blaze should one be started up aloft. The carpenter, under the direction of the navigator, sees to the removal of awning stanchions, hatch rails and every light object that is not essential to the management of the ship. The chronometers and other delicate instruments are carefully gathered up and laid away below, to save them from destruction by concussion. The torpedo division gets out its apparatus for sending torpedoes and spreads the intercepting nets over the ship's sides, where they can be quickly lowered if need be.

Stirring Scenes Below.

Below the activity is equally great. The engine fires are stirred up and steam is made as fast as possible, for a modern battleships is intended to go into action under a full head of steam. The steam and bilge pumps are rigged and the magazine squad stands to its post, but the magazines are not unlocked until the signal for action. The keys, however, are delivered to the officers of the powder division by the captain at the first signal.

When the ship is cleared the call to quarters is given and the men take their places in divisions. The gun squads stand to their guns and make them ready for use. The hatches, except those that will be used, are covered with gratings and tarpaulins, the carpenter collects his men and with the armorer stands ready to repair any damage that may be done by the enemy's fire or the recoil of the ship's cannon. A man with a lead line is placed at the well and during the fight will make frequent soundings to discover if the vessel is injured below the water line. The hose squad is placed in charge of the fire apparatus, ready for instant service. Chemical fire extinguishers are used on all the United States warships now, and hand grenades are placed in every quarter of the ship. Every precaution is taken to secure the instant stamping out of the fire should it start in or near the magazines.

The "Bull Doctor" at His Post.

Down in the sick bay the head surgeon, or "bull doctor," has been directing the laying out of cots, instruments and bandages. One hatchway, as near amidships as possible, is always left open for the passing down of wounded men. The surgeon may have no call upon his services, but the rule in every quarter of a battleship is, "Be prepared for the worst, and hope for the best."

When everything is ready the officers move to their stations. If the ship is a monitor the battle hatches are closed, and the men at last hear the final command for which they have been impatiently waiting—"Action!"

At that command the doors of the magazines are opened, and the men, who form the different chains of scuttles, begin to pass the cartridge cases up to the deck. The delivery of ammunition is in charge of the gunner. In modern naval fortunes the gunner is not, as many landlubbers suppose, the man who fires the cannon. He is a warrant officer, and his position is a most responsible one in time of action, for he must see to the prompt and steady delivery of cartridges, shells and projectiles to all the guns. The chief gunner takes his position on the berth deck, where he can note the progress of the work; his chief assistant is below in the main magazine superintending the handing out of powder, and a quarter gunner is in charge of each of the other magazines and of the delivery on deck.

The charges are passed up from the magazines in wooden cases, which are painted black, with the size of caliber and charge painted in large white letters on the side. They are passed out of the magazine to a man who sends them up to the lower deck. Then they are passed through a slit in the magazine screen—a heavy canvas curtain which is intended to prevent the possibility of sparks reaching to the powder stores. From this screen carriers take the boxes to the nearest powder scuttle, where they are passed up to the gun deck and thence to the cannon themselves. For moving ammunition various mechanical appliances, including electricity, have come into use, though the work is still done by hand on some of the vessels.

Opinion of Rear Admiral Erben.

"I believe in the hand lift for ammunition," says Rear Admiral Henry Erben, "because if you depend on electricity the cutting or breaking of a wire knocks you out, but if a man is cut in two you can put another in his place."

A crew of sixteen men is required to man each of the big guns, such as the twelve-inch and thirteen-inch cannon of the Iowa and Indiana. They are divided into loaders, spongers, shellmen, handspikemen, sidetacklemen, intacklemen and porttacklemen, and are under the direction of a first and second gun captain. There is also a powderman, who delivers the charge to the gun, a fireman and a wreck clearer.

The firing of a pivot or turret gun requires ten separate commands. Most of these explain themselves. They are as follows:

1. Silence! Cast loose and provide!
2. Run in!
3. Shift pivot!
4. Serve, vent and sponge!
5. Load!
6. Run out!
7. Prime!
8. Point!
9. Ready, fire!
10. Shift and secure!

If the ship is under way the man with the range finder is kept busy calling off the distance of the enemy's ship or whatever the target may be. As each new distance is announced the gun is adjusted to that range. At the order to "Point," No. 1 of the gun crew adjusts the sights to his satisfaction, while all the others stand back from the gun. Then at the order "Ready!" he takes a final look, draws his lanyard and quickly repeats "Fire!"

How Gunners Find the Range.

In firing at a ship the target is always the waterline. Though the computing instruments now used are of great value, the only way to get the exact range now, as formerly, is to see whether the first shot falls short or over, and to move her a notch or let her down as the case may require.



Working a Rapid Firing Gun from the Conning Tower.

The firing of this first shot releases the pentup tension of the preparations, which is succeeded by a fever of work. The lines of powder carriers and runner boys move steadily back and forward, the men in the turrets are soon blackened by powder and smoke until they look more like devils than human beings, but they work on as coolly as the engineers, far below, unmindful of shots that crash about them. All the splendid discipline and training of years makes itself felt in these few moments of fighting as the sailor boys drive their ship manfully on, still eager to know the issue of the conflict.

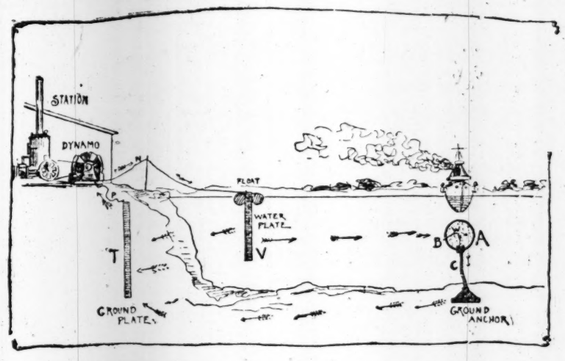
PART ELECTRICITY WILL PLAY IN NAVAL BATTLES

Novel and Startling Things That'll Be Done.

ASTONISHING FORECAST

There Will Be Talking From Ship to Ship Along a Beam of Light.

Hostile Ships Easily Destroyed



THE engineer whose plans have been adopted for the electrical equipment of the Brooklyn elevated railroad system, is Mr. S. H. Short, who is now engaged in designing the third rail and motor car system for the Manhattan elevated railway of New York. Mr. Short is known to electrical experts as the inventor of the earliest long-distance telephone transmitter and of the gearless motors of the electrical locomotives used in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel; also as the builder of the first commercial electrical railway in the United States. At the age of forty he has built more trolley roads than any other man in the world; has founded and operated electrical companies of his own, and has sold to the Edison and Bell companies patents which have brought him a fortune. It looks as if Mr. Short may become known to the people of the United States generally, should this country be engaged in a naval war any time soon, as the designer of electrical appliances which will not only astound the world, but will give the victory to the cause in which the best electricians are enlisted instead of to the biggest ships and heaviest guns.

"The novel and startling usea to which electricity may be put in the next great naval war," said Mr. Short to the writer, "are likely to play a decisive part in the struggle. Already mines and great guns are fired, turrets are turned, ammunition is hoisted and searchlights, as well as incandescent lights, are supplied by the electric current. But war once declared, experts are not likely to be content with that.

"It is possible that direct verbal communication, without electrical connection, may be established between a fort, or a flagship, and a vessel miles out at sea. A beam of light may be pressed into service to carry the words of the admiral in default of a telephone cable. The same commanding officer may equip a harbor or roadstead with an invisible battery of magnets which shall seize a hostile ship and hold her motionless, in spite of the most frantic efforts of her crew, right under his guns. He may even sit in a dark room and by a camera and a mirror have her movements photographed on the mine chart in front of him until when her miniature sails over the paper map he shall by pressing a button explode the mine which at that moment must infallibly be immediately under the actual ship herself. These are only a few of the coups his electrical experts may enable him to strike.

Talking Along a Beam of Light.

"A fifty-horse-power engine will generate electricity enough for a searchlight of 100,000 candle power. No such tremendous light would be necessary, however, to enable the commanders of two ships, or the operator at the A end of the line will know just where to find it. A small battery, such as is ordinarily used for a telephone, is attached to an ordinary telephone receiver. C, connected by wires F and G with the selenium.

"A powerful reflector, H, mounted on the deck of the ship or in the fort, A, can be readily made to pour A's search light exactly upon the strip of selenium five, or even ten, miles away, on B. And this might be successfully done even though A and B should be ships of the same squadron in motion. In front of the reflector, H, a lens, I, may be placed to concentrate the searchlight. In front of the lens, I, a metallic plate or plates, K K, may be set with a slit between them through which the concentrated beam of light must pass. The lower plate, K, is fixed to the diaphragm of a telephone mouthpiece, L. Now the sensitiveness of the metal selenium is such that the instant a beam of light falls upon its surface the selenium gives out a distinct electrical click; its resistance has been changed. When the beam of light is removed its resistance is once more changed and the selenium gives out another click. But we will not be content with the telegraphic click.

"The admiral who talks into the telephone mouthpiece, L, on the battleships or in the fort, A, opens and closes by the vibrations of his voice the slit in the metal plate, K K. When the diaphragm of the mouthpiece pushes the plates, K K, close together the light is almost shut off, but never quite. When the diaphragm draws K down the slit is wide open and the entire beam of light passes through and falls on the selenium on the battleship B. Every word and tone the admiral utters into L will be carried by the vibrations of the beam light and reproduced exactly in the ear of a listener at the telephone receiver C. There would be telephoning along a beam of light instead of along an electric wire.

"The destructive agency of high explosives was made effective once, I believe, in the Russo-Turkish war, and has been more recently used in the Chilean and Brazilian revolutions, and in the war between China and Japan. The effects of such an explosion on or near a modern steel ship were most lamentably exhibited in the ruin of the Maine and the slaughter of hundreds of her men in Havana harbor. The astounding results to be achieved by the alliance of electricity and high explosives are, however, yet to be only imagined. Such a combination holds the potential ruin of entire fleets. Assuredly electricity may be made to work yet unthought of horrors in the next clash of steel navies. Indeed, I believe there will be no great difficulty in sending directly through salt water a current of electricity strong enough to explode a mine some distance away without the use of wires to connect the mine to the shore.

Sending a Current Through Salt Water

"In a shore station, S, a powerful electric generator has been set up, the more power being needed as the work to be done is distant from the station. A large iron plate, V, is sunk in the water some distance out from the station, hanging free by means of floats, and not in contact with the ground. In the station itself a similar plate, T, is sunk into the earth. Both T and V are connected with the generator by wires, P and N. The shore end of our apparatus is now all ready.

"Out on the bottom of the bay or the sea there are floating mines, anchored, and one of these we will call A. It is filled with high explosives and an electric cable, C, absolutely insulated where it enters the iron shell, A, holds it to its anchor, which is set deep into the ground. In side the shell, A, on its side next to the station, S, a short bit of electric wire, B, is fastened, in contact at one end with the side of the shell and terminating at the other with a shorter bit of curled platinum wire, which in turn is fast to the upper end of the electric cable, C.

"Now when it is desired by an operator in the shore station S to set off the mine A, as well as every other mine similarly arranged in the vicinity, and blow a whole fleet to smithereens, he need only connect his generator with the wires communicating with the plates V and T. The current passing into V, the water plates, at once finds its way out, some of it through the water down into the ground below, some through the water and back into land, and the rest of it out into the water, and on through the water until it comes to the iron shell A. The quantity of electricity which would thus find its way through salt water—which is a fairly good conductor—would depend largely on the character of the bottom. The resistance between the contact of the water with a rock bottom would be considerably greater than the resistance through the water to the shell. Once the latter reached, the current would be conveyed by the short wire B to the platinum wire, which at once becomes incandescent, and explodes the whole mass in the center of which it is coiled, the current passing on through the cable C into the ground, and then back to the shore station S.

This fact might be utilized to enable an officer on shore to telegraph without wires to the commander of a ship, upon which a very delicate telegraphic receiver might be mounted and connected by a wire over the ship's side (the one away from the shore station) with the earth by an anchor. The steel side of the ship, toward shore, would then act instead of the shell, and the shore plates would be the same.

The magazines of battleships are too well protected and surrounded by ventilating spaces to be in danger of explosion from a current of electricity conveyed to them, directly through the water in which the ship is floating, although such a explosion is conceivable, were a high explosive allowed to rest in direct contact with the steel side of the ship. Nor could her electric lighting plant be destroyed from without by electrical means. But her deck might be charged with electricity enough to kill all on board who came into contact with it by some such device as this. From a station on shore equipped with a powerful electric plant a mortar might be made to fire a two solid shot over the ship, each shot having a copper wire attached to it. That would be easy enough. If these wires fell on the metallic structure of the vessel, resting in contact with it, and a 5,000-volt current were sent through them from shore, they would fuse to the ship and the current would be short circuited harmlessly. But if either of the wires should rest upon some non-metallic portion of the ship, or object or structure on deck, then all persons who come in contact with that wire would be instantly killed, as their bodies would complete the circuit.

The Battery of Magnets.

"If it were desired to stop and hold immovable a hostile ship over a mine or in a certain position peculiarly exposed to fire from shore, that result could be readily accomplished. A magnet exerts a pressure of 150 pounds for every square inch of the surface of its poles. An enormous magnet could be made very quickly by winding two big guns with wire and joining their larger ends, in a horse shoe shape, by bolting on plates. A sufficient number of these magnets to grip a steel ship and hold her remorselessly motionless at a most dangerous point could either be floated out to her, like torpedoes, or could be anchored at the place desired, waterproofed of course and connected by wires with a shore battery. The pressure of a button in the battery would be all that would be necessary to arouse the force of the magnets, whether they were floated out or were anchored by chains to the bottom. Nor could all the ship's crew and officers and machinery release her.

"A novel mine, which should have no need of any human operator, and could be depended upon to explode immediately upon contact with a floating ship or any exploring launch or a torpedo boat, might be made to hold an enormous quantity of explosive and placed at the desired point. A steel netting made of wire rope, the strands of which should be insulated wherever they crossed each other would surround the mine, one set of strands being connected with one pole of a shore battery and the other set with the other pole. That construction is precisely similar to that of the burglar alarm doormat. A ship bowling against the net would herself close the circuit, which would instantaneously blow her out of the water.

"Such a net placed around a warship lying at anchor in an exposed situation would be much more effective than the torpedo nets now in use, inasmuch as the crossed strands could be connected with the ship's electric battery and would, on contact being completed by a torpedo nosing up against them, ring an alarm bell on shipboard.

A Ship Phtographing Her Doom.

"The most effective way to use a mine for coast or harbor defense that I can conceive of involves the use of a fixed camera, C, which should be set into the wall of an observation station or dark room on shore, its lens covering the entire panorama of the bay, but especially the surfaces under which the mines would be placed. There might be a score of these mines, each connected with a key in the operator's keyboard and numbered. The operator would have his own dynamo right by him in the station and a protected cable would connect him with the mines, the ends of the wires resting in the powder in the heart of the mine cases. The points at which the wires entered the mine cases could of course be insulated with bushings.

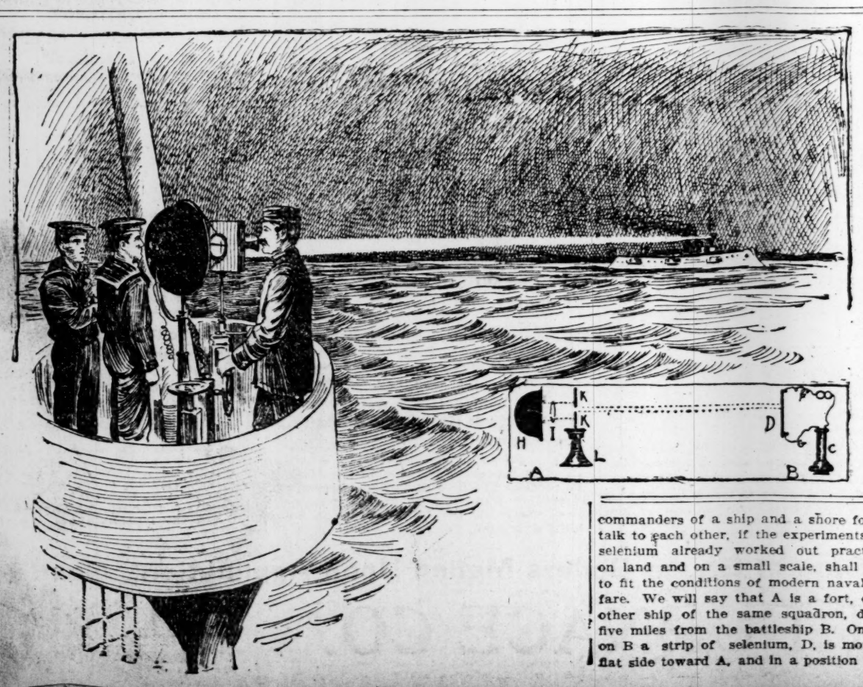
"In his absolutely dark room, W, save for the light that would be admitted by the lens C and be reflected down on his table by a mirror, G, properly adjusted to the lens, the officer would sit with his chart outspread before him. Every moving object on the surface of the water would be caught instantly by the lens and reflected by the mirror onto the chart. On this chart the exact location of each mine in the bay would be marked by a number. We will suppose a battleship slowly steaming toward the spot where the mine M is set. She is moving cautiously through hostile waters. As soon as she gets anywhere near the mine her photograph is thrown down on the chart. As the unwise wizard the hidden peril, so her photograph moves fatefully over the chart toward the point where the mine's number appears. At last the moving photograph on the chart covers up the mine number, and, presto! the operator presses the button and the ship is blown up.

"A rapid and beautiful method of communication at night between the ships of a squadron could be arranged by electric lights of different colors at the masthead. Certain combinations could spell certain words, and the alternating play of the current from red to green, from blue to yellow, would be as confusing to an enemy as easily intelligible by a friend.

"While I know of no automobile torpedo that is propelled by electricity, a small storage cell would probably be as effective as the compressed air engine by which the Whitehead torpedo is now driven through the water. There would be nothing to gain by installing an electric plant on a torpedo boat to furnish its motive power, as the process of converting steam into electricity would be so wasteful, but torpedo boats might readily be operated by storage cells. The application of electricity to the firing of great guns by heating the fuse by a direct current, and to shifting the turrets in which the great guns are mounted, according as it is desired to vary their line of fire, seems the height of simplicity and utility. The simple pressure of a button closes a circuit and turns the current generated by the ship's plant into the little motor, which is so adjusted that the great mass of tons of steel, the turret, turns exactly in harmony with the movement of the motor, and can be as easily reversed. A plant, by the way, which can generate all the power a warship needs to turn her turrets, fire her guns and supply her searchlights does not need to be a big one. When I fitted up the United States monitor Miantonomoh with a plant of 200 horse power only, I found that sufficient for her 1,000 lights and for all other purposes. A very small motor attached to a captive balloon sent up from shipboard would enable the operator to steer it in any desired direction and to detect at a great distance with powerful glasses the approach of an enemy's squadron, which information he could telephone down to the commanding officer. He could even watch a battle in which his own ship was engaged with comparative safety, high up above the range of the machine guns."

Doubtless the electrical corps, for coast defense, as well as a part of the regular navy, will be not only a valuable but an essential feature of the war and naval establishments of the near future.

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.



commanders of a ship and a shore fort, to talk to each other, if the experiments with selenium already worked out practically on land and on a small scale, shall prove to fit the conditions of modern naval warfare. We will say that A is a fort, or another ship of the same squadron, distant five miles from the battleship B. On deck on B a strip of selenium, D, is mounted, flat side toward A, and in a position where

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THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective February 13, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 14 Ex Sun
Lv. Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
Ar. Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar. Cornelia	.....	.....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv. Charlotte	8 20 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	.....
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	.....
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm	.....	.....
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	.....	.....
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	1 00 am	.....	.....
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am	.....	.....
Ar. Boston	3 30 pm	8 00 pm	.....	.....
Lv. Danville	.....	1 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am
Ar. Richmond	.....	6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 35 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett	.....	6 25 pm	.....	6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	.....	7 55 pm	.....	7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville	.....	9 30 pm	.....	8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm	.....	7 20 a m
Ar. Knoxville	8 05 am	.....	9 50 p m
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm	.....	7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am	.....	.....

Nos. 13 and 14. Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	6 03 pm
Ar Columbus	9 35 am	8 55 pm
Ar Albany	1 30 pm	.....

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	.....
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am	.....	.....
Ar Greenville	7 30 am	.....	.....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	.....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	.....
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	.....
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	3 30 pm	.....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	.....	.....
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	.....
Lv Atlanta	.....	.....	4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley	.....	.....	8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
2	Chattanooga	5 00 am	13 Cincinnati	5 20 am
38	Washington	5 10 am	18 Macon	5 35 a m
12	Jacksonville	5 20 am	18 Columbus, Ga.	5 35 a m
5	Tallapoosa	8 2 am	35 Birmingham	8 40 a m
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	16 Brunswick	7 45 a m
19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	7 Chattanooga	2 50 a m
18	Macon	11 10 am	12 Richmond	7 50 a m
5	Columbus	11 10 am	38 Washington	12 00 n n
38	Birmingham	11 30 am	19 Cincinnati	2 20 p m
10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	37 Birmingham	4 15 p m
37	Washington	3 55 pm	10 Macon	4 20 p m
15	Brunswick	7 30 pm	10 Columbus	4 20 p m
11	Richmond	9 30 pm	20 Fort Valley	4 30 p m
17	Macon	9 45 pm	18 Cornelia	4 35 p m
17	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25 Tallapoosa	5 15 p m
36	Birmingham	10 40 pm	14 Jacksonville	10 55 p m
14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	30 Washington	11 50 p m

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
13	Savannah	7 45 am	12	Savannah	7 50 a m
108	Hapeville	8 05 a m	104	Hapeville	8 20 a m
105	Hapeville	9 45 a m	106	Jonesboro	12 05 a m
111	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 p m
109	Jonesboro	2 05 p m	112	Hapeville	3 45 p m
111	Hapeville	3 30 p m	112	Macon	4 05 p m
113	Hapeville	5 40 p m	114	Jonesboro	6 10 p m
11	Savannah	7 35 p m	14	Savannah	7 50 p m
	SUNDAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 a m
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 p m

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
13	Nashville	7 30 am	12	Nashville	8 15 a m
73	Rome	8 40 am	70	Chattanooga	3 20 p m
171	Chattanooga	11 56 am	72	Rome	5 15 p m
11	Nashville	7 30 pm	14	Nashville	8 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
38	Montgomery	11 40 am	135	Montgomery	5 25 a m
34	Selma	7 00 pm	33	Montgomery	1 00 p m
136	Selma	11 30 pm	137	Selma	4 20 p m
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 a m
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 a m
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 p m
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 p m
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 p m
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 p m
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 5 p m
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 p m
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 p m
	SUNDAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 a m

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
12	Augusta	5 00 am	22	Augusta	7 50 a m
9	Covington	7 45 am	28	Augusta	3 10 p m
21	Augusta	12 55 pm	10	Covington	6 15 p m
27	Augusta	8 20 pm	24	Augusta	11 35 p m

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
41	Norfolk	8 20 am	402	Washington	12 00 n'n
403	Washington	2 00 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 p m

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 a m

Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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Paris, Foyers Fumivores, De Hawley, 1 Rue Rossini.
Tokyo, Japan, 13 Yariyacho, Kyobashi-ku.

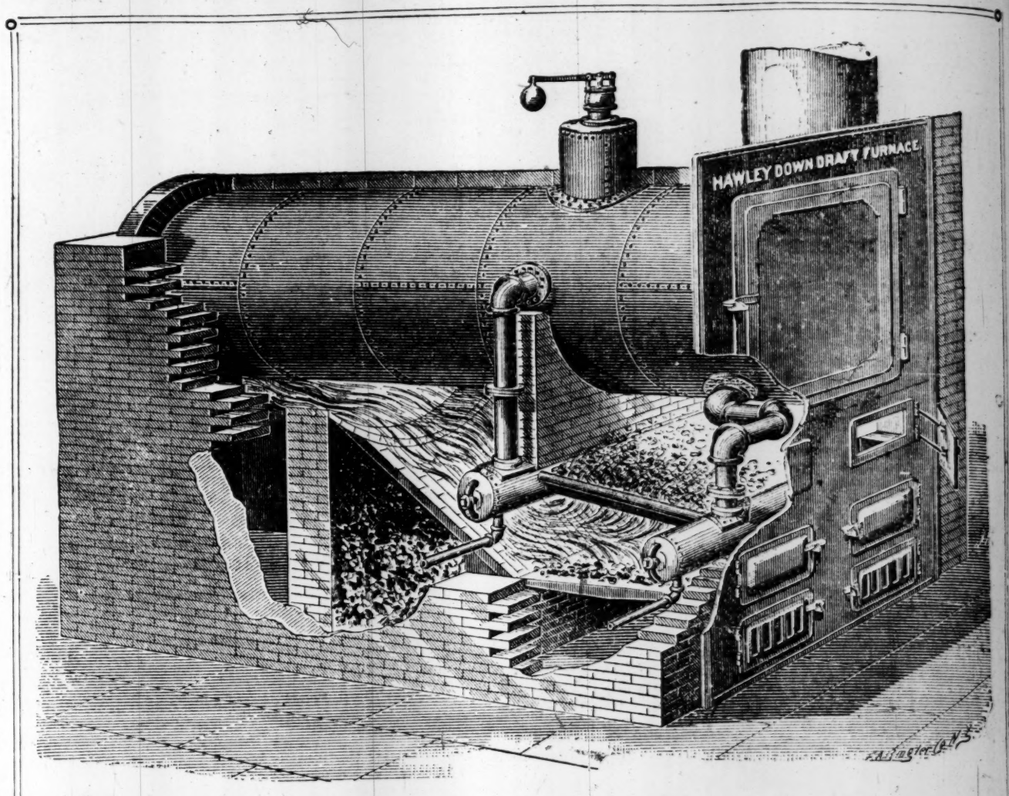
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2d. To increase the capacity of the boiler from 20 to 50 per cent.
3d. To show a saving of from 10 to 40 per cent. according to grades of fuel used and condition of the plant.

Should Our Furnaces Fail to do as Guaranteed we will agree to Remove them and Replace the Former Setting of the Boilers at Our Expense.

The Saving of Fuel Alone Will Pay For the Furnaces Inside of Two Years. . . . . .

ADOPTED BY THE CITIES OF
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
MILWAUKEE, PITTSBURGH,
NEW ORLEANS, BUFFALO,
CINCINNATI, BROOKLYN.
As Successful Smoke Preventers.

If you require more boiler capacity and have not the necessary room for additional boilers, our system offers the particular advantage of largely increasing the capacity of your present plant, besides the decided saving in fuel and abatement of smoke. This device can be applied to any type of boiler and burn the cheapest grades of slack coal with good economy. When tried on one boiler the Hawley furnace is invariably adopted for all of them, being now in daily operation in over 3,000 plants. . . . . .

If you will send us a description of your present boiler room, kind of coal used and cost of same, we will promptly send you an estimate for equipping your plant, embodying such guarantees as we usually make. All our furnaces are sold upon Positive Stated Guarantees of economy, increased capacity and smokelessness, and attached to boilers at our expense. Adopted by the United States Government in all new public buildings. . . . . .

Following Is a List of Testimonials Selected From Among the Hundreds We Receive Annually

A. B. Shepherd, Superintendent Water Supply and Distribution, Pittsburg.
"I am very much pleased with them."

Brookline Gas Light Co., Robert Amory, President, Boston.
"We have nine boilers equipped with Hawley furnaces—saving 12 per cent in fuel and 25 per cent increased capacity. Can also burn our tar refuse which we could not consume otherwise. Have no repairs and are very well satisfied."

F. W. Bird & Son, E. Walpole, Mass.
"We estimate saving fully 10 per cent in fuel and considerable increase in efficiency. No repairs and almost no smoke."

New Bedford Paper Co., New Bedford, Mass,
"Is giving good satisfaction and doing fully what was claimed for it. Our boiler was too small for what was required and your appliance has increased the capacity about 50 per cent besides showing good economy in fuel."

The Champion Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Co., Covington, Ky.
"We consider it by all odds the best furnace on the market."

Champion Ice Co., Covington, Ky.
"I do not remember the exact figures, but I believe it was more than 35 per cent increase in capacity and more than 15 per cent saving in fuel."

Galt House, Louisville.
"Replying to your letter of the 25th inst., we have now been using the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace since August, 1893, and have been well satisfied with the results, both as fuel economizer and smoke preventer."

F. H. Kerfoot, Treasurer Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville.
"I am glad to say that the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace is giving entire satisfaction in our seminary. It certainly solves the smoke question. There is hardly more smoke coming out of the chimney than could be seen from one small fireplace. We use the cheapest slack and nut coal."

Heilman Milling Co., Henderson, Ky.
"Our boilers could not furnish the amount of steam we required if they were equipped with ordinary furpaces. The Hawley Down-Draft Furnace is giving us good satisfaction and is in every respect economical and smoke consuming."

Geo. M. Murrell Plg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Geo. C. Murrell, Bayou Goula, La.
"We are satisfied that they have increased the efficiency of the boilers, and are without doubt a fine smoke consumer."

E. G. Schleider, President American Brewing Co., New Orleans.
"In looking over our books we find that during the months of July, August and September, 1895, our coal bills are $645 less than the same months of year previous, though we brewed as much beer and used same quality of coal. Our engineer and firemen are pleased with the furnaces—giving them less work to do—and our stack is free from smoke. We consider it an excellent investment."

L. H. Gardner, Superintendent New Orleans Water Works Co.
"Our station engineer reports confidently that the rated capacity of our boilers is increased from 80 to 85 per cent in efficiency. These boilers (to which the furnace is applied) are four in number, rated 100-horse power each."

New St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.
"Good results, 12 per cent economy, and increases efficiency of boilers about 10 per cent."

Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans.
"The Hawley furnaces have been in use in this hotel nearly two years and have given excellent satisfaction."

The New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., Omaha.
"We are satisfied that it is a good smoke consumer and is economical in fuel."

Bartholomay Brewing Co., Rochester.
"We hand you herein check for $4,800 in payment for six furnaces put in for us last fall. We wish to say that the furnaces are in every way satisfactory. The saving in coal being fully up to your guarantee, as well as the increased capacity, and the chimney is almost smokeless. You may also put in the fourth furnace in our Rochester Brewery, to complete the outfit."

J. N. Beckley, President Rochester Railway Co.
"Have entire plant of 2,100 horse-power equipped with Hawley furnaces. Entirely satisfactory as a smoke preventer and show substantial economy in coal consumption. Very much pleased with them."

Co-operative Foundry Co., Rochester.
"As a smoke preventer the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace is the best thing we have seen."

Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Co., Yonkers.
"We have seen Hawley furnaces in use and are pleased with their operation. The smoke is practically done away with, an economy of 15 per cent and have enabled us to run three boilers where we formerly used four."

P. Brennan, Chief Engineer Pumping Station, Buffalo.
"We use now soft coal costing $1.62 per ton as against hard coal costing $4 per ton and furnaces have increased the capacity of boilers 15 per cent to 20 per cent; have had no repairs; have twenty-four boilers with Hawleys attached; very little smoke and apparently no soot. I cheerfully recommend the furnace."

Geo. G. Field, James Mooney, Geo. S. Gatchell, Commissioners, Department of Public Works, Buffalo.
"From the tests made we find that the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace has worked in a very satisfactory manner; and, we would recommend that this board be authorized to pay $875 for each furnace now in, and to equip the balance of the boilers as soon as convenient at the same rate per boiler."

W. L. Church, Superintendent Chicago Edison Co.
"We have found the furnaces economical both as to consumption of fuel and to their maintenance. The circulation in water tube grate bars is such that we find them to be the cleanest part of the boilers."

It is certainly very rarely that I write a recommendation of any kind for any mechanical apparatus, because I recognize that what seems to be a good thing today often proves to be worthless a year hence; but id this case I feel safe in recommending you to give Mr. Bleyer's system careful consideration.
F. B. BIRD & SON,
Paper Mfgrs., East Walpole, Mass.

Murray Vandiver, Custodian U. S. C. H. and P. O. Building, Baltimore.
"There will be a saving of about 50 per cent in the cost of fuel used in this building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, in comparison to the year previous, when we were burning hard coal. There is but little smoke that can be seen coming from the furnaces. We are now heating this building with two 50-horse power boilers, whereas under the old system, using hard coal, it took four. The steam for power is furnished by one fifty-horse power boiler, where it formerly took two."

Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis.
"With the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace we can save about 20 per cent by using screening instead of lump coal."

T. C. Mattison, J. C. Alexander, John Vevera, County Commissioners, Cleveland.
"We find the Hawley Down-Draft Furnaces in the county buildings the most economical used for past six years. They are practically smokeless."

The New England Building Co., Cleveland.
"In regard to the Hawley Down-Draft Furnaces saving fuel, they will save about 25 per cent and increase the efficiency of the boilers about 25 per cent, and we have very little trouble from smoke."

Mercantile National Bank, Cleveland.
"Having used the Hawley Down-Draft Furnaces for about five years, and, so far, it has given entire satisfaction, both as a smoke consumer and in saving fuel. Our engineer estimates that it increases the capacity of the boiler about 25 per cent and saves about that amount in fuel."

Alex. Smith & Sons' Carpet Co., Yonkers.
"We have twenty down-draft furnaces under both horizontal, tubular and B. & Wilcox sectional boilers. We are very well pleased with the results, which may be briefly described as follows: (1) Ninety-five per cent smoke consumed, with proper firing. (2) Ten to 12 per cent saving in fuel. (3) Boiler capacity or efficiency increased from 27 to 30 per cent. We can very confidently recommend them, especially if you have bituminous coal."

Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Co.
"Saving fully 15 per cent and about 20 per cent in increased efficiency in boilers. No repairs, and smoke imperceptible."

N. K. Fairbank & Co.
"They add capacity to boilers, and are economical. We have contracted for twenty boilers."

Samuel G. Artingstall, City Engineer.
"The Hawley furnaces are in two of our pumping stations, where they are giving good satisfaction."

C. F. White, Consulting Engineer Society for Prevention of Smoke.
"In our judgment the cheapest arrangement for consuming smoke, all things considered, is to use the Down-Draft Furnace."

J. V. Farwell Co.
"Our stack has shown no smoke since you put in your six furnaces, and we believe them to be economical."

The St. Louis Brewing Association, St. Louis.
"We have adopted your furnaces for use in all the breweries of our association."

Bernard Feind, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, ex-Assistant City Engineer.
"I regard the down-draft principle the very best solution of smoke prevention and fuel-saving problem. The superiority of this method over mechanical stoking seems to me beyond doubt."

Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.
"We have experienced no trouble whatsoever with the tubes of the Hawley furnace scaling. In fact, the first furnace that we put in, about twenty-eight months ago, at the Equitable Works, is still in operation and we have not spent 10 cents for repairs on this furnace. So far the furnaces have given us entire satisfaction."

New York Biscuit Co.
"As a smoke prevention it is a success."

Northwestern Yeast Co.
"As a smoke preventer the furnace works entirely satisfactory, and we doubt not it is an economizer in the consumption of coal. Before purchasing we investigated several smoke-preventing devices and fuel economizers and adopted the Hawley Down-Draft as, in our opinion, the best offered in our market."

United States Brewing Co., No. 3 (Bavarian Brewery).
"Your furnaces are entirely satisfactory. Results are fully all you claim."

National Linseed Oil Co.
"Have three furnaces in use for last eighteen months—best we ever had—tubes perfectly free from scale."

Griesedieck Artificial Ice Co., St. Louis.
"It is a success as a smoke preventer."

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
"The furnaces are a success in every way. After three years of use there is no sign of wear as yet."

St. Louis Sanitary Co., St. Louis.
"Our experience with this furnace has been very satisfactory. Fuel is economized to the extent of about 20 per cent and smoke is almost suppressed. The boiler efficiency is also increased above rated capacity not less than 20 per cent."

Globe Printing Co., St. Louis.
"We have been using four of them for four years and they have proved highly satisfactory. Our engineer said they come nearer being perfect smoke consumers than anything of the kind he has had the pleasure of seeing. They are more economical than the old style of boiler."

J. Fred Schulte, Chief Engineer Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., St. Louis.
"We are satisfied with the eleven we have in daily use now. If properly attended to, the furnaces produce no smoke and the economy in fuel is 12 to 13 per cent over the common flat bar furnaces. The percentage of total calorific power utilized, or efficiency, is 69.68 and the percentage of power developed over the rated capacity is 34.76."

Geo. H. Benzenberg, City Engineer, Milwaukee.
"I consider it a most thorough smoke-consuming contrivance, and shows a saving to the city of 50 per cent in the cost of coal; also increases the efficiency of the boilers. I shall have them placed in all of our boilers at our waterworks pumping plants. I am more than pleased at the results obtained."

Prof. Wm. H. Bryan, M. E. & C. E.
In an address before the convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Detroit:
"The demonstration of the fact that the down-draft furnace made a good smoke record possible, even with overworked boilers doing variable work, and with a marked economy in fuel, may be said to have marked an epoch in smoke abatement. Our experience in St. Louis leads us to believe that smoke from boiler furnaces can now be abated by practical means, without hardship, no matter what the type of boiler, the character of the work required of the plant, or the kind of fuel used.
"There being considerable special iron work connected with the Hawley setting, this type of furnace is necessarily more expensive in first cost than some others. Measured in results, however, the advantages would, in most cases, appear to warrant a considerably greater investment than is ever required."

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.; Wm. Smith, Superintendent M. P. & M.
"The furnaces in our electric plant at Chicago have given entire satisfaction."

Wacker & Birk Brewing Co.
"Have five of your down-draft furnaces in use for two or three years—are saving fuel—increasing efficiency of boilers, and practically smokeless. The tubes in your furnaces are as clean today as when put in."

George K. Owsley, Chicago Times Building.
"As a fuel economizer and smoke preventer would say that when properly handled it has given us most satisfactory results with a cheap class of screenings as an economizer. Our boiler is about 18x77, 66-4 inch tubes. We develop about 200 horse-power per day. With the screenings we use it is at present costing us about 52 cents per hour for fuel, running 24 hours per day."

Chas. Lanindine, Engineer, "Tribune."
"I have used your furnace for the past three years and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best in the market. The tubes are perfectly clean and free from scale. The furnace is economical—increases the efficiency of the boiler and is smokeless."

Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee.
"We have not changed our opinion of the Hawley down-draft Furnace based upon careful investigation. It continues to work satisfactorily, both as to economy and smoke consuming. We find no trouble in burning wet spent tan bark mixed with coal."

The Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee.
"The furnaces are not only thorough smoke-consuming devices, but largely increase the efficiency of boilers. The results are beyond our expectations."

"Evening Wisconsin," A. J. Aikens Manager, Milwaukee.
"Our fuel in November, 1894, cost us $266.39, and for the month of November last $192.43, or about 30 per cent less, and we get 40 per cent more power, besides a smokeless chimney. This surprises us, but it is true."

The American Brewing Company, St. Louis.
"As a smoke preventer and fuel economizer the furnace is an undoubted success. We consider the Hawley furnace especially adapted to manufacturing plants in large cities where the prevention of smoke becomes a necessity."

Winthrop Bartlett, C. E., St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co.
"We ran our plain grates under ten boilers for three years, and about a year ago we changed all them to the Hawley and we have found no more repairs to setting with them than with the plain grates. These furnaces have proven very successful in street railway plants. I have put in two plants; one of 3,250 engine h. p. and one of 3,500 h. p., and both have given entire satisfaction and are considered the most economical stations in the city. On account of their economy, efficiency, ease of handling and smokeless features I consider the down-draft furnaces as now made the best."

J. Kennard & Sons Co., St. Louis.
"Our experience has been very satisfactory with the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace, and we consider it a great economizer as well as smoke preventer. Our engineer reports that the efficiency of the boiler has been increased 20 to 30 per cent, and that the saving of fuel is fully from 10 to 15 per cent, as well as he can judge."

Southern Electric Railroad Co., St. Louis.
"We have used the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace for the last three years, and found it very economical in the use of fuel, and a success as to smoke prevention. The cost of repairs, we have found very little."

Robert McCulloch, Citizens Ry. Co., Cass Ave. & F. G. Ry. Co., Northern Central Ry. Co., Union R. R. Co., St. Louis.
"It is a smoke preventer, and we often run the boiler for quite a length of time at 50 per cent above its rated capacity."

St. Louis Republic.
"It is a good smoke preventer and saves from 10 to 15 per cent in fuel over the ordinary furnace. We are working our boiler at from 50 to 75 per cent over the rated capacity. We have used this furnace for about four years and should judge the cost for repairs has averaged about $15 a year."

O. H. Peckham Candy Mfg. Co., St. Louis.
"Our superintendent thinks we save about 25 per cent of fuel, and also increase our capacity about 25 per cent. We think it is a fine smoke preventer."

Wainwright Brewery, M. L. Mitchell, Engineer, St. Louis.
"The Hawley furnace is a perfect smoke preventer and is very economical. There is scarcely any limit to the forcing capacity of the furnace, we having burned as high as 47 pounds of our common Illinois soft coal to the square foot of grate surface without making any smoke or increasing the per cent of waste in fuel."

Medart Pat. Pulley Co., St. Louis.
"We have used this furnace for years, and consider it economical and almost entirely smokeless. We are very much pleased with it."

Grand Pacific Hotel.
"Used your furnace for eighteen months, night and day—doing first-class work."

John Fehrenbatch, M. E. & C. E., Cincinnati.
"I know it to be a first-class furnace—produces a saving of 15 per cent to 30 per cent over best constructed ordinary furnaces and increases the capacity from 30 per cent to 75 per cent, and know of one case where it increased the capacity 125 per cent over the rating, producing an entire abatement of smoke, using most inferior quality of coal and costs less for repairs than ordinary furnaces. It will do its work efficiently, under the lowest margin found in practice, between the minimum and the maximum amount of coal consumed."

Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis.
"We have used the Hawley furnace under our two boilers in constant operation for the last year, during which time we have not had to spend one cent for repairs. The furnace has been at all times practically smokeless, and we consider it economical in its consumption of fuel. If we had occasion to add to our plant we should certainly put in the Hawley furnace again."

The Addyston Pipe & Steel Co., Cincinnati.
"The Hawley furnace put in at Addyston under the following guarantees, an economy of 10 per cent and more capacity, develops the full guarantees."

Grand Hotel, Cincinnati.
"Besides this economy in fuel, the furnaces largely increase the efficiency of the boilers, which is demonstrated by the fact that the entire business of the Grand hotel has been supplied with sufficient power with the two boilers, using the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace, which heretofore required three boilers. Up to date we have not spent a dollar for repairs, which has not been our experience heretofore with other furnaces."

The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.
"While we are very conservative in the matter of giving our recommendations, we will say that your first furnace was put in our factory in June, 1894, and that since that time we have put in nine more, and you now have our order for six more, which should be pretty good evidence that they have proved satisfactory."

The Jones Bros. Electric Company, Cincinnati.
"At the close of 1892 we found that we were using all the power which our boilers could develop and no space for more. We then put in the Hawley furnaces; are now using 15 per cent more power and only use three boilers, besides we are rid of the smoke nuisance, and are getting an economy of 18 per cent in fuel. The repairs of the four have only been $1.40 to date."

The Odd Fellows' Temple Co., J. H. Moss, Secretary, Cincinnati.
"Our repairs have been very slight. We find your furnaces smokeless and satisfactory in every particular."

The National Saw Co., Cincinnati.
"We would not part with it at any price, providing we could not purchase another of the same kind."

Norman G. Kenan, Vice-President Cincinnati Gas Light Co.
"Will state that four years ago we equipped two boilers with Hawley furnaces and they proved so satisfactory that we subsequently fitted eight more boilers therewith. As compared with the best type of modern setting they have saved us fully 20 per cent in fuel and eliminated 95 per cent of the smoke. The duty is increased by their use from 60 to 70 per cent above standard rating."

The A. G. Corre Hotel Co., A. G. Corre, President, Cincinnati.
"Besides 20 per cent economy, the Grand hotel has been supplied with sufficient power with two boilers that heretofore required three with other furnaces. We have not spent a dollar for repairs."

The Jung Brewing Co., Alvin Carl, President, Cincinnati.
"That we are satisfied with the operations of your furnaces is proven by the fact that after having placed an order for four of them, with you two years ago, we last winter also equipped the three new boilers which we erected with your furnaces."

Mercantile National Bank, Cleveland.
"We estimate saving fully 25 per cent and increased efficiency 30 per cent. No repairs."

A Catalogue Containing Valuable Hints on the Proper Care of Steam Boilers Mailed Upon Application. Send for Estimates

THE HAWLEY DOWN-DRAFT FURNACE CO.

J. E. RUSSELL, Manager,
211 EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

WITH THE CHURCHES AND CITY PASTORS

Items of Interest in Religious Fields and Missionary Circles,

INTERESTING NEWS FROM FOREIGN FIELDS

Rev. G. S. Minor Tells of the Inhuman Treatment of Children in China.

Dr. Broughton Preaches at the Tabernacle Today—Interesting Services in the Churches—The Church Directory.

Some years ago the Rev. G. S. Miner was an itinerant Methodist minister on a circuit in Nebraska. He used to have charges situated many miles apart and underwent many hard journeys to reach them. Under the advice of Bishop Foss he went to Foochow, China, and while filling a position in the Anglo-Chinese college he has been able to establish, at no cost to the mission board which sent him out, over one hundred small schools. That which led him to establish the first school was the sight often witnessed by him of men passing his door bearing a small bundle wrapped in a bit of old matting.

The bundle consisted of a girl baby, and the man, or men, was on the way to the baby tower, to throw the still breathing child from the top of it to the stone floor, and so dash its brains out. This terrible sight, so often repeated, led Mr. Miner to try to establish a school near one of these towers, for there are hundreds of them, in order to teach people to value human life.

A very complimentary greeting to a Chinese bride is that she may have one hundred sons and ten thousand grandsons. When the news of a child's birth is announced it is of the first importance. If it is a boy there is great rejoicing; if a girl, sympathies are extended. Not infrequently girl babies are drowned or tossed into the baby towers. A baby tower is built just outside nearly every city, which is, in theory, a burial place for infants, but which in fact is often the living tomb of many an infant girl.

A baby tower is usually built of stone, from ten to fifteen feet in height, eight to twelve feet in diameter at the base and a single window at the side near the top, into which the child, done up in matting or old straw, because a coffin would cost six or seven cents, is cast. Just when the baby tower first came into use is unknown, and I am glad to be able to state that as Christianity is extending baby towers are decaying.

There are about one million people in and around Foochow, and as practical effort toward wiping out these terrible towers Mr. Miner has gone on extending his school system, until the conference of his church at its session just held relieved him entirely from work in the Anglo-Chinese college, leaving him free to devote all his time to them. They now number 139 and the only reason there are not more is because of lack of means to establish more. It is said that $1 will support a pupil a whole year and that $40 will maintain an entire school for three terms, including the pay of a native teacher, and extras in the form of lecturers, who go from school to school and teach music, sewing, housework and similar useful things.

DR. H. L. DUHRING RETURNS FROM VISIT OF 10,000 MILES.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Duhring has just returned from a journey of ten thousand miles, spent in visiting Episcopal Sunday schools in the interest of the movement to raise $100,000 in these schools as a memorial missionary fund in honor of the late secretary of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions. He not only reports the prospects good for raising the amount, but says that never before has he found the Sunday schools of the country in better condition. He says that so far from being any signs of decay, there is more life than ever; that better and brighter men are taking up the work of superintending the schools, and the methods more nearly than formerly approach those in the public day schools. He pointed out that the proportion of children that go from the schools into confirmation classes is larger than ever before, and says that of two such classes in one city, numbering thirty-four and eighty-nine, respectively, thirty-three and sixty-eight came out of the Sunday school. He has long made a study of Sunday school facts, not always statistics, and when asked if Sunday schools are decaying, as has lately been alleged, he produced a table recently compiled by him showing over 27,000,000 children in the world in Sunday schools—a larger number than ever before.

BAPTISTS WILL DEDICATE THE NEW CHAPEL CAR.

An event of the Baptist anniversaries at Rochester in May is to be the dedication of a new chapel car. This car is now building in Dayton, O., at a cost of $7,500, which sum was contributed by seventy-five women of the denomination. It is the fifth car to be put into commission by the Baptist Publication Society, and a sixth is planned, money for which is now being raised by the young men in Baptist churches everywhere. Railway companies in the east, quite as cheerfully as those in the west, haul these cars without charge. The companies will haul it from Dayton to Rochester, and then to its field of operations in Nebraska, sidetrack it as many times as may be desired, and in the end say to the society: ''Only call upon us when you desire further service of the same sort.'' It is the testimony of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Rowland that these cars are doing a wonderful work, which could not and would not be done by any other means. The society has lately added two gospel wagons in use chiefly in Utah. From wagons and cars religious literature is distributed. Services are also held, of course, and the number of Sunday schools and churches established by them runs up into the hundreds. A large number of the ladies who contributed to the cost of the new car are going to Rochester to attend the anniversaries and take part in the dedication.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT ON HOME MISSION WORK.

The last Presbyterian general assembly appointed a committee to consider all plans of home mission work pursued in all the states and report next May the result of their investigations. A sub-committee of this body is to spend the coming week in New York conferring with the home board and its new secretary, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, who assumed office on Tuesday last. The question is whether it is better for churches to send home mission contributions to a general body, such as the home board, or to send them to a state board, in one case to be expended in mission work by one general board for the whole country, or by each state synod within its own boundaries. The former was the old plan, but a few years ago a plan was tried in Indiana by which churches sent to the state synod, upon the understanding that hwat was left after the state missions were cared for, was to be sent to the general body. But it has happened that there has never yet been anything left. Both plans have warm adherents, and it is to reconcile the different methods, and recommend the best, that the sub-committee is now holding conferences. The belief that a modification of both the old and the new plans will be reported to the general assembly in May, before which this synodical sustentation of missions will be one of the chief topics for discusssion.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS WANT MORE CHILDREN.

The twentieth century movement, started by Presbyterians to increase by 500,000 the number of children in Presbyterian Sunday schools between this date and April, 1901, is being taken up by other denominations, and similar movements are being inaugurated. The latest to begin it is the Reformed Church in America. The plan has been adopted of going into the families of non-church attendants and there holding classes for the children, the thought being that once interested, the children will come to the church schools. The movement is arousing a great deal of interest, and the prediction is made that it will result in a marked spiritual revival among churches of all denominations. A statement just made by the American Sunday School Union is to the effect that there are 11,000,000 children in the United States not in any Sunday schools.

THE VOLUNTARY OFFERINGS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year 1896 have just been published. The recent revival of activity on the part of the established church could not be better shown than by these figures. For example, members of the established church gave in one $2,459,350 for the spread of the gospel in Great Britain alone, and $3,968,355 in countries outside of Great Britain. These combined sums are equivalent to the sums contributed to these causes by members of Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed church, Protestant Episcopal and Lutheran churches in America all put together, and there still remains a balance that approaches in amount the total contributions to these causes of all non-conformist churches of England. The total contributions for the members of the Church of England during the year named amounted to $40,-233,000. The statement is often made that the taxpayers support the Church of England, hence the communicants of the established church need contribute nothing in that direction. The reply to this is that the Church of England does not cost the taxpayers of England one penny.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN AND HIS ANNIVERSARY.

Preparations are well under way for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, of New York. The anniversary occurs in May, and the celebration will be entered into by almost all leading prelates in America, especially by those in sympathy with the conservative leanings of the famous archbishop. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Martinelli, Archbishop Ryan and many other dignitaries have accepted invitations. There will be a historical sermon and a grand musical service in St. Patrick's catheral in the see city.

DAUGHTERS AND SONS WILL AID THE RED CROSS.

King's Daughters and Sons, through their head office in New York, announce co-operation with the Red Cross Society in the latter's work in Cuba, and issue an appeal, not alone for food, but for clothing. The statement is made that the suffering in the island from lack of clothing is great. There is also suffering for lack of medicines. Societies of the King's Daughters are responding liberally.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The date has just been fixed for the second international council of Congregational churches. This is September 20th of next year—a long time off, and yet much preliminary work has already been done. The council will have delegates from Congregational churches wherever in the world such churches exist. To the first such council American churches sent about two hundred delegates. It met in London. The forthcoming one is to be held in Boston. The council will be composed of about four hundred members, and the preacher will be some eminent Englishman not yet selected. It was at first intended to hold this great council in the year 1900, but on account of the presidential election here and the exposition in Paris in that year the date was advanced to 1899. The council is a Congregational parliament without legislative authority, and will discuss the broadest questions of church polity and Christian interest by the ablest speakers the denomination throughout the whole world affords.

THE TEXAS UNIVERSITY FINDS MANY FRIENDS.

The Texas Presbyterian university, which will probably be located at Dallas, and for which a fund of $2,000,000 is raising, has just received gifts of $1,000 and $10,000 from donors who wish their names withheld from publication. A site for the university is not to be selected until the endowment fund reaches $100,000. The aim is to make this the great educational institution of the lower Mississippi valley.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES AND THE CITY PASTORS,

Rev. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Third Baptist church, will preach at the tabernacle this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

"Man, Know Thyself," will be the subject of the lecture of Mrs. Mary A. Gebauer, pastor of the Church of the Spiritual Enfoldment at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor of the Jackson Hill Baptist church, will preach this morning on the subject. "A Mountain Vision or The Eyes of a Young Man Opened." The same subject will be used by Dr. Marshall at his lecture next Monday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association.

The afternoon's exercises at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon will be conducted by Dr. C. A. Young, who will lecture on the subject, "A Study of the Bible." The Young Men's Christian Association orchestra will furnish the music.

The services at the Central Congregational church will be conducted this morning by Rev. E. L. Parks.

Dr. L. G. Broughton will preach at the Third Baptist church this morning on "The Insufficiency of a Creed," and at the evening service on "Christ Coming to Atlanta." At the tabernacle in the afternoon he will talk on "Sparks from the Devil's Anvil."

Services at the East Atlanta church will be conducted today by the Rev. Alexis D. Kendrick. All cordially invited.

There will be preaching at the Marietta Methodist Espiscopal church today at 11 11 o'clock by Dr. J. W. Blosser, also at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30. Epworth League at 6:30.

Rev. R. V. Atkisson will preach at Walker street church at 11 o'clock this morning on "The Kingdom of God," and tonight at 7:30 on "Separated from God."

There will be preaching in the college chapel for the College Park Baptist church this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by Dr. A. A. Marshall.

Dr. McGlauflin, of the Universalist church, will preach this morning on the topic, "Choosing the Truth.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock Mrs. Twing, of New York, will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Communion with the Dead" for the Society of Spiritual Science in the hall over the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company.

Rev. W. S. Vail will preach in the Church of Our Father this morning the first of a series of three sermons on the question, "Why Have Men Believed in Immortality?" The sermon will review the beliefs of old testament seers; not by argument, but by reproducing the scenes and sentiments of the times.

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. Walker Lewis, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue. Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodis, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. W. T. Bell, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist, corner Davis and Foundry streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission, 228 Decatur street. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Regular services every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Edgewood Methodist, Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

East Point Methodist Episcopal church. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., Rev. James Mitchell, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Third Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Bealer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Spinks, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Calvary Baptist church, Rev. William Strickland, pastor, corner Willow and Capitol streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

The Cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m. Services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

St. Luke's church, the Rev. W. H. Wolton, pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, West End, Rev. Wyllys Reed, rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 o'clock.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday 7:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday at 11 a .m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, Decatur, priest in charge. Holy communion each third Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each fourth Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, north Atlanta, priest in charge. Evening prayer and sermon Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Evening prayer each first Sunday 4 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each first Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon each third Sunday 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon each second and fourth Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 and 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 8 p. m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree. Services at 11 a. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junion Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Universalist.

Universalist church, 72½ North Broad street. W. H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor. Meets regularly in Good Templars' hall. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, pastor; residence 235 Capitol avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Adventists.

Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church at 507 East Fair street every Saturday at 10:45.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

SS. Peter and Paul. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. Second and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school immediately after the high mass. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. Week days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

First English Lutheran church—Services Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Bethany Home, 36 Larkin street. Meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The open-door mission and boys' reformatory meets every Monday at 7:45 p. m. at 31 Hayden street.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational, Casino theater building, 60½ North Broad street. J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Spiritualism.

Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address and spirit messages by Mrs. Leo F. Prior; also every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at hall over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

creeds. In the evening Mr. Vail will lecture on King David, Singer and Poet."

The following lenten services will be observed by the Episcopal churches of the city:

The Cathedral, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean; holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays, 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m.; services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; litany, Wednesday and Friday 10:30 a. m.; daily Lenten service 12:10 a. m.

Saint Luke's church, Rev. W. H. Wotton, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first Sunday at 11 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Lenten services Monday, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday 7:30 a. m., 4 p. m; Wednesday 7:30 a. m., 7:50 p. m.; Thursday, holy communion 7:30 a. m.; evening prayer 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Sheperd Plum street, near Corput; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge; M. C. Stoney, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion second Sunday 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Lenten service Tuesday and Thursday 10 a. m., Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Holy communion third Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday 4:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, north Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 3.30 p. m.; evening prayer first Sunday 4:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. Holy communion first Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer third Sunday 11 a. m.; evening prayer second, fourth and fifth Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3:30 p. m.

Mission of the Incarnation corner of Gordon and Ashby streets, West End; Wyllis Rede, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m.; Lenten services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 4:30 p. m. Wednesday evening service 7:30 p. m.

St. Pauls church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 a. m.; moring prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Edward Thomson, LL.D., will occupy the pulpit of the Central Congregational church on Sunday morning. The subject of his sermon will be "The Demand for War."

Rev. Edward Thomson, LL.D., will preach at the First Methodist church tonight on "The Sabbath Question." He is highly commended by competent critics.



MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

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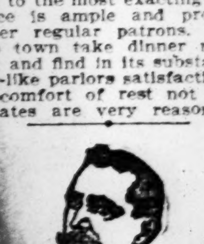
I fully indorse for nervous headaches, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed.
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Since Mrs. W. H. Walker assumed active management of the Hotel Grant it has wonderfully increased its popularity. Conveniently located at No. 90 Whitehall street, it is within the retail center and offers alike to the transient traveler and the regular boarder the advantages of its accessibility.

"Mrs. Walker maintains a high standard of excellence in her dining room, the quantity and variety of edibles and cuisine being suited to the most exacting taste, while the service is ample and prompt," said one of her regular patrons. Many busy people up town take dinner regularly at the Grant and find in its substantial meals and home-like parlors satisfaction of appetite and comfort of rest not found elsewhere. Rates are very reasonable.



Acne, Pimples, Comedones or Flesh Worms permanently cured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. Forty-second street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap and Facial Cream. Consultation free.

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Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

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Primary, secondary or tertiary blood poison permanently cured in fifteen to thirty-five days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here, we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide of potash and still have aches, pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians; $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address Cook Remedy Co., 219 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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JNO. A. SCOTT, Div. Pass Agent, Memphis.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.
W. A. KELLOND, A. G. P. A., Louisville.

Notice of Election To Determine Whether the City of Atlanta Shall Issue Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Water Main Bonds.

To the Qualified Voters of the City of Atlanta—The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta hereby give notice that pursuant to an amendment of the charter of said city, approved on the 10th day of December, 1897, so authorizing them, said mayor and general council have passed an ordinance, approved on the 11th day of March, 1898, calling an election to determine by the vote of the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta whether the people of the city will assent by two-thirds majority of the qualified voters thereof to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta, to be sold and the proceeds thereof devoted exclusively to the extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. Said bonds, if issued, to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent. The principal to be payable within thirty years from the date of said bonds, and the interest to be payable semi-annually and not to exceed four per cent per annum.

The election so called will be held pursuant to law and said ordinance at all voting precincts in the city of Atlanta within the legal hours of voting, on the 21st day of April, 1898. At such election voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets, "For the issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of Water Main Bonds," and voters opposing the issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets, "Against the issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of Water Main Bonds."

If the proposed issue of bonds is assented to no part of the principal will be paid before the expiration of thirty years, but annual taxes will be levied to raise the interest thereon not exceeding eight thousand dollars per annum, and also to raise annually not exceeding six thousand seven hundred dollars on account of the principal of said bonds, and the moneys so raised on account of the principal of said bonds will be kept in a sinking fund created to pay off the principal of said bonds at their maturity.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, who is the registrar of voters for the city of Atlanta, has books of registration open in his office for the purpose of registering the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta for the bond election so called. Said registrar will keep said books open during the hours prescribed in existing ordinances and until within four days of the day of said election, and such books of registration will be closed on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1898, and only those voters living in the city of Atlanta and otherwise qualified by law registering to vote in said bond election will be permitted to vote therein.

C. A. COLLIER, Mayor.



STOCKS ARE LIFELESS

Prices Drifted Up and Down Over a Narrow Range.

TRANSACTIONS VERY LIGHT

Bond Market Was Equally Dull. Bank Statement Showed Heavy Increase in Surplus Reserve.

New York, March 19.—The action or lack of action of today's stock market can only be interpreted as the accurate reflection of the overshadowing uncertainty of the Cuban question. Last Saturday the threatening aspect of the situation, coupled with the recollection of the developments of the preceding Sunday in the suggestion for the recall of General Lee, led to reckless short selling by the traders, driving the market to a point even lower than the Monday market succeeding the Lee incident. The pinching administered to the reckless bears in the rebound of last Monday made them extremely cautious about putting out short lines in today's market. The consequence was an almost lifeless market, as no one is ready to take the long side of the market at this time. Prices drifted aimlessly up and down over a narrow range. Only a little over one hundred thousand shares changed hands during the day's short session. The bond market was equally dull. The bank statement showed an expected increase in the surplus reserve, but the net increase in specie by no means fully reflected the receipts of important gold during the week, and the stock of legal tenders was materially reduced. The lowering of the legal reserve level by $1,826,120 through the reduction in deposits accounted for that much of the increased surplus. The $10,585,100 contraction in loans is clear enough evidence that the heavy receipts of gold from abroad are insufficient to maintain the balance of the money market, in spite of the distinctly easier tone of money in the last days of the week.

The Cuban problem has remained the dominant factor in the stock market during the week. Its uncertainties and perplexities are felt to be so great that no one in the speculative world feels competent to form a fixed opinion as to the outcome. The result is a small and narrow market. The heavy liquidation of speculative holdings of London induced by the first stage of the threatening developments has been about cleared up, and probably no further heavy offerings of stock will be induced except by some development threatening serious consequences to security values. That there has been a restriction of credits is obvious from the developments of the money markets. But this restriction has apparently affected nothing yet beyond speculative enterprises and quick trading in securities. The underlying sentiment in Wall street is that a hostile attitude with Spain will ultimately be forced upon the government by the deplorable condition in Cuba, whatever may be the outcome of the Maine inquiry. For this reason traders persist in selling the market short. On the other hand, there is the underlying strength of the business situation, the large increases in bank clearings all over the country, reflecting awakened conditions of activity.

Railroad earnings show gains over previous years. Prices for agricultural products are mostly high and the foreign demand is active. The current of gold flowing toward this country is uninterrupted at this period of the year, when exchanges are usually going against us, owing to the turning of the trade balance. Although our imports are increasing, the still greater increase in exports keeps them largely in excess of the imports. Prices rebound with astonishing resiliency on any provocation and force the shorts to scramble to cover. It is largely the covering of shorts that has raised the level of prices substantially above the last Saturday's extreme depression.

The bond market has been dull during the week, but prices are somewhat better. United States new 4s advanced ½, the old 4s coupon and the 2s declined ½, and the old 4s registered declined ¼ in the bidding price.

The total sales of stocks were 113,300 shares, including Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 9,600, Manhattan 7,100, Northern Pacific preferred 6,974, St. Paul 13,020, Union Pacific 6,110, Sugar 34,140.

Money on call 1½@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¾ for demand and at $4.80½@4.80¾ for sixty days; posted rates $4.81½@4.82½ and $4.84½@4.85½; commercial bills $4.80½@4.80¾.

Silver certificates 55⅝@56¼c.

Bar silver 55¼c.

Mexican dollars 45c.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds firm.

Government bonds weak.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	11¼	St. Paul	89¼
do preferred	25¼	do preferred	145½
Baltimore & Ohio	17	St. Paul & Om	69¾
Canada Pacific	82¾	do preferred	150
Canada Southern	46	St. P. & M. M.	127
Central Pacific	12	Southern Pacific	15⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	Southern R'y	7¾
Chicago & Alton	151	do preferred	26¼
C., B. & Q.	90⅞	Texas & Pacific	9⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	Union Pacific pfd	50⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	28	U. P., Den. & Gulf	7⅝
do do pref.	82	Wabash	6¾
Del. & Hudson	109	do preferred	15⅜
Del., Lack. & W'n	150	Wheeling & L. Erie	1¾
Del. & R. G.	11¼	do preferred	9⅝
do preferred	44¾	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	12⅛	Adams Express	101
do 1st preferred	34½	American Express	125
Fort Wayne	168	United States	89
Great Northern pref	150	Wells Fargo	115
Hocking Valley	5⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	99¼	A. Cot. Oil	16
Lake Erie & West'n	13¾	do preferred	69¼
do preferred	67	American Spirits	7⅛
Lake Shore	186	do preferred	17½
Louisville & Nash	49⅛	Am. Tobacco	96⅛
Manhattan L.	101	do preferred	118
Met. Street R'y	141¼	Peoples Gas	91¼
Michigan Central	104	Consolidated Gas	179½
Minn. & St. L.	26	C. C. Co.	165
do do 1st pref.	82	Colo. F. & Iron	18
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	do preferred	78
Mobile & Ohio	26	Gen. Electric	32⅛
Mo., K. & T.	11	Illinois Steel	45
do preferred	32	La Clede Gas	42
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7	Lead	29¼
do preferred	24	do preferred	103
N. J. Central	92	Nat'l Lin. Oil	15¼
N. Y. Central	110	Pacific Mail	24
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	12	Pullman Palace	170
do do 1st pref.	68	Silver Certificates	55¾
do do 2d pref.	30	Stnd. Rope & Twine	3⅜
Norfolk & West	11¼	Sugar	119
North American Co.	5¼	do preferred	107
Northern Pacific	22	T. C. & I.	19
do preferred	61⅜	U. S. Leather	5⅝
Ontario & Western	14⅛	do preferred	57⅜
Ore. R. & Nav.	44⅛	U. S. Rubber	16¼
Ore. Short Line	28½	do preferred	65¼
Pittsburg	166	Western Union	85⅝
Reading	17	Northwestern	117⅝
Rock Island	83⅜	do preferred	173
St. L. & S. F.	6⅛	C. G. W.	6⅞
do do pref	54		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	122	N. Y. Central 1sts	115¼
do coupon	122	N. J. Cent. 5s	112
U. S. 4s	109¾	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	111	do 4s	102
do 2ds	98	Northern Pac. 1sts	116
U. S. 5s reg.	111	do 3s	60
do 5s coupon	111	do 4s	94¼
District 3 65s	116	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	103¼
Ala. Class A	108½	Nor. & W. 6s	119
do Class B	108½	Northwest Consols	144
do Class C	97	do deb. 5s	115½
do Currency	97	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113½
Atchison 4s	89¼	do 4s	94
do adj. 4s	57½	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	120
Canada So. 2nds	106⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	99¼
Can. Pac. 1sts	.....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	108
Chicago Terminals	82¼	do 5s, t. r.	55
C. & Ohio 5s	114	Pacific 6s of '95	103
C., H. & D. 4½s	104¾	Reading 4s	81¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	110	Rio Grande W. 1sts	80¼
D. & R. G. 4s	89	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	90¼
East Tenn. 1sts	105	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	116
Erie Gen. 4s	70	St. Paul Consols 7s	140½
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	68½	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Gen. Elec. 5s	101	do 5s	114½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	102	S. Caro. non-fund	.....
do 2ds	108	Southern Ry 5s	89
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	55
do con. 6s	107	Tenn. new set 3s	85
Iowa C. 1sts	100	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	96⅞
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	99	do Rg. 2nds	31¼
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	131½	Union Pac. 1sts	—
La. new consols 4s	101⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	54
L. & N. Uni. 4s	86	Wab. 1st 5s	106⅜
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	75½
M. K. T. 2ds	59½	West Shore 4s	108¾
do 4s	86⅛	Virginia centuries	68
		do deferred	3⅛

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 19.—It is probable that the market will be treated for a day or two to a great lot of sensational stories on the bear side. All signs seem to be failing just now in the stock market, for its action is in some ways almost inexplicable. The reason is that it is a nervous market in the extreme. For instance, after a decline the market will become very dull, and the bulls will argue that it is evidence of a strong tone underlying. After an advance the trading will become light and the bears will claim that there is no power of absorption of stocks in the market. Both theories are correct as far as they go. Both forget that the market is almost professional and controlled almost entirely by a very few traders. The latter, however, are no more desirous than is the average marginal operator through the commission houses to hold for any great length of time to one position in a market like this. Sellers particularly like to cover stocks for moderate profits, as they know that if Washington news should take a favorable turn the market could without any trouble be given a most violent twist.

Earnings of leading railways reported yesterday for the second week of March were simply overwhelmingly favorable. The mystery is where all the business is coming from, and the figures are borne out by the records of the bank clearings of this country. In a market like this, however, it takes more appearances than enormous traffic receipts of the railroads to make any bullish enthusiasm.

Metropolitan Street Railway declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent per share on capital stock.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 19.—London fully sympathized with our sharp advance of yesterday by opening on a parity with our closing prices and closed unchanged from the opening figures. This was considered encouraging in the face of the many conflicting war rumors both at home and abroad, and caused speculators to doubt the course of today's events. At the opening prices were irregular to fractionally lower, the industrials being among the weakest. Sugar opened at a decline of 1 point under the pressure of sales, but quickly responded to liberal short covering, and, together with the whole list, showed a fractional gain at the close, with the undertone stronger than at any time during the last week.

Money in New York has become easier, and the withdrawal by out of town banks is less conspicuous and more than offset by importations of gold.

Although the possibilities of a conflict with Spain are still possible, yet the withdrawal of our fleet from Cuban waters and the stopping of the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats at the Canaries is considered a forerunner of an amicable solution of this affair, and should there be any material delay in the publication of the Maine board of inquiry's report, we look for a sharp advance next week.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Saturday's Closing Bids.	Friday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	......	......	......	11¼	11
do preferred	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	118¼	119⅜	118⅛	119	119¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28⅛	28	28	27¾
C., B. & Q.	90¾	91¼	90¾	90⅞	90⅜
People's Gas	91	91⅝	90¾	90⅞	90¾
Canada Southern	......	......	......	46	46
D., L. & W.	......	......	......	150	150
Erie	......	......	......	12¼	12¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	32¼	33	32¼	32¼	32⅜
Amer'n Tobacco	96¼	97	96¼	96¾	96¼
Jersey Central	92½	92½	92	92	92
Lake Shore	......	......	......	186	185
National Lead	......	......	......	29¼	29
L. & N.	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25¾	25¼	25⅝	25¼
Baltimore & Ohio	......	......	......	17	17
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19⅜	19	19	19¼
Northwestern	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	117¾
Southern Railway	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
do preferred	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26¼
North'n Pac. pref.	61	61⅝	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞
New York Central	109¾	110⅛	109¾	110	109¾
Omaha	......	......	......	68¼	70
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24	24	24
Reading	17	17⅛	17	17	16¾
Rock Island	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜
St. Paul	89¼	89⅝	89⅛	89½	89⅜
Union Pac. pref.	50⅞	51¼	50⅜	50⅞	26¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	16	16⅛
Western Union	85⅛	85¾	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
U. S. Leather Pref	......	......	......	57⅞	57¾
Manhattan	100⅞	101⅛	100⅜	101	101⅛

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Local Review.

War talk continues to influence financial affairs, the constantly active strengthening of our military and naval forces counteracting to some extent the belief in the minds of conservative people that actual hostilities will be averted. Nations, like individuals, do not fight, no matter how greatly they may have been provoked, if they are given time to calmly consider the consequences of rashness. As time passes the danger of trouble grows more remote, and it would probably surprise the civilized world if the differences between our country and Spain should not be peacefully and amicably adjusted. The report of the examining board which has been investigating the destruction of the Maine is promised during the coming week, and is awaited with interest. This report may be of such character as to make the situation more threatening than it is at present, but even if the finding should be that the vessel was treacherously destroyed, war will not necessarily follow. The entire business interests of the country for the past week has reflected somewhat the growing belief that peace will not be disturbed. There has been a slight improvement all around and, though advance in prices has been small, the tone is firmer and the sudden announcement that a peaceful solution of existing troubles had been reached would inaugurate a boom of unprecedented proportions, but the anticipation of that result enables traders to discount it, mark prices up by degrees, and when the end comes it is likely that the market will have reached a normal condition and the business world feel no decided changes from it.

So far as money goes there are no reasons to expect a serious change in the situation; imports of gold within the recent past amount to more than $30,000,000, the government reserve in gold is $170,000,000, banks are comfortably supplied with loanable funds, our products are in demand abroad, and, if required, further large sums can be drawn therefrom.

Atlanta is not a broad security market, but such investments as the public have confidence in are not easy to supply.

Georgia railroad stock has declined some 5 points within the week, but otherwise prices are practically unchanged.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117½	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	103½
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	114	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	114	Rome 6s	105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	102	So. Car. 4½s	111
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	104
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	111	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	83
		Ala. Class A	107½

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	118	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	101
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	180	185	Aug. & Sav.	92
Southwestern	90	92½	A. & W. P.	104
			do deben.	108

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Position of New York Banks Continues Very Strong.

New York, March 19.—The Financier says: Judging from the statement of the associated banks of New York city for the week ending March 19th, it will require a larger war scare than has yet appeared to put money at higher rates than have ruled for a few weeks past. Even with less than $6,000,000 of the imported gold showing in the totals, the banks have gained $4,512,500 in cash, the specie increase of $5,211,300 having been offset by a loss of $1,698,100 in legal tender, the latter representing in a large part the shipments to the interior. The position of the New York banks at present is very strong. They hold an excess reserve of $28,060,050, as compared with $20,823,500 two weeks ago. The policy of contraction, however, has brought about heavy reductions in several items. Thus the loans of the banks are now $3,600,000 less than one month ago. Deposits in the same time have fallen off more than $50,000,000. The loss in cash, however, have been only $10,000,000, which has gone to interior institutions, and the excess reserve is nearly $3,900,000 larger than at the close of business February 19th. The interior demand has been rather well satisfied, but owing to the cheapness of transfer rates the domestic exchange quotations are moving almost independently of the usual factors. As showing the calmness which prevails, it may be noted that interior banks are again in this market as purchasers of commercial paper. The changes in the totals for the week are less than expected.

The loan item decreased $10,585,100, due to the continued liquidation. It is worth mentioning that the decreases of one bank, which is the largest tender of call funds and also the largest importer of specie, accounts for $6,000,000 of the total reduction. Deposits have decreased $7,304,600, but the bank which reduced its loan item so heavily figures but slightly in this. There seems to be no doubt that the sales of sterling bills have some connections with the loan decrease. It is estimated that at least $3,500,000 of accumulated sterling bills are held in this city, and any rapid advance in money must of necessity lead to continued large imports of gold. This amount of deferred credits will increase rather than diminish under normal conditions, as the monthly trade balances in favor of the United States are growing, exports showing an expansion and imports a contraction. Short of actual war there seems to be no reason for a money market higher than prevails at present.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, increase	$ 5,338,625
Loans, increase	10,558,100
Specie, increase	5,211,300
Legal tenders, decrease	1,698,800
Deposits, decrease	7,304,500
Circulation, increase	69,000

The banks now hold $28,060,050 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, March 19.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were lifeless and dull today. The China loan was moderately well received.

Americans were steady on the New York lead, but there will be no initiative here pending the publication of the report of the report of the naval board of inquiry on the Maine disaster.

On the arrivals here of the gold from Australia I am told that full-weighted sovereigns are being shipped to New York. The Bank of Spain return shows an increased credit at the treasury of 11,140,000 pesetas ($2,150,000).

Foreign Finances.

London, March 19.—Closing consols for money 111⅞, consols for the account 112. Canadian Pacific 85⅛, Erie 13⅜, Erie first preferred 36, Illinois Central 1.03, Mexican ordinary 20¼, St. Paul common 92¼, New York Central 1.14⅜, Pennsylvania 58¾, Reading 8⅞, Mexican Central new 4s 66, Atchison 11⅝, Louisville and Nashville 50⅞, Grand Trunk 8⅛.

Bar silver steady at 25 9-16d per ounce.

Money 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market on short and three months' bills 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

The market for American securities moved but little all day, owing to the inactivity of operators. The close was steady and the demand neglected.

Spanish 4s were quoted at 55, an advance of ⅜ over yesterday's closing price.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance £94,000.

Gold, Buenos Ayres 166.20. Bar gold 77s 10⅝d.

Paris, March 19.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 29½ centimes for checks.

Bremen, March 19.—Petroleum 5 marks 28 pfennig.

McCullough Bros.' Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., March 19.—The price of bananas has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent over last week's price and today's market holds steady with good demand and light supply. We think if there is no material change in the weather bananas will continue to advance until they reach the topmost notch.

Apples have been somewhat dragging on this market for the past week, caused by the damp, rainy weather the first part of the week and the exceedingly hot weather the latter part. The supply has been bountiful and the demand much lighter, consequently prices rule much lower. However, we are looking for an advance next week, as the market has been somewhat cleaned up.

Lemons are looking upward, but to no great extent. The demand is improving and the supply is abundant.

California oranges are being received here in large quantities, and are meeting with ready sale at moderately good prices. We see no cause for fluctuation in the price of this fruit.

Irish potatoes are selling readily at prices quoted, with no indications whatever of a decline.

Onions are coming in freely, and are showing more or less sprouts and decay. The best grades, however, are being sold at a fair margin to the handler.

Cabbage continue to pour in on this market, and are being sold at such prices as will not justify the jobber in paying freight and charges, though the tendency seems to be for better prices for the coming week.

Peanuts are still advancing, but we think the top notch has been reached, and they will be no higher for some time.

Cocoanuts are coming in in light quantities, and are being sold very cheap, as the season is about over on this class of goods.

Florida is getting in her work on this market at present, and is shipping quite a lot of vegetables, such as beans, potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, beets, cauliflower, etc. Berries sold readily today at 20c a quart and not enough on the market to supply the demand. Beans have shown quite a decline in price, which we attribute to the receipts being very heavy and the demand light. Beets are so plentiful on this market that they are hardly being sold for enough to pay charges. Cauliflower is in good demand and is being sought after at most any price the jobber is a mind to ask.

Should this weather continue we see no reason why Florida vegetables of every description should not meet with ready sale at good prices.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, March 19.—Cattle supply limited and sold at yesterday's prices. Choice cattle have been scarce all the week and sell at a substantial premium over short fed lots.

Trade in hogs slow, market 2½@5c lower. Hogs sold largely at $3.85@3.95, the best heavy selling at $4.05 and the commonest light at $3.50.

Sheep and lambs were mostly nominal at recent quotations; poorest sheep brought $3 @3.50; good to prime $4.60@4.75; yearling sheep $4.50@5; lambs $4.40@5.60. Some one hundred pound new Mexican sheep raised by the Navajo Indians brought $4.30.

Receipts: Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 17,000 head; sheep, 2,000 head.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, March 19.—Coffee, options steady at unchanged prices; ruled fairly steady for Saturday half-holiday, without particular leaning either way; selling chiefly for account of loading bears, local shorts buying; closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points net decline; sales 13,500 bags, including May 5.15, September 5.40@5.45. Spot coffee, Rio weak and nominal; No. 7 invoice, 5⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅛c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 8¼@16c.

Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining 3½, centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-16; refined quiet, mold A 5⅜, standard A 5, cut loaf 5⅝, crushed 5⅝, powdered 5 5-16, granulated 5⅛, cubes 5 5-16.

New Orleans, March 19.—Sugar dull; open kettle, none; granulated 4⅝@4 11-16, whites 4⅜@4½, yellows 4@4 3-16, seconds 2⅜@3 15-16. Molasses strong; centrifugal 5@14.

Position of New York Banks Continue

STAMP CASE POSTPONED.

Hearing Was Continued Until Next Saturday.

The hearing in the case of the International Trading Stamp Company against the city of Atlanta, which was to have been continued before Judge Lumpkin yesterday morning, was postponed until next Saturday on account of the absence of Assistant City Attorney Pendleton.

The temporary injunction against the city will, by consent, remain in force until next Saturday.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

There May Be a Lively Array of Candidates Against Mr. Lewis.

Cordele, Ga., March 19.—(Special.)—From information which seems to come from a reliable source your correspondent feels justified in saying that Judge Allen Fort will be in the congressional race again this year, and his announcement will appear in a few days. Dooly superior court has been in session this week and political talk has been rife, ranging from governor down to coroner. In the congressional race Colonel Tom Taylor, of Pulaski, has already announced, and Hon. E. B. Lewis will be in the race to succeed himself. Senator Thomson, of Dooly, is being urged to run, but he has given no intimation of his purpose. It is known that Senator Gray, of Houston, is feeling around and may announce. Altogether the outlook was never so promising for hot times in Crisp's old district.

Blank Books.

And office stationery of every kind at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

COTTON APATHETIC

Nothing In The News To Encourage Either Bulls Or Bears.

TRADE WAS EXTREMELY DULL

Close Was Easy at a Net Loss of 4 to 5 Points with Sales Only 26,200 Bales.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady: middling 5¾c.

Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 11-32d.

New York—Dull; middling 6⅛c.

New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5 9-16c.

Savannah—Quiet and steady; middling 5⅝c.

Galveston—Steady; middling 5 13-16c.

Norfolk—Steady; middling 5⅞c.

Mobile—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Augusta—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

Charleston—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

Houston—Quiet; middling 5¾c.

St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5 11-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK ......
Saturday	128	86	150	25	5557	11126
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	125	86	150	25		

New York, March 19.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened dull, but steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower. Following the call the market was apathetic. There was nothing in English or southern advices to inspire either bulls or bears to make a decided stand. Near the close there was a slight improvement in the volume of business, chiefly the evening up of accounts by less-confident traders. The market was finally easy at a net loss of 4@5 points. Total sales futures 26,200 bales. Port receipts estimated for the day at 18,000 bales, against 27,154 last week and 15,233 last year. Port receipts estimated for the week at 120,000, against 144,675 last week and 59,149 last year. At Memphis 1,508, against 108 last year, and at Houston 1,940, against 994 last year.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturdays Close.	Fridays Close.
March	5 93	5 94	5 90	5 90-91	5 94-95
April	5 93	5 93	5 90	5 90-91	5 94-95
May	5 97	5 97	5 94	5 94-95	5 98-99
June	5 99	5 99	5 95	5 95-96	5 99-00
July	6 01	6 00	5 97	5 97-98	6 02-03
August	6 04	6 04	6 00	6 00-01	6 03-04
September	6 00	6 00	5 98	5 98-99	6 02-04
October	6 02	6 02	5 98	5 98-99	6 02-03
November	6 01	6 01	5 98	5 98-99	6 02-03
December	6 03	6 03	6 00	6 04	6 04-05
January	......	......	......	......	......
February	......	......	......	......	......

Closed easy; sales 26,200 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	16636	15233	19315	30135	996843	766158
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	16636	15233	19315	30135	..	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

March	5 55	September	5 68
April	5 53	October	5 68
May	5 57	November	5 68
June	5 60	December	5 66
July	5 64	January	5 68
August	5 68	February	....

Closed quiet; sales 12,500 bales.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 19.—Early cables reported the spot demand moderate with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 11-132d; sales 7,000 bales. Futures opened quiet with demand poor, closing sales showing a loss of 1-54d under yesterday. New York opened dull at an average decline of 2 points and ruled quite featureless throughout the entire session. A limited amount of offerings caused a decline of 2 to 3 points under the opening figures, the final sales being 4 to 5 points under yesterday. Liverpool futures were rather disappointing, as some advance was expected from that quarter in view of our steadiness yesterday.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 19.—The market today demonstrated clearly that with present conditions facing us there remains but little hope for a better market. Liverpool showed a decline of ½ point in futures with spots unchanged at 3 11-32d; sales 7,000 bales; market quiet. Total visible supply 4,183,243, last year 3,553,226. Total in sight 9,885,662, last year 7,695,522. Estimated receipts 17,000, against 13,686 in 1897 at all ports. Houston 2,100, against 994 in 1897; New Orleans 8,500, against 3,025. The market closed easy at a decline of 4 points from the opening.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 19.—(Special.)—Liverpool shows the effect of the large movement of the crop upon Manchester spinners, as they quickly withdrew from that market as soon as they received the statistics this morning. Receipts at the interior towns are larger today than last week, while The Chronicle this morning reports picking still under way at Helena, Ark. Advices from the south show no decrease in the demand for fertilizers, nor any decided effort to decrease the acreage. Under such conditions it is difficult to see what can prevent a slow, dragging market, as speculation requires some positive factor to advance prices if they are low.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 19.—(Special.)—A market liable at any time to be violently affected by political news is not one that invites the confidence of the general public. Such a market we have had this week in cotton, and operators generally have left it severely alone. Conditions apparently more favorable to a peaceful solution of the Spanish trouble have allayed the alarm which marked the close of the last week, and prices have held their own. Today the market eased. The weekly movement evidently discouraged Liverpool, and that market cabled a decline of 1-64d. The opening here was 1 to 2 points lower sympathetically. After the opening the market became very dull until just before the close, when the execution of a few selling orders caused it to weaken. Augusta opened at 6.04, declined to 6c and closed at 6.00 to 6.01, with the tone of the market easy. Apart from the political situation, the trade here is much perplexed over market probabilities. Reports from the south indicating very little reduction in acreage and splendid weather for planting preparations, have resulted in somewhat increasing bearish sentiment. The south is also inclined to offer more freely, and the European demand is diminishing. Although the bears hold most of the cards at present, they are by no means confident. They recognize the fact that cotton below 6c is a dangerous thing to sell; that the key to the situation is the new crop, and that the contingencies of the season are against them. While feeling friendly to cotton, we would only buy it on good breaks.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 19.—The market for dry goods has been subject to many influences during the week. The favorable and unfavorable influences have about balanced each other, and at the close the market remains where it was at the opening with the exception of print cloths, which have lost ground. There has been a falling off of the buying in some lines on account of the international situation, but there has been a gain on account of actual needs. In staple cottons the market is generally firm, the degree of strength being registered by the stocks on hand almost entirely. For instance, advances are reported on some lines of wide sheetings. But in the main there is no change in the tone of the market, the demand in brown, bleached and coarse colored goods, as a rule, being extremely limited. Print cloths are quoted nominally at 2¼c, less 1 per cent, but the best price extras can command is 2 1-16c. Odd goods are obtainable at prices based on the above quotation. The sales have been very light during the week, and stocks have increased. Woolen and worsted goods are slow.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 19—12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 11-32; sales 12,000 bales: American 9,800: speculation and export 500; receipts 10,000; American 9,800.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g.	Close.	
March	......	3 18¼	Buyers
March and April	......	3 18¼	
April and May	......	3 18½	Sellers
May and June	3 19-64	3 19	Buyers
June and July	......	3 20	
July and August	3 20-64	3 19¼	Sellers
August and September	......	3 19¼	Buyers
September and October	......	3 19½	"
October and November	3 19-64	3 19	"
November and December	......	3 19	Sellers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, March 19.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; gulf 6⅜; net receipts 807, gross 4,027; stock 182,932.

New Orleans, March 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,700; middling 5 9-16; receipts 7,497; stock 447,692.

Galveston, March 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5 13-16; sales 628; receipts 2,255; stock 126,901.

Mobile, March 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 300; receipts 1,794; stock 24,163.

Savannah, March 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5⅝; sales 83; receipts 2,047; stock 73,960.

Charleston, March 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 200; receipts 678; stock 27,434.

Wilmington, March 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; receipts 476; stock 18,977.

Norfolk, March 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; sales 144; receipts 462; stock 49,347.

Baltimore, March 19.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; receipts 1,296; stock 32,940.

Boston, March 19.—Cotton dull; middling 6⅛; receipts net, 648; gross 754.

Philadelphia, March 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅜; receipts 22; stock 10,433.

Memphis, March 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 1,850; receipts 1,774; stock 103,430.

Augusta, March 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 15-16; sales 187; receipts 645; stock 48,379.

Houston, Tex., March 19.—Cotton easy; middling 5¾; sales 158; receipts 1,940; stock 45,752.

St. Louis, March 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; sales 155; receipts 495; shipments 1,175; stock 66,838.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 19, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, March 19—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $6.30; second patent $5.60; straight 4.90; fancy 4.80; extra family 4 50; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 48c; mixed 47c. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof 43c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 83c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 80c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.60.

New York, March 19—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat, spot firm. No. 2 red $1.05¾; options opened firm, but closed unchanged on late months and ⅛@1c higher on late; No. 2 red March $1.04¾; May $1.01¾. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 36¼; options quiet but firmly held; May 34. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 31@31¼; options closed ⅛c higher; May 30.

St. Louis, March 19—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash in elevator 98; track $1.00@1.00½; March 97½; May 99 asked; July 80¼. Corn steady; No. 2 cash 26¾; March 26¾; May 26¾ bid; July 28¼. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 26¼; track 26¾@27; March 26½; May 26¾ asked; July 23¼@23¾.

Chicago, March 19—Flour dull. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat 88@89; No. 2 red 99¼@1.01¼. No. 2 corn 28¼@28¾; No. 2 yellow 28½@28¾. No. 2 oats 25¾; No. 2 white 29¾@31; No. 3 white f o b 28@29. No. 2 Rye 49¼.

Chicago, March 19—Pork $9.80@9.85. Lard $5.05 @5.07½. Short rib sides, loose, $4.90@5.15. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed, $5.25@5.40.

Cincinnati, March 19—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No 2 red 97. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 31¼. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 29.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 19—Clear ribs boxed sides 5¼c; clear sides 5½; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12¼c; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 10 @11c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5¾c; compound 5.

St. Louis, March 19—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing $10.75. Lard lower; prime steam $4.90; choice $5.07½. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.62½@5.75; ribs 5.75@5.87½; shorts 5.87½@6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.50@4.75; extra short clear $5.12½@5.25 ribs $5.25@5.37½; shorts $5.27½@5.50.

New York, March 19—Lard easy; western steam $5.35; May 5.45; refined steady. Pork dull; family $11.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, March 19—Lard quiet at $4.95. Bulk meats steady at $5.15. Bacon firm at $5.95.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, March 19—Turpentine firm at 29c; sales 32; receipts 390. Rosin firm; sales 77 bbls; receipts 2,214; A. B. C. D. $1.15@1.40; E $1.25@1.40; F. $1.35@1.40; G $1.50; H $1.60; I $1.60 @1.65; K $1 65@1.75; M $1.70@1.80; N $1.75@1.85; windowglass $1.85@1.90; waterwhite $2.00.

Charleston, March 19—Turpentine quiet at 32 bid; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A. B. C. D. $1.15; E F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.65; N $1.80; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00.

Wilmington, March 19 — Rosin steady; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25 Spirits turpentine quiet at 28½@29. Tar steady at 95. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.50@2.00; receipts 221 bbls.

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 19—Roasted coffee $10.10 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4¾c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 19—Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry, turkeys 11@12½; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 25@30c; small 15@25; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 14@15c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 70@80c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 19—Apples, fancy $4.25@4.75 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3 00@3.25; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.25@3 50. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 75c@$1.00. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts — Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

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OTHER OPTIONS AFFECTED

Leiter Heavy Seller of May Which Declined 2 3-4c.

Corn and Oats Both Broke with the Late Slump in Wheat—Provisions Lower.

Chicago, March 19.—May wheat broadened into an active market today. An insistent demand from shorts sent the price up to $1.07 during the early part of the session, but heavy selling by Leiter broke the price badly toward the close. Final prices showed a decline of 2¾c in May and ¾@⅞c in July. Favorable weather and expectations of heavy receipts Monday were factors in the decline in both options. Corn and oats both broke with the latest slump in wheat, corn closing unchanged and oats about ⅛c lower. Provisions were heavy and closed 5@7½c lower.

The opening in wheat was irregular. Traders in July rather looked with favor on the selling side, as the cold wave which was expected to follow the rains did not materialize, and there was apparently no prospect of any serious drop in temperature. Cables failed to respond to the strength shown here yesterday. This caused some liquidation in July at the outset. Opening prices 85⅞@86c, showing ¼c decline. There the market halted, however. May was strong from the start. Shorts were active bidders for this delivery, which opened ¼c higher, at $1.06, and heavy buying soon sent prices up to $1.06¾. The demand for May and the advance in that future soon brought July shorts into the pit to protect themselves, heavy buyers of yesterday coming into the market again and the demand became general. The result was a gradual advance to 86½c. Realizing then set in and a reaction to 86⅜c took place, May at the same time dropping to $1.06⅜. The dropping off in the northwest receipts was a helping influence. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 312 cars against 375 last week and 412 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 121 cars, fifty of contract grade. The day's clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports were heavy, amounting to 560,000 bushels, but this was in a measure offset by the heavy primary receipts—465,000 bushels. Continental markets were steady. The reaction in both options was of short duration. The demand soon became heavy again and especially in May, the price of which was sent up to $1.07. July advanced to 86¾c. The advance was well maintained up to $1.10, when the market began gradually to give way. Leiter's brokers had in the meantime been selling heavily of May at top figures, and as shorts became filled up the demand from this source decreased. Liquidation, however, did not become general until heavy estimated receipts for Monday were posted. This brought in a flood of realizing orders and prices late in the session broke very sharply. Leiter kept up his selling of May to the last and probably disposed of over 1,000,000 bushels. In the last few minutes early buyers became sellers and with this added weight of liquidation the market became very weak, though July did not suffer so much as May. Closing prices for the latter option was $1.03, July closing at 85¼@85⅜c.

Up to the last half hour of the session corn was slow, but steady at a slight advance. Enormous clearances and the strength of wheat were the influences. The late break in wheat brought about free offerings, principally from yesterday's buyers, and the market closed easy. May ranged from 29¼@29⅜c and closed unchanged at 29¼c.

Oats early were firm. There was good general buying, mostly through sympathy with the wheat strength, and prices advanced slightly. Support was withdrawn when the late decline in wheat took place, and prices dropped off. May ranged from 25⅞@26 and closed a shade lower at 25⅝ @25⅞c.

Provisions were easy with a slow trade. A weak undertone existed, very little support being given from any source, and prices sagged from the start. Packers were moderate sellers. Very small demand from shorts. At the close May pork was 7½c lower at $9.82½, May lard 5c lower at $5.10 and May ribs 5c lower at $5.05. Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 225 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 290 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.03
July	86	86¾	85¼	85⅜
Corn—				
May	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼
July	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30½
September	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
Oats—				
May	25¾	26	25⅝	25⅝
July	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜
Mess Pork—				
May	9.82½	9.82½	9.80	9.82½
July	9.87½	9.92½	9.85	9.87½
Lard—				
May	5.15	5.15	5.07½	5.10
July	5.15	5.17½	5.15	5.17½
Short Ribs—				
May	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
July	5.12½	5.12½	5.10	5.10

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	17,000	23,000
Wheat, bushels	100,000	70,000
Corn, bushels	243,000	231,000
Oats, bushels	210,000	201,000
Rye, bushels	3,000	......
Barley, bushels	44,000	31,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, March 19.—Foreign cables showed an advance of ⅛d in wheat, compared with yesterday's closing prices. This was reflected in the Chicago market at the opening, which was ¼c higher for May, with July practically unchanged. Moderate buying orders for foreign account was the main feature during the first hour of the session, causing some shorts to cover and prices advanced to ¾c over opening figures, July selling at 86¾c. The most aggressive shorts put out good lines at the advance, causing a reaction of ½c. The market ruled practically steady until shortly before the close, when the Leiter crowd attempted to unload a part of their large holdings, causing a rapid break in May delivery of 4c per bushel. This resulted in a small panic, although the heaviest decline was in May, July sympathizing with a loss of about ½c, September declining in the same proportion. The final sales show May delivery 2¾c under yesterday. July, September and December lost about 1c. May option was bid up to $1.07 today, and ruled very steady, but when liquidation started prices gave way rapidly and were only checked by the gong sounding the close of the market.

Coarse grains ruled steady, closing practically unchanged from yesterday.

Provisions continue dull and apparently lifeless.

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A FORTUNATE FLOOD.

BY EMILY S. WINDSOR.

I.

The drizzling rain which had been falling all day had become a heavy downpour at the close of the short winter afternoon and this, with the many inches of snow with which the ground was covered made walking anything but easy and agreeable.

Alec Rawson, trudging along the road with hat pulled down over his eyes and coat collar turned up, wished for the hundredth time that he was at home beside the cheerful fire which he knew his mother would have for him.

As he neared the flour mill, a man came out of one of the storehouses with a lantern and locked the door.

"It is Downes, the watchman. I wonder if that flour is still stored there," thought Alec. He called to the man, who came toward him.

"Is that flour still stored here?" asked Alec.

The man held his lantern up so that its light fell on the boy's face.

"Oh, it's you," he said gruffly. "What's it to you whether it is or not?"

"Well, they say the river is rising fast and if it is, the flour will be ruined if it is left there," answered Alec.

"I s'pose it won't be your loss if it is," was the sarcastic reply.

"Well, when Mr. Hampton isn't home and no one else around to look after it, seems to me you ought to do it. Look here, I'll help you do it," urged Alec.

"It seems to me you'd better mind your own business. I've had no orders to bother about the flour, and besides, I don't need any thief's son to tell me what to do," returned the man sneeringly, as he turned and walked away.

Every nerve of the boy tingled with indignation at the insult conveyed in the watchman's last words. He had an almost uncontrollable impulse to run after him and knock him down, but what could he, a boy of sixteen, well-built though he was, do against a man of Downes's great size and strength.

His tumult of feeling had not subsided when he reached home. His mother noticed his excited face, but she made no comment until, his wet clothes exchanged for dry ones, he was comfortably seated at the supper table. Then her gentle questioning brought out the story of his meeting with Downes.

"Never mind," she said, soothingly, "it is what we must bear. It will not be for always. The truth will prevail some day, I am sure of it."

"Mother, I believe Downes knows something about it. Why does he always taunt me with it?"

"I am afraid he is a bad man. But let us not think of that. Did you say the river is rising?" asked Mrs. Rawson.

"Over in the village they think there is going to be a flood on account of this sudden thaw coming upon all this snow—and then this rain. You see, the storehouse that flour is in is the lowest one near the river. I heard there was a lot of flour ruined there once before when there was a flood."

"Yes," said Mrs. Rawson, "that was the year before we came here. But surely Mr. Hampton will see that this flour is taken out."

"He isn't at home. He went to Lapham on business yesterday. On account of the mill being idle all these weeks there are none of the workmen around except Downes. He always was a lazy fellow.

"I'd be sorry for the flour to be lost. I like Mr. Hampton."

"Yes, so do I," said Alec warmly. "He couldn't help about father. He had to obey the mill owner's orders."

"And he will be blamed if it is lost," said his mother regretfully.

After supper was cleared away, the mother and son sat chatting by the fire until Alec, suddenly jumping up, exclaimed:

"Mother, I can't stand it. I'm going down to the river to see how it looks."

"O, Alec! in all this rain?" exclaimed Mrs. Rawson anxiously.

"Why, I'll try and get Downes make an attempt to save the flour. It does not seem right not to do something about it when Mr. Hampton is not here to attend to it. Don't worry about me, I'll be all right." And hastily putting on a heavy outer coat and thick shoes and lighting a lantern, Alec started off, with a parting injunction to his mother not to sit up for him. But she inwardly resolved that she would, and resumed her seat by the fire to think sadly over the events of the past two years.

Her husband had been employed in the



"OH, ITS YOU," HE SAID GRUFFLY.

flour mill and they had been very happy until one dreadful day when $250 was taken from the office. Circumstances seemed to point to Charles Rawson as the thief. He had strongly protested his innocence, and as there was no positive proof against him the mill owners had not prosecuted him, but had dismissed him.

He had died suddenly shortly after, his wife thought of a broken heart, for his good name had been very precious to him. Mrs. Rawson and Alec resolved not to leave the neighborhood, for the former felt that some day her husband's innocence would be established. Alec had procured employment in the village, so that with their little savings they had managed to live fairly comfortable.

II.

The rain was still coming down heavily and it was so dark that Alec could see but a little distance ahead of him as he hurried along.

When he reached the warehouse he found it in darkness.

Downes had evidently not been there since. He walked around to the lower side of the building and saw that the river had indeed risen. A few more inches would bring it into the warehouse.

Downes's cottage was not far off. He would run down there and urge him to make some effort to save the flour.

But when he reached it he found it in total darkness, and no response came to his vigorous knocking at the door.

Downes had probably gone to the village tavern, a customary resort of his.

He was turning away when he heard a cry. He stopped to listen and again he heard it, it was a child sobbing.

"Downes's little boy!" thought Alec. "They say Downes leaves him alone a good deal. Poor little chap. I guess he has a hard time since his mother died."

Just as he reluctantly began to turn homeward he heard the rattle of wheels in the slush of the road. He ran forward and held up his lantern. The vehicle, a light buggy, came to a halt, and a voice called, "Hallo, there! What do you want?"

Alec joyfully recognized the voice. It was Mr. Hampton's, the manager.

The boy went to him and briefly told him why he was out.

"The river rising?" repeated the manager, in a startled voice. "I knew nothing of it. I've just come from Lapham. That's far inland, you know. Why, there's a couple hundred dollars' worth of flour stored. And Downes not around, you say? Where can he be? What's to be done?"

"I think," suggested Alec, respectfully, "that you and I could get it out. Let's try."

"Well, I have a key to the place, and there are lanterns there. Jump in," returned the manager, briefly.

They drove quickly to the warehouse, and after lighting the lanterns they found there, were soon at work removing the sacks of flour from the ground floor to the third story. It was not so difficult a task as Alec had thought, for there was an elevator connecting the two floors. It was nearly 11 o'clock when they descended after the last load of sacks had been taken up. It had not been done a moment too soon, for the water was already creeping in.

Mr. Hampton clasped the boy's hand warmly.

"I don't know how to thank you. But for you the flour would have been lost, and I should have been blamed."

"Yes," said Alec. "Mother said you would be blamed for it. It seemed a shame not to try to do something."

"I am glad that you and your mother feel kindly toward me. You know that I believed your father innocent," said the manager, earnestly.

"We know you only obeyed orders, sir, in discharging him," returned the boy, gravely.

"What have you been doing?"

"I have been working over at the Glenning farm. Mother says she feels sure that father's innocence will be proven some day."

"I hope so, my boy, I hope so," said Mr. Hampton, warmly. "Now we must hurry out of this place. See how the water is coming in! I shall drive you home. Your mother will be worried."

It was not raining so heavily when they came out. Alec flashed his lantern around, but its feeble light revealed but little. They could not see the river.

They were about to drive away when there came a prolonged booming sound, followed by a terrific crash.

"What's that?" exclaimed Alec, in a frightened voice.

"Listen!" returned Mr. Hampton, placing his hand on the boy's arm. Again that distant booming.

"The ice gorge in the upper river has given away. There will be mischief done now," said the manager, gravely. "It is fortunate that the village is on such high ground. The mill buildings are strongly built. I do not fear for them. And you and I are well up from the river, but all of the farmhouses in the lowlands will suffer."

Alec interrupted him with a cry. "Downes's cottage is down in a hollow. It will go. That child may still be alone. He will be lost."

"We will go there," returned the manager, urging forward his horse.

Downes's house was still in darkness. Their knocking met with no response, and Mr. Hampton, throwing his whole weight against the door, burst it in.

The child, a boy of some five or six years of age, lay asleep upon the bed. The fire had died out and the room was cold.

Mr. Hampton caught him up in his arms. "There is no time to lose. The rush will be down here very shortly. We will take the upper road. You will keep the child until tomorrow. As soon as I drive you home I'll go on to the village and look up Dwnes." And there was a tone in the manager's voice that boded ill for the watchman.

The child slept on. Mr. Hampton placed him in Alec's arms and they drove away as fast as possible.

They found Mrs. Rawson in a state of great alarm over Alec's long absence. She gladly took charge of the still sleeping child, and Mr. Hampton hurried away to the village, while Alec, extremely tired, but satisfied, went to bed.

III.

The next morning was Sunday.

Mrs. Rawson and Alec were just sitting down to a somewhat late breakfast when there was a knock at the door. On Alec opening it, Mr. Hampton entered.

He looked fatigued, but was smiling as he glanced from Alec to Mrs. Rawson.

"I've good news for you. Your husband's innocence is proven."

Mother and son looked at him wonderingly. The manager continued:

"Downes has confessed that he stole the money."

"Ah!" exclaimed Alec, "I thought he had something to do with it."

Mrs. Rawson burst into happy tears, while in answer to Alec's eager questioning the manager briefly gave them the details of the happy news.

On his way to the village he had come upon Downes in the road, where he had fallen as he was returning home. His leg was broken and he was in a state of terrible mental distress over his child, whom he had left alone. He had heard the breaking of the ice gorge and knew his cabin must go.

His relief on hearing of the child's safety was very great, and when he knew it was to Alec he owed it, his remorse was equally so, for in the first burst of feeling he had confessed to stealing the money. Mr. Hampton had taken him on to the village to the doctor's house, where he still was.

"He has given me the money; never spent a cent of it; has carried it about in his belt. He's a queer fellow. I don't suppose the mill owners will prosecute him, as he has restored the money. I think he has had a lesson. For his child's sake I hope it will be a lasting one. But where is the boy?" he asked, looking around.

Mrs. Rawson explained that he had not yet awakened, and added that she would care for him until his father was able to do so.

"His cabin was carried away, but generally there was less destruction than I thought there would be. The worst is over now. The river will rise no higher. But I must go. I've not been home yet. I'll go to the owner's the first thing tomorrow with this news, and I know they will do all in their power to make reparation for the wrong you have suffered." And with a hearty shake of their hands Mr. Hampton went away.

"Blessed flood!" cried Alec. "Only for it Downes would not have confessed."

"O, something would have brought it about. I've always felt your father's character would be cleared. I'm so happy," returned his mother.



MR. HAMPTON PLACED HIM IN ALEC'S ARMS.

JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE

Julia A. Morrow, Batesville, Ark.—Dear Junior: I take for my subject "Knowledge." The high value of mental cultivation is another weighty motive for giving attendance to reading. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What makes the most difference there is between savage and civilized nations? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men as they appear in the same society? Knowledge.

Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone; the true secret that turns everything it touches into gold; the key that unlocks the storehouse of creation and opens to us the treasure of the universe. The circumstances in which you are placed as the members of a free and intelligent country demand of you a careful improvement of the measures of knowledge you enjoy. You live in an age of great mental excitement. The public mind is awake and society in general is fast rising in the scale of improvement. At the same time the means of knowledge are most abundant. The road to wealth, to honor, to usefulness and happiness is open to all, and all who will may enter upon it with the almost certain prospect of success. Correspondence solicited.

Addie Weldon, Weldon, Ala.—Dear Junior: We are having beautiful spring weather just now. Our school closed last Friday and I feel so lonely, but the best I know to do is to help my papa and mamma and keep up my studies.

Hazel A. Hough, Boyd, Minn.—Dear Junior: I like to read the little letters. I live in the country four miles from Boyd. I have only been to school one term. I have a bossy named Jersey. She came on my birthday and was my present. I am eight years old and am glad I can write to you. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Eva Baker, Blum, Tex.—Dear Junior: My papa takes The Constitution and I like to read the cousins' letters very much. I am going to school at Blum, Tex. I like Aunt Susie's letters very much, and seeing her first letter encouraged me to write one, too. We live in the country one mile north of Blum. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

L. Quandt, Gillett, Ark.—Dear Junior: I live on a farm situated on the edge of "Grand Prairie." The "prairie" will soon be covered with a carpet of pretty green grass and flowers. There are a few flowers blooming now, while some of the cousins have a carpet of snow and ice to walk upon. We have not had any snow to speak of this winter. Dear cousins of the north, I would enjoy your skating and sleigh rides ever so much if I could run over a little while, and when I was tired, return to our sunny southland. I would not like to make my home in a cold country.

Laura Boykin, Camden, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am twelve years old and am going to school. We have a little flower garden at our school; our teacher is very fond of flowers and devotes a great deal of his spare time in cultivating them. I was very much amused at the description of the "tackey party" that you gave in the last issue of The Constitution. I hope to visit Atlanta some day and would like to see Aunt Susie. I inclose 10 cents for my dues to the Grady hospital edub.

Birdie Driskell, Elliott, Miss.—Dear Junior: I have been going to school, but it closed last Friday. My teacher was married just a week ago. My grandpa takes your good paper and reads to me about the Grady hospital. Inclosed you will find 5 cents for the little ones.

Zadie Ray, Maitland, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am twelve years old. My papa is a new subscriber for The Constitution. I like to read it. I live in the country. We have an organ. I can play on it and I like to play very much. I agree with Annie May Scott that boys are easier spoilt than girls. I send 10 cents to Grady hospital.

Maggie M. Henderson, Landersville, Ala.—Dear Junior: I was encouraged to write by reading Aunt Susie's letter which she wrote when a little girl. I do love to read all her letters. They are so interesting and instructive and bespeak a heart so loving and true. The letters from the cousins are so nice and coming from all parts of the country. There is no south, no north with the happy children. I wish it was so with grown up people—we might have better times. Of course we love our sunny southland dearer than any spot on earth, and I guess the children of the north love their sections as well as we do ours, but we all ought to love the whole land over which the dear old stars and stripes wave so proudly and through this happy medium we may learn to love each other more and more. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Fannie Purcell, Burnet, Tex.—Dear Junior: As I sit by the window this beautiful morning and hear the little birds singing and see so many beauties of nature, I think how thankful we should be to our Father above for the many bright and beautiful things He has given us to make us thankful and our lives brighter and happier.

When we seem weary and tired of everything around, to gaze at a beautiful sunset will fill us with a sublime feeling and we have a feeling within us to try to do better and give a helping hand to others. A walk in the woods where everything suggests the many beautiful things of nature will give us new hope and light. If we could be more with nature, how much purer we could keep our thoughts. There is nothing to suggest evil when we are with nature.

I think The Junior is improving very much, especially the last year. It seems to me like it is improving every week. I would like to correspond with some of the older cousins, either sex.

JEWELS IN THE TREASURY

ABOUT $100,000 IN GEMS ARE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

They Were Sent Over Here by Well-Meaning Rulers, but Could Not Be Accepted.

A great deal has been written lately about the gold reserve in the United States treasury, but nothing is ever said of the jewel reserve, which is there always. Few people are aware that there is in the treasury of this country about $100,000 worth of precious stones, but such is, nevertheless, a fact.

They belong to nobody, but this does not meant to anybody, for they are kept as tightly under lock and key as the nation's wealth. Most of them have been in the custody of the treasury officials for about sixty years, but some of the gems have been in the hands of the department much longer, and their history rests mainly on hazy tradition.

There is a bottle four or five inches long filled with magnificent diamonds; there are various other loose stones, while many are set in goir ornaments. The value of the whole lot is variously estimated between $90,000 and $100,000.

Many of these gems were sent to President Martin Van Buren, in 1839, by the Imaum of Muscat. This Asian potentate conceived in some way, so tradition states, that he had been the recipient of services at the hands of this country, and in order to acknowledge his obligation, sent the stones as a present to President Van Buren.

What service had been rendered the Imaum of Muscat is not known. History gives no idea of any connection between this country and the potentate, and the several stories that have been handed down are considered unreliable.

There is a clause in the constitution of the United States forbidding any person connected with the government to receive any present or decoration from any foreign power or ruler, and for this reason Van Buren could not accept the presents of the Imaum of Muscat.

To return the presents of the oriental ruler would have been regarded by him as an insult, and so the jewels were given to the treasury department to keep until something was done concerning them. Nothing has ever been done, and they are there yet.

The other gems of the collection have been acquired in much the same way. Kings and princes are not as familiar with the constitution of this government as they should be, for their own good as well as ours, and on various occasions have sent gifts to persons in the employ of the government.

These presents it has been impossible to keep, and as impossible to return. They have been sent to the treasury department, and must remain in the vault until it pleases congress to dispose of them.

A "Cool 'Un."

"He's a cool 'un," is the way the soldiers in a certain English regiment describe one of their officers, a young man whose self possession in a time of danger saved his men from defeat, and probably from death. The circumstance which gave this officer his reputation is related by Rudyard Kipling in The Westminster Magazine. He writes:

"A very young officer, who had gone almost straight from school to the army and thence to India, was leading his company through a rocky pass, on returning from a scouting expedition. They were beset by the enemy, who fired at them from behind the rocks, and the men were growing very unsteady. Those in the rear began to be impatient and shouted to the men in front, 'Hurry up! What are you waiting for there?'

"The young officer answered quite coolly: 'Hold on a minute! I'm lighting my pipe!'

"And he struck a match and lit it. There was a roar of laughter, and a soldier called out, 'Well, since you're so pressin,' I think I'll have a pipe myself.' And he too, struck a match and began to smoke. This bit of fun steadied the men and they came through in good order."

Reproved the Commander.

From The Washington Post.

It is said of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, whose recent death is so sincerely mourned throughout the south, that he was the only man from whom the late Senator Harris ever accepted a reproof. Senator Harris, as of course you know, was an officer in the confederate army, a general, wasn't it? Bishop Quintard was a chaplain in his command. One day the chaplain happened to overhear the general berating some soldiers. The general was illuminating his remarks with highly colored and picturesque profanity. The soldiers were hopelessly stupid.

"Why," roared the general, with illuminations, "why in —" more illuminations—"don't you"—explosive expletives—"obey orders?"

The chaplain stepped forward.

"General," said he, "how can you expect your soldiers to obey your orders when you let them hear you disobey the command of your superior officer?"

The general whirled about and glared at the chaplain. Then his face softened. Off came his hat.

"Sir," said he, "you are right. I will not swear another oath till this war is over."

And they say he kept his word.



Formwalt Street School.

We are busy taking examinations, and are anxiously waiting for Monday to come, when we may see our average for the month.

Miss Rosa Beerman, teacher of the first grade, is much pleased with the progress of her class in spelling. In the spelling examination for this month in that grade there were twenty-five hundreds and fifteen ranging from ninety to one hundred.

The weekly meeting of the Argonauts, of the sixth grade, was held Friday week. The second debate was a decided success, the affirmative winning.

The seventh grade Fleur de Lis Society held its usual meeting Friday. The first debate, "Resolved, That the Maine disaster should be settled by war rather than indemnity," was decided for the affirmative. The fifth grade was invited.

The programme was as follows:

Song—By class.
Debate.
Song—By class.
"Nothing To Wear"—Georgia Hillyer.
"The Jiners"—Clare O'Connor.
"Little Christel"—Jennie Howell.

Cohen Loeb.

Fair Street School.

It seems that I have neglected my duty in regard to the weekly reports, but owing to the examinations in progress lately news has been exceedingly scarce. However, I am going to try and regain the standing of Fair street school in the Junior.

The E. G. S. society of the eight grade will hold its second meeting Friday, and we hope to make it a very interesting affair. The following officers were elected: John Sage, president; Clara Freeman, vice president, and Karl Cochran, secretary.

The seventh grade received the highest average in attendance for the past week.

The teachers of the sixth and fourth grade A have offered prizes for the children receiving the highest number of merits, given for perfect recitations in different studies. Among the best readers in the first grade A are Cecile Beckham, Frank Ellis and Frank Jepson.

Those prefect in arithmetic in the same grade are: Charley Angeline, Minnie Smith and Eddie Mae Autry. I hope to make my next letter longer and much more interesting.

Clara Belle Freeman.

State Street School.

The sixth grade has been very busy the past week preparing for their society.

Professor Davis said that our school had improved very much in music. The following grades received the highest marks: Fourth grade, 98; fifth, 95; sixth, 97; seventh, 98. The fourth grade received the banner for the month, and the seventh received it for the week.

Major Slaton paid us a visit last week.

Beulah J. Ball.

Hunter's School for Boys.

On Friday the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society, Jr., met. The president delivered his address and an interesting debate followed.

The subject was, "Resolved, That the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society, Jr., should meet once a week instead of twice a month." L'Engle and Brooks were the leaders.

The best speeches were those of Sinclair Jacobs and Luther Rosser. Both of these are small boys, but judging by their speeches on Friday, they will be great speakers and able debaters in the future. Of the other speeches the best were those of Jack Frye, John Hallman, Robinson Carter and Captain Joyner. The affirmative was overwhelmed by the strong points brought out by the negative and the latter



HENRY JOINER.
One of the brightest Pupils in the Hunter School for Boys.

side received the decision of the president.

Professor Hunter turned the algebra class in quadratic equations back into radicals. This class will take up geometry on Monday. Some time next week a class will be started in botany and another in physiology.

This week the class in literature had for its subject "James Russell Lowell." The class in Virgil is getting along nicely and is taking thirty lines a day. Professor Hunter has started the advanced grammar class in diagraming, and though the pupils have had only three or four lessons, they are making good progress.

As soon as the class in Latin grammar finishes the conjugations it will take up Caesar again.

Robert Moran.

Clarkston School.

Our honor roll here at Clarkston is much larger than that of last month.

It is composed of F. P. Barrett, F. E. Morris, Percely Steward, Lena Steward, Howard Sutton, Gordon Haygood, Eugene Hardeman, Lola Almand, Estelle Almand, Rose Mauck, Grace Mauck, Willie Belle Mauck, Hugh Mauck.

We had our spelling bee as usual. The best spellers are F. B. Barrett, Tot Hilton, Mary Jolly and Ada Bryan.

Rose Mauck.

THE EMPEROR'S CROWNS

THE AUSTRIAN CORONETS ARE BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY.

How One Was Stolen and Then Recovered After Many Years of Patient Searching.

Beautiful, both in shape and ornamentation, is the crown of the emperor of Austria. From the top of the coronet there rise eight jeweled ornaments, each tipped with a magnificent pearl. The hoop of the cap is surmounted by an enormous sapphire, while the lining is of ruby colored velvet.

The emperor also owns the sacred crown of Hungary, which is really two crowns welded together. The first is a golden diadem ornamented with precious stones, pearls being the most abundant, while the second is a Byzantine circle. At the back of the Byzantine coronet is an enormous sapphire surrounded by four oblong green stones of some unknown kind.

These stones have long been a mystery. None others are known to be in existence and although search has been made for gems like them none have been found. The stones in the crown may therefore be said to be priceless. Jewelers of many countries have examined these stones, but have never agreed as to what they are or where they probably came from.

This Byzantine crown has been the subject of many adventures, the most extraordinary of which occurred in 1848. At that time it fell into the hands of Kossuth, a man well known in Austria at that time. It disappeared and it was commonly believed at the time that Kossuth had carried it off, broken it up and sold the gems in Turkey. Many, however, thought it had been taken to London.

A government commission was appointed to inquire into the mystery, but nothing was discovered until 1853, when the traitor, who is present on all occasions, whether for right or wrong, appeared. A peasant offered for a consideration to disclose its hiding place and led the officers of the government commission to a tree near Orsova, in the roots of which Kossuth had concealed the coronet to be buried. The commission and the countryman were liberally rewarded and the crown is now in the hands of the emperor, where it is jealously guarded.

He Did Not See Them.

A story is told by The Youth's Companion of a certain politician whose education was somewhat defective, and who, in particular, was not a "born speller." He became prominent, and his correspondence therefore took on a certain importance.

One day a particular friend came to him and said: "Look here, Willam, you must have a secretary write your letters, and never undertake to write any yourself."

"Why?" asked the public man.

"Because people are laughing at your letters, and they will do you harm."

"Why do they laugh at them?" in astonishment.

"Because you make so many mistakes in spelling."

"Mistakes in spelling?" exclaimed the great man. "Nonsense! I read my letters all over after I write them, and I never find a misspelled word."

He had not yet learned that, although to a certain extent a man may safely be "a law unto himself," no one can be a dictionary unto himself.

BRITONS BEHIND TIME

THEY WERE SLOW IN LEARNING TO MAKE WATCHES.

They Knew the Art of Clockmaking, but Were Slow in the Manufacture of Watches.

It is difficult to trace any reliable evidence of English watches having been made until near the end of the sixteenth century, although German and French productions were imported earlier. Derham, in the second edition of his "Artificial Clockmaker", published in 1700, mentions an eight-day clock which he was told belonged to Henry VIII, but he clearly referred to a weighty timepiece.

Among the possessions of Edward VI, as quoted by Wood from a royal household book, is "oone larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt with two plummettes of led." The first words of this description may seem to indicate a watch with a mainspring, but such an assumption is at once dispelled by the mention of the "plummettes of led." That Elizabeth owned a large number of watches is certain.

It is said that Mary Queen of Scots had two "death's heads" or skull watches, which she presented, one to each of her favorite maids of honor.

Among others which tradition has assigned to the Scottish queen, Octavius Morgan mentioned two which he considered to be of the period claimed for them.

One was a ghastly memento mori watch in a case of crystal formed like a coffin, and the other an octagonal watch. The latter, it is asserted, was given by Mary to John Knox, the reformer.

The possession of many watches is ascribed to James I, but such as he did possess do not appear to have been utilized as timekeepers on every occasion, for in Saville's record of a state journey to Theobald's in 1603, it is stated that the king stopped at the Bell at Edmonton, and wishing to count the number of vehicles passing in a certain time, he "called for an houre glass."

Made the Czar Recognize Him.

From The New York Sun.

Senator Mason was elected to the lower house in Mr. Reed's first term as speaker, and in vain did he strive for recognition. One day a special bill was introduced for the relief of one of the speaker's constituents. Unanimous consent was asked for its consideration, but Mason objected. On successive mornings objection was offered, and finally Reed sent a friend to inquire why Mason opposed the measure and Mason said:

"I have duly been elected to congress, but the speaker evidently thinks otherwise. He will not recognize me and I can get the floor only by entering an objection to his bill."

The friend returned to Reed and the following morning, when unanimous consent was asked, Mason again objected. During the day Reed saw Mason, and in great seriousness, never mentioning the bill, said:

"Mr. Mason, I believe that if you were to rise and address the chair the chair would know who you are."

Mason replied:

"Mr. Speaker, I have been giving that bill of yours a great deal of attention, as it is a very important issue, and I have decided that it ought to pass."

The next morning unanimous consent was asked and given, and an expansive smile exchanged. As soon as the bill was passed Mason arose and addressed the chair and the chair responded: "The gentleman from Illinois."

BROTHER GARDNER.

Words of Warning From the Old Philosopher.

"Am Pickles Smith in de hall dis eavenin'?" asked Brother Gardner, as the regular business had been disposed of at the Saturday night meeting.

Pickles was there. He had just got comfortably settled behind the stove for a nap and it was with reluctance that he stood forth.

"Brudder Smith," continued the president, after taking a drink and clearing his voice, "I was down to de grocery de odder eavenin' to buy two pounds of codfish, an' de grocer was jest puttin' up an order to go to yo'r house. He handed out white sugar, Oolong tea, de choicest flour, Java coffee and sich butter as I never tasted in all my life. How many millyon dollars am yo' wuth, Brudder Smith?"

"I'ze airnin' ten dollars a week, sah," was the reply.

"An' yo' hain't got nuffin' to speak of?"

"No, sah."

"Dat's how I thought it was, but I didn't know fur suah. When I seen de goods put down fur yo' I kinder 'spected dat yo' had about three millyun dollars tucked away an' didn't want us to know it. I walked around a leetle next day an' I diskivered dat you owed $25 back rent, had borrowed money of a dozen members of dis club an' dat yo'r wife was gwine around b'arfut fur de want of shoes. I ain't gwine to say much to yo', but I hope yo' will remember what I do say. De man who kin afford white sugar an' Java coffee kin afford to pay his debts, an' it's to his shame dat his wife am widout shoes. If you hain't got sense 'nuff in yo'r head to realize dat codfish an' taters go wid a salary of $10 a week we don't keer fur yo'r society in dis Lime-Kiln Club. De next time yo' show up vere yo' will be expected to pay up your back dues an' settle up yo'r debts to members."

A Call on Shindig Watkins.

Brother Smith looked very lonesome when he resumed his seat, and a moment later the president called upon Shindig Watkins to stand forth, and continued:

"Brudder Watkins, I was down to de postoffis de odder day to inquar' fur a letter, an' while I was dar' yo' cum in to see 'bout rentin' a box at $12 per y'ar. Yo' talked big an' swelled around an' de postmaster got de idea dat yo' owned all de gas works in town. How many banks does it take to hold yo' money?"

"I haven't got any money, sah," humbly replied the accused.

"Oh! I see! How many thousand letters do yo' git in de course of a y'ar?"

"I hevn't dun got a letter in six months."

"Heven't yo'? Wall, dat's about de way I figgered. Yo' wanted a possoffis box kase de Vanderbilts, Goulds an' Astors had 'em. It ain't good 'nuff fur yo' dat de postman passes yo'r house six times a day. Yo' am in debt at least $100 an' you couldn't raise $10 to save yo'r neck, an' yit yo' swell around an' want a box at de possoffis to brag about! Brudder Watkins, when yo' go home tonight yo' kick yo'rself around de back yard about ten times an' den rub yo'r head wid sandpaper fur half an hour. If yo' ain't feelin' any better tomorrer cum ober an' see me. I shall hev on my No. 11 cowhide butes, an' arter an interview of fifteen minits I recoken yo'll hev a lot of new ideas 'bout domestic economy."

Waydown Beebe Gets a Dose.

"I obsarve," said the president, as he looked around the hall—"I observe Brudder Beebe am wid us as usual tonight. Brudder Beebe, am yo' feeling peart dis eavenin'?"

"Y-yes, sah," was the reply.

"I was lookin' fur dat diamond pin o' yours, but I don't cotch de sparkle. I hope dat no calamity has occurred?"

"It's—it's hum, sah."

"Dat's well, Brudder Beebe. Sumbody in de club might hold yo' up if yo' wore dat pin. How many times did yo' move last y'ar leakage yo' couldn't pay yo'r rent?"

"Four times, I reckon."

"An' hev all de children got shoes?"

"Not all of 'em, sah."

"An' about yo'r debts, Brudder Beebe? Yo' owe me $5 borrowed money, an' I reckon I ain't de only one. Would a hundred dollars pay what yo' owe?"

"Mebbe," was the doubtful reply.

"And mebbe it would take double dat sum. Yo' am a man who airns $7 or $8 per week. By strict economy yo' might git along in a way an' make boff ends meet, but while head ober heels in debt an' sumbody chasin' yo' around all de time yo' invest $20 in a diamond pin. Why didn't yo' buy a steamboat or a cattle ranch?"

"Dat pin was mighty cheap at de price, sah," explained Brother Beebe.

"Perhaps it was. I was offered a thousand-dollar pearl necklace de odder day fur $750. It was a bargain, but I didn't take advantage of it. Do yo' reckon yo' kin sell dat pin to anybody fur $10 or $15?"

"Yes, sah, I does."

"Wall, yo' git up powerful airly in de mawnin' an' start out fur a walk. Offer dat pin to everybody yo' meet till yo' find a bigger idiot than yo' am. Keep walkin' day an' night till yo' sell it, an' when yo' git de cash pay it on yo'r debts. Yo' hev about as much use fur a diamond pin as a mewl has fur shoes of solid gold. How many y'ars am it since yo' was tooken by de collar an' well booted?"

"Nobody nebber dun kicked me in all my life, sah."

"Den dat accounts fur yo'r buyin' dat tom-fool diamond pin. I shall be standin' at my gate at 8 o'clock in de mawnin', an' if yo'll cum around dat way I'll devote half an hour to your case. I hev a sure remedy fur yo'r ailment an' arter yo' hev tooken one dose nobody kin sell yo' a hundred-dollar diamond fur $10. Yo' kin set down, Brudder Beebe."

A Word in General.

"My frens," said Brother Gardner, as the silence in the hall grew painful, "what ails de aiverage cuil'd man of today am his ambishun to swell around an' be as big as de white man. In seekin' to do dis he loses all de common sense de Lawd driv into his head. Yo' can't make him understand dat he can't swell as much on $10 a week as a white man kin on $15. His stomach am empty fur de want of codfish an' taters, an' yit he wants a diamond pin to blaze in his shirt front. De landlord turns him out doors bekase he can't pay his rent, an' yit he goes down to de poss-offis an' wants to rent a box by de y'ar. I'ze seen dese things ober an' ober till I has got tired an' am wonderin' if our race am made up of simpletons and idiots. Fur de last five y'ars I hav bin hopin' dat my remarks to yo' on dis subjick might be of benefit, but dey seem to hev gone into one ear and out of de odder. I'ze grown weary of talkin' 'bout yo'r foolishness an' shall say no mo', but I want it distinctly understood from dis hour on dat de member who cums to be to borry $2 to git medicine wid, an' turns around next day an' buys a ton of red paint or ten barls of putty to fling on style wid, will feel sunthin' hit him de next time he shows up at dis club. De hour am airly yit, but as some of yo' may want to buy $50 gold watches befo' you go to bed we will put out the flah, blow out de lamps an' adjourn."

Breaking the News Gently.

There is a man in congress who is renowned in the city he comes from for his imperturbable calmness on every imaginable occasion, relates The Washington Post. They tell of him that one day he strolled leisurely into the office of a friend.

"I have just had a chat with your wife," he said by the way of beginning.

"Why, I didn't know she was downtown."

"Oh, she wasn't downtown," replied the congressman. "I called at the house."

"I didn't know she was receiving today," said the husband with some surpise. "I thought she had a headache."

"She didn't mention it to me," said the congressman. "There was a crowd at the house."

"A crowd!" echoed the husband.

"Yes," went on the calm man. "They came with the engine."

"The engine!" gasped the husband.

"Oh, it's all right," went on the calm man. "It's all out now. It wasn't much of a fire, but I thought you'd like to know it."

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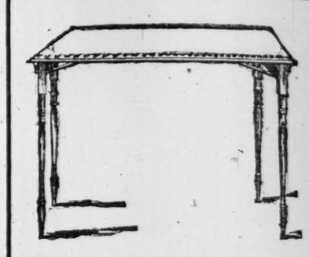


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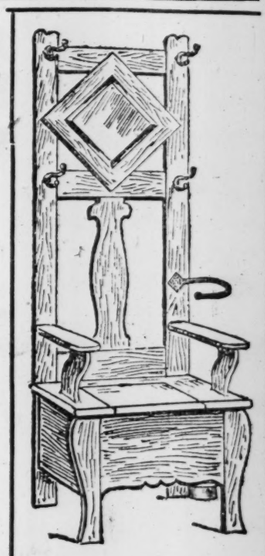
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BILL ARP'S PEAFOWLS

Cause the Neighbors Trouble: and He Gets an Anonymous Letter.

FAMILIES FALL OUT AND FUSS

But Such Troubles Occur in the Best Regulated Families, So Arp Decides To Let It Drop.

"Sic utre tuo ut alleum non toedas," which means if your chickens get in your nabor's garden he must sic the dog on 'em, or words to that effect. Yesterday I received a kind letter from some unknown friend saying that our peafowls were annoying the neighboring gardens and if they were not put up they would be killed. I was ruminating about this anonymous letter and my opinion is that this is not the best way to make a complaint. Our nabors are all good and kind to us and I suppose it was the fear of giving offense that kept the writer's name from the letter, but I really would have felt better if the writer had told me face to face about the peafowls. As it is, I am afraid several nabors have been feeling unkind and I don't know who to apologize to. My wife has told me several times that she feared the peafowls were trespassing and that we had better get rid of them. Well, we have had four or five every year for twelve years and they never did any serious harm to our own garden—not half as much as some of our nabors' chickens and dogs have done, but folks are folks about such things and nobody likes to have other folks' bipeds or quadrupeds prowling around. The peafowl is such a nice, pretty, aristocratic bird that we thought the nabors would like to see them occasionally, and if they behaved badly a few stones and clods and sticks and womanly "shoos" would drive them away for good, for they are timid and easily insulted. As for putting them up, we can't do it, for we can't catch them and they roost so high we can't reach them. A colored Methodist preacher couldn't. And so when I got the anonymous I engaged a friend to come and shoot them in the treetops, but they had flown away before he got here. We then baited them into the workshop and finally caught them and have sent them to the country where nabors are not so near or so anonymous.

The peafowl is a historic bird. Solomon sent his ships to Tarshish and brought back ivory and gold and peacocks. And the Lord said unto Job: "Who gave to the peacock his goodly wings." It is said to be the most magnificent of all birds; its form is elegant; its movements graceful; its plumage resplendent with tints of green, golden, bronze and blue; its long bushy tail is beautiful beyond description with its iridescent hues, velvet centers and brilliant eye spots. In their incomparable robe we find all that glistens in the rainbow and sparkles in the mine—the azure tints of heaven and the emerald of the fields. Now isent it a pitty to kill a bird like that? And yet the ancient Romans killed them for their brains and tongues and it took 1,000 to furnish enough for a great entertainment.

The peafowl is a gallnaceous bird, but not graminiferous. How's that. It belongs to the polyplectron genera of the subfamily of pavonine. Just think of it. The bill is moderate with the base of the culmen elevated, the apical half arched and vaulted; tarsi long and strong, spurs conical, anterior toes united at the base and the tarsi in the females tuberculate.

Mirable dictu! Some people don't know all that. Maybe my anonymous friend didn't know it or he would have had more consideration for the bird. Their food is grain, seed and insects, but they are non-scratchibus. They can't scratch for their legs are not built that way. They sing but one song and that song has but one short strain of two notes that sounds like "paon," and that word is its French name. There is not much melody in this song, especially when oft in the stilly night it tries to play upon its grammaphone and begins and finishes with a wild Camanchee screech. Like some children, they are to be seen and not heard.

But I have long wondered why the male was made so much more beautiful than the female. This peculiar distinction seems to mark the males of all gallinaceous birds and makes them arrogant and vain. "As vain as a peacock" is one of the oldest proverbs. When one is in full array he will sit upon the balustrade for an hour and survey himself in the half reflecting window glass. What he would do before a large plate mirror I do not know, but I found out long ago that the best way to steal your neighbor's pigeons was to set up small pieces of looking glass on the shelf of the dove cote.

But in mankind and most all quadrupeds the male is coarse, domineering and unadorned. In fact, most all men are positively ugly and unattractive, and womanweds him only because she can't do any better. It is woman who wears the ornaments of nature, and "when unadorned is adorned the most." Strange to say, she wants more than the Creator gave her, and delights to array herself in beautiful fabrics and to wear pearls and diamonds and other jewelry. This is her nature and she cannot help it. She loves the beautiful and would be miserable in a room without a mirror, though I have seen some who never had but one admirer. I wonder who were those sons of God who saw that the daughters of men were fair and took wives from among them and raised up giants and mighty men of renown. I wonder if the women of that day were so beautiful that the angels came down to mate with them. There is no telling what men or angels will do for a beautiful woman. I have never ceased to be sorry for Jacob, who worked seven long years for Rachel and then had to take her homely sister, and had to work seven years more to get the girl of his choice. But the sacred historian says these seven years "seemed to him but a few days for the love he had to her." Was ever love like that? Not in these days. Men must have been scarce in that country or Rachel wouldn't have waited that long for Jacob. Old Laban was a sheep raiser, and I reckon his nearest nabor was another about fifty miles away, and those poor girls never saw a young man once a year. Rachel let Jacob kiss her on sight before she knew his name or where he came from, and that historic kiss has come down to us through all the corridors of time for 4,000 years. I remember that away back in the 40s when I was young and fairly handsome my father sent me on business to Mississippi and as there were no railroads I bought a horse in Mobile and rode across the country to Vicksburg. One night I found comfortable lodgings with a big cotton grower on the Chicasaba river. He had emigrated from South Carolina many years before with his wife and little children and about 200 negroes. His name was Calhoun, and he was a cousin of John C. Calhoun. There he lived outside of civilization; not a school nor a church within miles of him and he kept putting off moving his family to where there were some. His oldest daughter, a lass of eighteen, was as shy of me as a fawn, but she brushed her hair and washed her face and changed her dress and shoes and gazed and lingered on the sly long and sweetly. I made advances to her that night in the parlor and pleased her father and mother and bewildered her, for I soon found out that she was a flower born to blush unseen. When I left the next morning the old gentleman followed me to the gate and begged me to come back that way. "Maybe you and Sally might fix up things to your notion," said he, "and if you do I can spare you 200 or 300 acres of the finest land in Mississippi and as many niggers as you want to tend it," and he laughed in a half serious and half joking way. There were no fourteen years about that, but I never saw Sally any more. Poor girl, I have often wondered what became of her. She was of good old Carolina stock, but was smothered in the woods. No companions, no books or newspapers, no nothing but niggers and cotton—much like Rachel, I reckon, who saw nothing but sheep and longed for a nice young man. I remember that two negro boys held torches for us to eat our supper by and everything else was of the same primitive style.

But what has this little episode of mine to do with peafowls and anonymous letters? I don't know how my thoughts drifted that way, but they will drift. To go back to them, I will say that a woman did not write the letter, for she is too fond of the beautiful to want to kill a peafowl. And if the man who wrote it had have known their ancient, historic renown he would have taken off his hat to that beautiful bird and said: "Good morning, sir, I hope you are well?"

BILL ARP.

P. S.—Some Georgians in Texas and Indian Territory have sent me some mule-eared rabbit feet and rabbit ears. They write that the feet are for Colonel Candler when he is "hard run." My daughters are wearing the ears on their hats and I will keep the feet till later. B. A.

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Arrive Newnan	6 38 a m	5 25 p m	2 1s p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 35 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 00 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 40 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 pm
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 36 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 46 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		7 00 a m	3 20 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 45 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 50 p m	8 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 31 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
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